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SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the sixty-first Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (my fourth report).

POLICY OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Government has a well-defined policy of dealing with the Indians. This policy is the outcome of more than a century of experience and of a vast amount of discussion. While it is necessarily open to objections, and while it will fail in many respects to fully meet the expectations of the friends of the Indians, it is the least objectionable plan that has yet presented itself as a solution of the difficulties of the situation. So far as I now see, the only methods that have presented themselves for consideration in competition with the one adopted by the Government are the following:

1. It has been proposed, even seriously, that the whole mass of Indians should be taken and distributed through the Eastern States, only one or two in a place, in order that they might thus come into vital contact with our civilization and be metamorphosed into Americans. The practical difficulties of a scheme like this are so many as to render it absolutely impossible of execution. Indeed a mere statement of it reveals its chimerical character.

2. Of course it is possible to continue the present reservation system and the exercise of guardianship over these people in the future as in the past for an indefinite period to come. The objections to this, however, are many and vital. The agency and reservation system has possibly accomplished some good in the past, and it has, at present, the possibility of benefit during the transition period, but certainly no wise man who understands the situation would venture even to suggest that the system should be made permanent.

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3. It is sometimes urged that by one act of law the Indians should be made citizens of the United States, thrown upon their own resources, and relieved of the guardianship of the Government. While this might possibly answer in some cases, it certainly would result in great hardship to those Indians who are not prepared to take care of their own interests, and who, if abandoned now by the Government, would suffer wrong and injustice, and would either be exterminated or would become speedily a burden upon the local communities where they are situated.

The essential element of the policy adopted by the Government is suggested in the one phrase—American citizenship. What is commonly known as the "Dawes bill," or the "land-in-severalty law," which received Executive sanction February 8, 1887, has radically fixed our method of dealing with the Indians. By its operation those who take their land in severalty become citizens of the United States, entitled to the protection of the courts and all other privileges of citizenship, and are amenable to the laws and under obligations for the performance of the same duties as devolve upon their fellow-citizens.

The progress that has been made in allotting lands, and thus of conferring citizenship, is shown under the head of "allotments," page 65.

I have no doubt as to the wisdom of this policy, and believe it ought to be prosecuted vigorously and intelligently until every Indian shall be brought under its operation, so that the relation of all shall be changed from that of wards to that of citizens.

Undoubtedly discretion should be used so as not to allot lands to tribes who are manifestly unfit for citizenship, or who are not soon likely to become so, and it is probable that in some instances mistakes have already been made in this respect. I am convinced that time should be given, so that the Indians to whom allotments are to be made may become familiar with the idea and all that it involves, and may thus be, in some degree, prepared in mind for the great change that must come to them when they are taken from under the protecting care of the agent and the Indian Bureau and are made independent citizens, dependent alone upon their own exertions, and subject to the ordinary laws and processes of civilization. The change is a momentous one, and involves a reconstruction in many cases of all their fundamental conceptions of life and a radical change in their relations. It ought not, therefore, to be expected that they will easily and intelligently adapt themselves to the revolution even when they have had time for its consideration.

Citizenship, accompanied by allotment of lands, necessarily looks toward the entire destruction of the tribal relation; the Indians are to be individualized and dealt with one by one and not en masse; they are to stand upon their own personal rights and be freed absolutely from the trammels of the tribe and the limitations of chieftaincy.

Of course this policy carries with it, of necessity, the destruction of the whole agency system and the abolition of the issuance of rations and supplies. After the Indians shall have become citizens it is expected that they will receive from the Government in cash whatever may be due them, and they will then necessarily depend upon their own intelligence for the expenditure of their own receipts.

There are evils and anomalies connected with the agency system which can not, by any possible care in its administration, be entirely obviated, and which will disappear only with its disappearance. The transition period, however, in which the Indians are passing from the agency system out into full-fledged citizenship is one of more or less peril to them, and they should be protected so far as possible from any unnecessary disadvantages which may accrue to them by too great haste in making the change. The agency system is doomed, and must go, and that speedily. The great work of the Indian Bureau at present is to hasten the time when its labors shall be completed, and when it shall cease to exist as a part of the machinery of the Government.

I am strongly of the opinion, and the conviction grows upon me from year to year, that it will be an act of unwisdom bordering upon cruelty to thrust citizenship upon the Indians before they are prepared for it, and to fail to make proper provision for the training of the rising generation for the new duties that must come upon them. The necessity for education for the younger Indians is intensified by the imminence of citizenship. What has been done in this direction and the suggestions which I have to make regarding the subject of education will be considered in a later part of this report.

Citizenship is simply opportunity. To confer upon an uneducated Indian, ignorant of the English language and unaccustomed to American ways, the full privileges of liberty does not necessarily carry with it any advantage to him. It does not change his nature; confers upon him no new faculties; does not increase his intelligence; does not necessarily awaken any new desires, and may be practically a mockery. Where an individual wishes to become a citizen, and is eager for the advantages that citizenship brings with it, and has sufficient intelligence to adapt himself to his changed relations and to avail himself of his new privileges, as well as to perform satisfactorily his new duties, citizenship means very much. There are already among us tens of thousands of foreigners who have been naturalized and made citizens by the operation of the courts, who are in no sense qualified for their important duties, but who, on the contrary, are an element of weakness, if not of peril, to the country. It certainly is not desirable to add to this class of citizens any considerable number of blanket Indians who are made citizens only in name and not in fact.

I appreciate that where an Indian, by virtue of his citizenship, becomes a voter he has a significance in the eye of the vote-getter, and becomes an object of solicitude to all who desire his suffrage in the

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promotion of their own interests, as well as to those persons generally who know the full meaning and worth of the ballot. Already, in numerous cases that have come under my personal knowledge, Indians, by reason of the fact of their citizenship, have acquired a standing in a community which has been denied them heretofore; and those among whom they live whose interests may be affected for weal or for woe by the ballot which they cast become desirous that they shall be fitted for their new duties. In this respect certainly the mere fact of citizenship becomes immediately helpful to the Indians, or at least may do so.

The fact remains, however, that citizenship is a great privilege and a solemn responsibility, and ought not to be conferred upon the unworthy or the incompetent. I look with extreme solicitude upon the future of some of those who have already become citizens, but who have not had the advantages of education, and who seem indisposed to allow their children to be sent to school.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the condition of the Indian differs essentially from that of the average foreigner who comes among us and becomes naturalized. In the first place, foreigners who come to our shores in most cases have inherited the advantages of old civilization, and while in some instances they are themselves rather poor representatives of the civilization from which they come, they are nevertheless predisposed in favor of the essential elements that enter into American life. It is only necessary to allude to the fact that multitudes of those who come to us from England, Germany, and Scandinavia are persons of liberal culture, and are prepared to enter at once into competition with those whom they meet here in their varied walks of life on terms of equality.

Then, again, our civilization being a composite, transplanted to this continent from different parts of Europe, the foreigners who come to us find at once a point of contact with those who have preceded them from their native country, with whom they almost immediately enter into sympathy, from whom they derive help, and with whom they more or less fully assimilate.

It is entirely different with the Indians. They do not represent civilization. They are not in sympathy with us generally. There are no such points of contact between them and our own people, and it is, consequently, a task of vastly greater proportions to assimilate them than it is an equal number of persons from almost any country in Europe.

Besides this, which is a matter of special importance, the children of foreigners, by virtue of the fact that for the most part they settle in the midst of well-established communities, are admitted at once, and ndeed are forced by public opinion, in most cases, into either public or private schools, where they acquire a knowledge of the English language and become associated with American youth, being taught by American teachers, so that they become fitted for the duties that devolve

upon them as citizens. It is, however, not so with the Indians. Many of them are gathered in large settlements where there are very few white people and where, as yet, there are no public schools to which their children can go, and where there is no public sentiment in behalf of the education of Indian children. In many cases, indeed, their children are excluded by public sentiment from the public schools, and unless they attend those provided by the Government they can attend none, and consequently will grow up ignorant of their privileges and incapable of performing their duties.

For these reasons, I can not too strongly express my earnest conviction that the work of education should keep far ahead even of that of allotting lands, lest the allotment of lands and the conferring of citizenship prove not only a detriment to the Indians themselves, but, in some cases at least, work harm to the community.

MODIFICATION OF AGENCY SYSTEM.

I believe it is entirely feasible and very desirable to modify the agency system and prepare the way for its complete abolition by placing the agency affairs, in certain cases, in the hands of school superintendents.

The act making appropriations for the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1893, provides for the abolition of the agency for the Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, and places in the hands of the superintendent of the school, the duties which have heretofore devolved upon the agent, and thus inaugurates a system which, I think, is capable of wide application.

There are several agencies where the Indians have already made great progress; where they have either taken their lands in severalty or are on the point of doing so; where the idea of citizenship has become quite familiar, and where by a little careful oversight, assistance, and advice, such as could be given to them by an intelligent school superintendent, they could soon be thrown entirely upon their own resources. At the same time they would not be left wholly to themselves, and would be thus gradually prepared by experience for the full duties of citizenship and the responsibilities of individual activity.

The power of the agent in cases where land has been allotted—as, for instance, among the Sissetons, the Yanktons, the Nez Percés, and elsewhere—is very limited indeed. Those under him are no longer his subjects, but citizens of the United States. He can not maintain an Indian police force or exercise any of the autocratic power to which he was accustomed when they were still merely wards of the nation. He is agent, therefore, in large part only in name, having the shadow of his office rather than its substance. To entirely discontinue the agency, however, and leave the people who have so long been accustomed to paternal guidance to their own resources would, in many cases, work great hardship.

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By placing the superintendent of the school in charge of affairs, transferring to him something of the duties that have devolved hitherto upon the agent, and constituting him their chief counselor, director, and leader, the Indians would be spared many of the evils that might result from too hasty an abolition of the agency system. At the same time there would be the doing away of the agency proper and the saving of the expense connected with it.

The superintendents of the large agency boarding schools are generally men of high personal character and large business capacity. Many of them are under bonds, are fully competent for the discharge of whatever duties would devolve upon them as agents, and in many cases could fulfill them without materially interfering with their work in the schools. This plan would make the school rather than the agency the center of the Indians' thoughts, hopes, and life; would bring them into close relationship with these institutions of learning, and would thus dignify the cause of education and hasten the promotion of intelligence among them.

ARMY OFFICERS AS AGENTS.

The Indian bill of July 13, 1892, contains the following proviso regarding the appointment of Indian agents:

Provided, That from and after the passage of this act the President shall detail officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacancies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, except at agencies where, in the opinion of the President, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian.

I regard the policy of substituting Army officers for civilians with grave apprehension. It should be borne in mind that the work of an Indian agent is civil rather than military. He is an administrator in civil affairs; has to do with education, with the promotion of civilization, with the adjudication of questions pertaining to the rights of person and property, and his whole business is such as calls for a civilian's training, experience, and ideas, rather than for that of one who has been trained as a soldier.

That there have been Indian agents who have failed to comprehend their duties and who have not discharged them with efficiency, or who have not been men of high character, above suspicion, is doubtless true; but the records of the Army show that such men sometimes wear uniforms. It certainly is a very severe commentary upon our civilization if it can be truthfully said, or if the idea is even prevalent, that there can not be found in the United States fifty-seven men taken from civil life who are well qualified in character, attainments, and executive force to administer affairs at as many agencies.

So far as the substitution of military officers for civilians is an expression of a desire to rid the Indian service of what is popularly known

as the "spoils" idea, I am in full sympathy with it, and in so far as it would tend to rescue the Indian service from partisan politics and place it upon the basis of a purely business administration, or to call into service men who are especially qualified for their respective duties and to retain them there during good behavior or until their work shall have been accomplished, it has my heartiest commendation.

I think, however, that these evils can be removed and the ends desired be accomplished in another way, without so great and violent a change as is involved in the substitution of Army officers for civilian agents.

The work of civil administration is not one to which Army officers have been specially trained, nor one for which they have any special aptitude. While it is doubtless true that there are many men in the Army who are capable of doing this kind of work with gratifying success, it is also true that it is wholly foreign to the military idea, and that it is imposing upon the Army a new duty that must, of necessity, work more or less disaster to the *morale* of the Army itself. If the Indian agencies are to be filled by the appointment of the best men that can be found in the Army, this would make a drain upon it that I should suppose would be severely felt; and if by those who are not desirable and whom the Army will be glad to get rid of, it certainly will be a great misfortune to the Indian service.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the officer is enlisted for life; that all his hopes and ambitions are centered in the Army; that he looks to the head of the War Department for an appreciation of his services, for promotion; and that almost of necessity he regards a subordination of himself to the control of any but an army officer as rather an infringement upon his position and rights. So that it would not be at all surprising if there should be on the part of army officers detailed for service as Indian agents, some degree of restlessness under civil control and a possible spirit of insubordination, involving unpleasant consequences both to themselves and to the officer charged with the administration of Indian affairs; and my experience hitherto fully warrants me in expressing such a fear.

This could but lead, at times at least, to a difference of opinion between the War Department and the Department of the Interior, and might result in unpleasant relations, which would be annoying to the heads of those Departments as well as an occasion of anxiety and trouble to the President.

On January 7, 1868, there was submitted to the President the report of the Indian Peace Commission, which is found on pages 26 to 50 of Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for 1868, and is signed, among others, by W. T. Sherman, lieutenant-general; Wm. S. Harney, brevet major-general; Alfred H. Terry, brevet major-general, and O. O. Augur, brevet major-general, U. S. Army. These men can not be suspected of any hostility to army officers, or of any possible bias in

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their judgment as to the fitness of military men for the discharge of civil duties involved in Indian administration. I quote from the report the following significant paragraph (p. 47, paragraph 2):

> This brings us to consider the much mooted question whether the bureau should belong to the civil or military department of the Government. To determine this properly we must know what is to be the further treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them the bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment such wars are wholly unnecessary, and hoping that the Government and the country will agree with us, we can not now advise the change. It is possible, however, that despite our efforts to maintain peace, war may be forced on us by some tribe or tribes of Indians. In the event of such occurrence it may be well to provide, in the revision of the intercourse laws or elsewhere, at what time the civil jurisdiction shall cease and the military jurisdiction begin. If thought advisable, also, Congress may authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as may be continually hostile or unmanageable. Under the plan which we have suggested the chief duties of the bureau will be to educate and instruct in the peaceful arts—in other words, to civilize the Indians. The military arm of the Government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possible appreciation of the officers of the Army, and fully recognize their proverbial integrity and honor; but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil and not military occupations.

I have carefully considered all the arguments advanced in favor of the change, and have seen no reason to modify my opinion that the change is ill-advised; was not called for by the circumstances of the case; that it will not bring about the advantages which some of its advocates hope for; and that it is liable, at least, to produce unhappy fruits. I sincerely hope that before the policy has become an established rule the law may be changed.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN AGENT.

As throwing a side light upon this question of who should be employed as Indian agents, as well as upon the general policy of the Government in dealing with Indians, I ask your attention to a brief historical survey of the evolution of the Indian agent during the past hundred years.

In my last annual report, under the head of "The Political Status of the Indians," I outlined the development, by legislation and treaty, of the present Indian policy of the Government. This resumé notes the methods and agencies used by the Government to administer affairs growing out of our relations with Indian tribes.

Prior to the adoption of the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union," each colony or State had independent and separate control of all intercourse between white men and the members of the various Indian tribes within their respective territorial limits. The steps taken by the several States to regulate such matters will not now be discussed.

The ninth article of the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union," provided that—

> The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of * * * regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated.

In pursuance of this the congress of the confederation on August 7, 1786, passed an "Ordinance for the regulation of Indian Affairs." After the following preamble:

> Whereas the safety and tranquillity of the frontiers of the United States do, in some measure, depend on the maintaining a good correspondence between their citizens and the several nations of Indians in amity with them,

the ordinance provided that from that date the Indian Department be divided into two districts, viz: The southern, comprehending all the nations of Indians within the United States south of the Ohio River; and the northern, comprehending all other nations of Indians within the United States west of the Hudson River. For each of these districts a superintendent was authorized to be appointed, who was to reside within such district or as near it as might be convenient for the management of its affairs. The superintendent for the northern district was authorized to appoint two deputies "to reside in such places as shall best facilitate the regulation of the Indian trade, and to remove them for misbehavior."

It was further ordained—

> That none but citizens of the United States shall be suffered to reside among the Indian nations, or be allowed to trade with any nation of Indians within the territory of the United States. That no person, citizen or other, under penalty of five hundred dollars, shall reside among, or trade with any Indian, or Indian nation, within the territory of the United States, without a license for that purpose first obtained from the superintendent of the district, or one of the deputies, who are hereby directed to give such license to every person who shall produce from the supreme executive of any State, a certificate, under the seal of the State, that he is of good character, and suitably qualified and provided for that employment, for which license he shall pay the sum of fifty dollars to said superintendent for the use of the United States.

Also—

> That in all cases where transactions with any nation or tribe of Indians shall become necessary to the purposes of this ordinance, which can not be done without interfering with the legislative rights of a State, the superintendent in whose district the same shall happen shall act in conjunction with the authority of such State.

These superintendents reported to the Secretary of War and were under his direction. They had no jurisdiction over the Indians, and their only duty was to superintend the trade between Indians and those to whom licenses might be issued, to see that the regulations prescribed by the President for the government of such trade were complied with, and that no improper or unauthorized persons engaged in the business. This was all that the congress of the confederation appeared to think

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necessary to be done by the Government in "regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians."

The framers of the Federal Constitution, which in 1788 superseded the Articles of Confederation, deemed it of importance that the central government should have exclusive power over intercourse with Indians. Therefore, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution provided that "the Congress shall have power * * * to regulate commerce * * * with the Indian tribes." The limitation on the power of Congress which the Articles of Confederation reserved to the "legislative right" of the States was omitted, and the national Government, through Congress, was given exclusive control of the matter. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Gibbons *v.* Ogden (6 Wheat., 448), decided that "commerce undoubtedly is traffic, but it is something more, it is intercourse;" and in United States *v.* Holliday (3 Wall., 407) it decided that commerce with the Indian tribes means commerce between citizens of the United States and "the individuals composing those tribes." Therefore, it follows that when Congress was given power by the Constitution to regulate commerce with Indian tribes it was also given control of the intercourse between individual citizens of the United States and individual Indians, and that there is nothing that could arise out of our relations with the Indians which is not subject to regulation by Congress.

The first step taken by Congress looking to the regulation of our intercourse with the Indian tribes was the passage of a law August 20, 1789 (1 Stats., 54), appropriating $20,000 to "defray the expenses of negotiating and treating with the Indian tribes," and authorizing the appointment of commissioners to manage such negotiations and treaties. The commissioners thus authorized were sometimes referred to as "agents for treating with the Indians;" but their duties were merely to treat with Indian tribes with a view to securing the cession of some of the land claimed and occupied by them, and to establish peaceful and friendly intercourse between them and our own Government and citizens; their designation as "agents" seems to have been misapplied. In a letter of instructions (dated August 29, 1789, and signed by George Washington) to Messrs. Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphrey, those gentlemen were addressed as "commissioners plenipotentiary for negotiating and concluding treaties of peace with the independent tribes or nations of Indians within the limits of the United States south of the Ohio River." This letter begins with the statement that—

> The United States consider it as an object of high national importance not only to be at peace with the powerful tribes or nations of Indians south of the Ohio, but, if possible, by a just and liberal system of policy to conciliate and attach them to the interests of the Union.

The gentlemen named, under date of November 20, 1789, made a report to the Secretary of War upon their labors as commissioners plenipotentiary, etc., among the southern Indians, especially among the Upper Creeks and the Lower Creeks (the latter now known as the Seminoles), in which they express the belief that—

> In order to preserve the attachment of the several Indian nations bordering upon the United States * * * some adequate means of supplying them with goods and ammunition at moderate prices should immediately be adopted. * * * We respectfully suggest that some uniform plan of granting permits to those who may be employed in the Indian commerce should be established by the supreme authority of the United States.

Out of the suggestions made by this commission grew the licensed-trader system, which in a modified form has continued to this day. By the act of July 22, 1790 (1 Stats., 137), Congress took the second step under the Federal Constitution to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes. This law prohibited all persons from carrying on any "trade or intercourse with the Indian tribes without a license for that purpose under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department or of such other person as the President of the United States shall appoint for that purpose." The "superintendent of the department" here referred to was probably the officer authorized to be appointed by the ordinance of 1786 to superintend Indian affairs, as no law had been passed under the Constitution authorizing the appointment of any such officer. This law was a continuation of the policy adopted by the Congress of the Confederation and a modification of the ordinance of 1786. In lieu of the certificate of the supreme executive of the State as to the good character of the applicant for license, which the ordinance required, this law provided that any proper person might receive a license upon giving bond in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful observance of such rules, regulations, and restrictions as should be made by the President for the government of trade and intercourse with Indians.

Except the superintendents and deputies appointed under the authority of the Government of the Confederation, who, like the commissioners appointed under the act of August 10, 1789, were sometimes referred to in state correspondence as Indian agents, no Indian agents seem to have been authorized by law prior to 1796. Meantime, however, apparently upon the authority of the Executive, "temporary agents," or "deputy temporary agents," were appointed to certain Indian tribes or nations. For instance, January 31, 1792, the Secretary of War wrote to Governor Blount, of Tennessee, who was superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, that a delegation of Cherokees, then in Philadelphia, at that time the seat of the General Government, had requested "that a person of reputation should be commissioned in behalf of the General Government to reside in the Cherokee Nation, who should at once be their counsellor and protector." Pursuant to this request Mr. Leonard Shaw, who was described in a letter of February 16, 1792, from the Secretary of War to Governor Blount as an

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amiable and well-informed young gentleman, and a graduate of Princeton College, was instructed February 17, 1792, as follows:

> The President of the United States is desirous that you should accompany the Cherokee chiefs who are at present in this city to their own nation, for the objects hereinafter particularly stated, as well as for the general purpose of attaching the said Indians, and all the Southern Indians whom you may occasionally see, to the interests of the United States.

Mr. Shaw was designated "temporary agent to the Cherokee Nation."

April 23, 1792, the Secretary of War advised Gen. Israel Chapin of his appointment by the President as "deputy temporary agent" for the Five Nations, and on April 28, following, he was furnished with general "rules and orders" for his government as such deputy temporary agent. Gen. Chapin's instructions were similar to those given Mr. Shaw, and both were to represent the Government among the nations to whom they had been respectively assigned, and to be the channels of communication between those Indians and the United States.

April 18, 1796, Congress adopted a law (1 Stats., 452) authorizing the establishment of trading houses on the "western and southern frontiers or in the Indian country," for the purpose of carrying on a "liberal trade" with the Indians; also the appointment of agents to manage them under the direction of the President. These agents, who occupied the relation to the Government of factors or commercial agents, were the first agents for Indian affairs that Congress authorized. The establishment of the system of trading houses under control of Government agents was evidently an experiment, for the operation of the act authorizing them was limited to "two years, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer." The primary object, however, was the protection of the frontiers, as it was hoped that by a "liberal trade with the several Indian nations" a "good correspondence" between them and the citizens of the United States would be maintained. The act was from time to time extended until 1822, when it was permitted to expire, and the system of Government trading houses was abolished. During this period the system was variously modified by Congress. The House of Representatives of the Sixth Congress appointed a committee to "inquire into the operation of the acts making provision for the establishment of trading houses with the Indian tribes, and into the expediency of reviving and continuing said acts in force." This committee reported April 22, 1800, recommending that the capital already engaged in the business be continued therein, "but that it should not be enlarged by further drafts from the Treasury until the establishment is better understood in its several relations."

The act of May 7, 1800 (2 Stats., 58), provided for the division of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments; also that the "duties and emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs" should be united with those of governors of the Territories established by that act, which were the Northwest Territory and the Territory of Indiana. This act, therefore, created for the portion of country formerly designated as the Northwest Territory two superintendents of Indian affairs instead of one, as authorized by the ordinance of 1780, who, within the limits of the Territories of which they might be, respectively, governors, had full supervision, subject to the direction of the Secretary of War, of all affairs growing out of our relations with the Indians.

By the act of March 30, 1802* (2 Stats., 139), Congress, "in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship," authorized the President to expend annually a sum not exceeding $15,000 in "causing them to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods or money, as he shall judge proper, and to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit."

The functions of the agents to be appointed under this law were broader than those of the officers of Indian affairs theretofore appointed, whose duties had been solely to superintend and manage trade and intercourse with the Indians. "To promote civilization among the friendly Indians and to secure the continuance of their friendship" required the exercise of a certain influence over the conduct of the Indians within their own country. Still, these agents had no power to direct or control the conduct of the Indians by any other method than advice and counsel. They were temporary agents, to be assigned to any friendly tribe as the President saw fit, and to be transferred from tribe to tribe, in the discretion of the President.

By an act of April 21, 1806 (2 Stats., 402), Congress authorized the appointment of an officer to be designated the "Superintendent of Indian Trade," whose duties were "to purchase and take charge of all goods intended for trade with the Indian nations aforesaid, and to transmit the same to such places as he shall be directed by the President." Subsequently, by the act of March 2, 1811, he was given the additional duty of purchasing and transmitting to the proper posts and places the supplies, goods, and moneys promised Indians under treaty stipulations, as well as such other goods and moneys as might be required in treating with the Indians and making presents to them at the seat of Government.

After the passage of the act of 1806 our Indian affairs were administered by the following officers, viz: First, governors of the various Territories, who were *ex officio* superintendents of Indian affairs within their respective Territories (as new Territories were organized, these duties were also imposed upon their governors); second, agents appointed under the act of 1802, primarily under the control and direc-

*By act of March 26, 1804 (2 Stats., 289), the provisions of this act were extended to the Territories established out of the country known as the Louisiana Purchase.

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tion of the superintendents; third, the superintendent of Indian trade; and fourth, the agents or factors in charge of the Indian trading houses, who were under the immediate direction of the superintendent of Indian trade.

An act approved March 3, 1819 (3 Stats., 516), provided—

That for the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the modes of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

It also appropriated an annual sum of $10,000 for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the law into effect.

By this act, what are now known as Government farmers, to instruct the adult Indians in the science of agriculture, and school-teachers, to instruct their children in the primary branches of learning, were added to the list of officers connected with the administration of Indian affairs.

This policy of appointing agents and employés for Indian tribes was so extended and modified by subsequent treaties as to authorize the appointment of agents, sub-agents, farmers, and blacksmiths for nearly all the tribes with which the United States entered into treaty relations, and teachers and other employés for many of them.* The language used in the treaties would indicate that the Indians desired to have representatives of the United States reside among them. For example, in the sixth article of the treaty of 1820 with the Choctaws it was provided that—

The commissioners of the United States further covenant and agree, on the part of said States, that an agent shall be appointed, in due time, for the benefit of the Choctaw Indians who may be permanently settled in the country ceded to them beyond the Mississippi River, and, at a convenient period, a factor shall be sent there with goods to supply their wants. A blacksmith shall also be settled amongst them at a point most convenient to the population, and a faithful person appointed, whose duty it shall be to use every reasonable exertion to collect all the wandering Indians belonging to the Choctaw Nation upon the land hereby provided for their permanent settlement.

The sixth article of the treaty of 1823 with the Florida Indians is as follows, viz:

An agent, sub-agent, and interpreter shall be appointed, to reside within the Indian boundary aforesaid, to watch over the interests of said tribes; and the United States further stipulate, as an evidence of their humane policy towards said tribes, who have appealed to their liberality, to allow for the establishment of a school at the agency, $1,000 per year for twenty years, and $1,000 per year for the same period for the support of a gun and black smith, with the expenses incidental to his shop.

*See article 6, treaty of 1820, with the Choctaws, 7 Stats., 212; article 6, treaty of 1823, with the Florida Indians, *ibid.*, 225; article 4, treaty of 1824, with the Sac and Fox Indians, *ibid.*, 230; article 5, treaty of 1824, with the Quapaws, *ibid.*, 233; article 9, treaty of 1825, with the Choctaws, *ibid.*, 236; article 2, treaty of 1825, with the Kansas Indians, *ibid.*, 245, etc.

In 1822, when the act for the establishment of Indian trading houses was permitted to expire, the offices of superintendent of Indian trade, and the agents and clerks necessary to the conduct of the business, were abolished. Since that time Indian trade has been conducted through the medium of a licensed trader.

In 1824, the Secretary of War organized, without special authority of law, a "Bureau of Indian Affairs," with a chief, termed by courtesy commissioner, a chief clerk and an assistant. The duties of this office, as appears from a letter of March 11, 1824, from the Secretary of War to Thomas L. McKenney, were to have charge of the appropriations for annuities and current expenses; to receive and examine accounts for their expenditure; to administer the fund for the civilization of the Indians; to examine and report to the Secretary of War claims arising out of the laws regulating trade with Indian tribes; and to conduct the ordinary correspondence with the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents.

By act of July 9, 1832 (4 Stats., 564), the President was authorized to appoint a "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations." The Secretary of War was directed to arrange or appoint to "the said office the number of clerks necessary therefor, so as not to increase the number now employed," and, under the direction of the President, to "cause to be discontinued the services of such agents, sub-agents, interpreters, and mechanics, as may from time to time become unnecessary, in consequence of the emigration of the Indians, or other causes." By this law the present Bureau of Indian Affairs was established after the plan upon which it had been operated for eight years.

An act approved June 30, 1834* (4 Stats., 729), "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," re-enacted the licensed-trader law of 1790 with modifications, and also greatly enlarged the powers of officers of the Government over the Indian country, and over the Indians themselves. Section 10 authorized superintendents of Indian affairs, Indian agents, and sub-agents to remove from the Indian country persons found therein without authority of law, and section 11 provided that the military

*The act of June 5, 1850 (9 Stats., 437), provided that the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains should be extended over the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon. The act of February 27, 1851 (9 Stats., 587), provided for the appointment of agents and extended the Indian intercourse laws over the Indians of New Mexico and Utah.

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power of the United States might be used to expel white settlers from Indian lands. Section 19 is important enough to quote entire.

That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and subagents to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offense, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offenses within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

Section 25 provided—

That so much of the laws of the United States as provide for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

Another act "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," dated June 30, 1834 (4 Stats., 735), provided as follows: For releasing the governors of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan Territory from obligation to perform the duties of superintendents of Indian affairs, and for the appointment of a superintendent of Indian affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi River, who should reside at St. Louis.

The duties of the superintendents of Indian affairs* were prescribed to be to—

Exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and [they] may suspend such officers and persons from their office or employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

The President was authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint twelve Indian agents, as follows:

Two agents for the western territory; an agent for the Chickasaws; an agent for the eastern Cherokees; an agent for the Florida Indians; an agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana; an agent at Chicago; an agent at Rock Island; an agent at Prairie du Chien; an agent for Michilimackinac and the Sault Sainte Marie; an agent for the Saint Peter's; an agent for the upper Missouri.

Certain agencies named were to be discontinued at a fixed time, and any Indian agency might be discontinued by the President whenever he might judge it expedient, or he might transfer an agent from the

*NOTE.—Most, though not all, Indian agencies were assigned to the several superintendents, and Indian agents reported directly to the superintendents, or through them to the Indian Office, and office instructions were promulgated in like manner. This cumbersome method was simplified by the act of July 15, 1870, under which the superintendencies were discontinued and all agents came directly under the supervision of the Indian Office, and reported directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

place or tribe designated by law to such other place or tribe as the public service might require.

Every Indian agent was required to reside and keep his agency "within or near the territory or tribe" for which he might be agent, and it was made "competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent."

The President was authorized to appoint a competent number of sub-agents to be employed, and to reside wherever he might direct, not, however, within the limits of any agency where an agent was appointed.

The Secretary of War was directed to establish the limits of each agency and sub-agency either by tribes or by geographical boundaries, and to prescribe the general duties of Indian agents and sub-agents to be—

To manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the superintendent of Indian Affairs, and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

The appointment of interpreters, blacksmiths, farmers, mechanics, and teachers was provided for.

The payment of all annuities or other treaty funds was to be made to the chiefs of the tribes, or to such persons as the tribes might appoint.

The President was authorized to cause friendly Indians west of the Mississippi River and north of the boundary of the western territory, and the region upon Lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he might think proper, not to cost in the aggregate more than $5,000.

He was also authorized to cause such rations as he might think proper, and could be spared from the army provisions without injury to the service, to be issued to the Indians who might visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations.

Finally, the President was authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he might think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of the act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs.

The Constitution did not give nor purport to give Congress power to regulate the conduct of the members of the tribes within the country set apart for their use, or granted to them in perpetual ownership, nor to interfere with the several governments of the tribes. Hence, in the early history of the regulation by the Federal Congress of commerce with the Indian tribes no attempt was made to break down or interfere with the several tribal governments, or to control the conduct of the tribes in their own country; all efforts were directed solely to the regulation of our commercial relations with the tribes, and had in view mainly the interests of our own citizens and the protection and

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security of our frontiers. But as the population of the United States increased and its settlements pressed hard upon the boundaries of the Indian country a closer and more intimate communication between whites and Indians became inevitable. It was dangerous to both. It became necessary, therefore, in order to prevent the "decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes," to preserve peace on the frontiers, and to protect the lives and property of the white settlers, for the Government to assume a relation to Indian tribes, and in some degree to individual Indians, similar to that of guardian. Thus it came about that by degrees the authority of executive officers over persons and property in the Indian country was enlarged and increased, and naturally and almost necessarily the power of the Indian agent, through whom the laws were usually executed, also grew, and in about the same proportion. The designation of officers of the Army to perform the duties of Indian agents, authorized in the "Indian intercourse act" of 1834, still further tended to increase the agent's power, for the reason that, accustomed to rigid army discipline, army officers expected and required a strict obedience to their orders, and when Indians resisted they were often coerced by military power into submission.

Moreover, the Indians themselves in various treaties acknowledged their dependence on the United States for protection in their rights as tribes and as individuals.

It has been shown how the United States, in the beginning, regarded and treated the Indian tribes as independent nations, taking no step toward governing them or providing them with a form of government; how by degrees, although acknowledging their autonomy, control was taken of their affairs, until, in 1834, the Indian agent was given power to secure the arrest and punishment of Indians even in their own country. After 1834 some years elapsed before Congress deemed it necessary to give the Government further authority over the Indian.

An act of March 3, 1847 (9 Stats., 203), provided that all annuities or other moneys, and all goods stipulated by treaty to be paid or furnished to any Indian tribe, should be paid, not to tribal chiefs according to the law of 1834, but to the heads of families and other individuals entitled thereto. As if to make their dependence on the United States complete, the civil liberties, if indeed they possessed any before, were taken from the Indians by a clause in the act which declared that "all executory contracts made and entered into by any Indian for the payment of money or goods shall be deemed and held to be null and void and of no binding effect whatsoever." Having no power to make a contract, the Indian occupied the position in the eyes of the law similar to that of a minor. His disabilities indeed were even greater than those of a minor, because there was no class of executory contracts that he could make that would not, under the law, be null and void. Thus the Indian by legislation was brought to the condition to which circumstances had already practically reduced him. He looked to his guardian, the national Government, even for his very subsistence. He came to the agent for advice as to matters arising between him and his white neighbors, and later on as to matters arising between him and others of his tribe. He was a child, without rights, except such as his agent allowed him to enjoy.

By act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stats., 395), "to establish the home department," etc., the Department of the Interior was organized and authorized to "exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the War Department, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs," etc. Thenceforward the Secretary of the Interior became the head of the Indian department.

The act of 1834 gave no authority to agents or officers of United States courts to take cognizance of offenses committed by Indians on their respective reservations. The act of March 27, 1851 (10 Stats., 270), however, provided for the punishment of Indians for the crimes of arson and assault with intent to kill when said crimes were committed against the property or persons of whites residing upon Indian reservations.

While gradually assuming the guardianship of the persons of the Indians, the Government also acquired, through treaties and laws, the full control and guardianship of their property, and became the holder of large sums of money representing the funds of the various tribes, and these funds, as well as annuities provided for by treaties, have been expended under the direction of Congress for "such objects as will best promote the comfort, civilization, and improvement of the tribe entitled to the same." See section 2 of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., 360.)

By the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1878 (20 Stats., 86), authority was granted for the appointment of Indian police, to be "employed in maintaining peace and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the reservations." These police are appointed from among the Indians by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the recommendation of the Indian agent, and they are subject to the orders of the agent. Jails or guardhouses have been provided on many reservations in which to confine refractory Indians. The Indian agent was the sole judge of the guilt of Indians charged with offenses on reservations, and the Indian police force executed his judgments without question until April 10, 1883, when this Department promulgated a regulation providing for the establishment of courts on the various Indian reservations, with jurisdiction to try and pass judgment on Indians guilty of certain prescribed offenses, termed "Indian offenses." The judges of these courts were termed "judges of the court of Indian offenses," and, like the Indian police, were appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from among the Indians upon the recommendations of the agents. While the Indian police force and court of Indian offenses, composed, as they are, of members of Indian tribes, ought to be, and on many reservations are, organizations through which the Indians, in a modified way, govern themselves after the manner of the people of civilized nations,

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still they may be, and sometimes are, merely instruments in the hands of the agent for the enforcement of his power, which is now almost absolute.

Besides the provisions of statute that have operated to give the Indian agent great power in the Indian country, the regulations of the Indian department that have been from time to time prescribed, pursuant to law, and that have the force and effect of law, have further extended and enlarged that power. For example, the agent is authorized in the "Regulations of the Indian Department" to prevent Indians from leaving their reservation without a permit for that purpose, and instructed not to allow the practice of bands of Indians of one reservation making or returning visits to other reservations for the purpose of receiving or giving presents, and he has the power to use his Indian police to prevent the infraction of these rules. The final judgments of the courts of Indian offenses* are subject to modification and revocation by the Indian agent, who is given appellate jurisdiction.

The Indian agent, as shown by the foregoing, now has almost absolute power in the Indian country, and so far as the people over whom he rules are concerned, he has none to contest his power. Appointed at first in the capacity of a commercial agent or consul of the United States in the country of an alien people, the Indian agent, under laws enacted and regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof, has developed into an officer with power to direct the affairs of the Indians and to transact their business in all details and in all relations. This is a very curious chapter in our history. There is a striking contrast between "ministers plenipotentiary," appointed by the United States to treat with powerful Indian nations, and an army officer, with troops at his command, installed over a tribe of Indians to maintain among them an absolute military despotism. Yet our policy of dealing with them has swung from one of these extremes to the other in a strangely vacillating way. Indeed, at present, the agent among the Five Civilized Tribes performs rather the functions of a consul in a foreign nation than those of an agent, while the Commission who have recently negotiated with the Cherokees for the cession of the Outlet, commonly called the "Strip," have really treated with them as with an independent nation and have performed the functions of, in one sense, ministers plenipotentiary. On the other hand, the absolute military rule finds its illustration in the present condition of things at San Carlos and in a modified way at Pine Ridge.

The whole tendency of modern legislation in providing for the allotment of lands in severalty and the conferring of citizenship upon Indians has been toward greater freedom for the Indians and a more careful respect for their individual rights. Nothing but the sternest necessity can warrant the Government in deviating from this more humane policy until it shall have accomplished its benign work of the complete enfranchisement of these people.

*The regulations relating to the courts of Indian offenses have recently been revised. They are now called "Indian courts," and the offenses are designated simply as "offenses," and not "Indian offenses." For discussion of the matter see page 27 of this report.

LAW AND COURTS FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

At its annual meeting in Boston on August 26, 1891, the National Bar Association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Government should provide at the earliest possible moment for courts and a system of law in and for the Indian reservations.

A committee of three was appointed and instructed on behalf of the association to take steps to "bring to the attention of the President and Congress of the United States the expediency of legislation" such as was contemplated by this resolution. According to their instructions, Messrs. Hitchcock, Thayer, and Hornblower, composing the committee, presented the matter to the President during the early part of October, 1891, in a memorial without date, a copy of which was filed in the Department and referred to this office.

The question to which this resolution relates has for a number of years received the serious consideration of officers of the Government, and I have personally given it much thought, with a view to recommending some action by Congress, if it should appear expedient to do so.

It was for the purpose of relieving the anomalous conditions that existed on Indian reservations by reason of an absence of laws applicable to Indians thereon that the Indian police were established by act of Congress; that later the courts of Indian offenses were organized under the regulations of this Department; and that the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885, gave to United States and Territorial courts jurisdiction of crimes committed by Indians on their reservations.

These laws and regulations have operated successfully in the promotion of peace and order on reservations, but they do not afford a jurisdiction within which the Indian can enforce his contract or be required to live up to his own civil obligations. It has therefore seemed desirable that some provision shall be made by which the Indians in the United States who have not become, or are not in process of becoming, citizens might be brought under the influence of some simple system of courts and laws by which they might be instructed in the methods of civil and orderly government, and be more rapidly and suitably prepared for the citizenship in the United States which is surely coming to them under the present policy of the Government. But how this shall be done is the question which always presents itself. The difference in the status of the various Indian reservations, and of the temper and condition of the Indians occupying them, present serious

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difficulties in the way of formulating a plan which shall be applicable to any considerable number of Indians.

We must begin by determining to what tribes such laws and courts could *not* easily be made to apply by reason of their peculiar conditions or surroundings. These may be divided into four classes, viz:

First. Those Indians who maintain an advanced form of tribal government. Among these are (1) the Five Civilized Tribes, numbering 66,500, who have severally a republican form of government assimilating closely the governments of the several States; (2) the New York Indians, numbering 5,112, whose government is based on a constitution approved and ratified by the legislature of the State of New York; (3) the 1,563 Osage Indians whose government is based on a constitution approved by this Department; (4) the 8,120 Pueblo Indians of New Mexico who live under their ancient form of local town governments, and (5) the 3,000 Eastern Cherokees who have an organized form of tribal government, and also have individually been recognized as citizens of North Carolina.

Second. The Indians who, by taking allotments of land in severalty, have become citizens of the United States and thereby have passed under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws and courts of the States and Territories in which they reside. They number about 30,738. Also those to whom allotments in severalty are about to be made, numbering about 26,691, and about 25,636 more who are now in the act of receiving their allotments.

Third. The scattered bands or tribes of Indians not under the charge of any Indian agent, estimated to number 25,664.

Fourth. The Indians who are not sufficiently enlightened to comprehend the system, or who are so situated as to make it improbable they would be benefited by it. In this class are the Apaches, Yumas, and Colorado River Indians in Arizona, and the Blackfeet and Navajos, aggregating 26,973.

A tabulation gives the following results:

Total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska..	*246,834	
Deduct Indians to whom a system of laws can not easily be made to apply as above described as follows:		
Number in class 1		
Number in class 2	85,016	
Number in class 3	81,344	
Number in class 4	25,664	
	26,973	
		218,997
Leaving total number to whom a system of laws can beapplied..		27,837

These 27,837 Indians occupy many reservations in widely separated parts of the United States. Most of these reservations have a population of less than 1,000 Indians and only two of them have over 2,000.

*From Annual Report Indian Bureau, 1891.

The expense and labor of establishing separate judicial machinery for so many small tribes would hardly be justified by the results.

For this reason I have been unable, after careful attention to the subject, to formulate any plan that appeared to me to really meet the case so as to warrant me in urging upon Congress the adoption of a law to put it into operation. Neither have I been able thus far to indorse plans looking to this end which have been brought to my attention. Therefore, after consideration of the question and consultation with several Senators and others of long experience in Indian affairs and Indian legislation, I have concluded that about all that can at present be done to relieve the situation is the enlargement and extension of the jurisdiction of the Indian courts, so as to place them on a more efficient and effective basis.

Therefore, with this end in view I have revised and modified the regulations under which the courts were established and have been operated. Some of the important changes proposed in the new regulations are: (1) The reservations are divided into districts, with a judge in each district; (2) a court in banc, with a clerk who is required to keep a record, is provided for, and given jurisdiction over appeals from the several district judges, and exclusive jurisdiction over all civil matters arising between Indians on the reservation, and over matters pertaining to administration upon the estates of deceased Indians; (3) the several judges are authorized to perform the marriage ceremony between Indians; and (4) vagrancy is declared to be an offense punishable by the court.

The new regulations to which I refer are as follows:

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

The attention of Indian agents is specially directed to the fact that Indians are subject under law to the jurisdiction of the State, Federal, or Territorial courts, according to the location of their reservations and to their status as to citizenship in the United States as follows, viz:

STATE AND TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Where the Indians of any tribe located upon a reservation within a State or Territory have had lands allotted and patented to them under any law or treaty of the United States, they thereby become citizens and pass under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and are therefore entitled to the benefits of and subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they reside. When an Indian takes up his residence separate and apart from his tribe and adopts habits of civilized life, he likewise becomes a citizen, entitled to all the privileges and immunities and subject to all the burdens incident upon such citizenship; but his rights and interest in tribal or other property are not in any manner impaired or otherwise affected. (See Sec. 6, act of February 8, 1887; 24 Stats., 388, 390.)

Crimes and misdemeanors committed by Indians within a State and not within an Indian reservation are punishable in the courts of such State and in accordance with

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State laws, whether the Indian charged with crime or misdemeanor be a citizen of the United States or not.

FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Indians committing murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, or larceny against the person or property of another Indian or other person within an Indian reservation in a State are subject to the same laws, triable "in the same courts and in the same manner and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." (Sec. 9, act of March 3, 1885, 23 Stats., 385; United States v. Kagama, 118 U. S., 375.)

Indians, whether citizens of the United States or not, committing any of the crimes named in the foregoing regulation against the person or property of another Indian or other person "within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation," are subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and are triable therefor "in the same courts and in the same manner and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes respectively." (*Ibid.*)

In the Indian Territory criminal jurisdiction over crimes against the laws of the United States is exercised by the Federal courts for the Indian Territory, the eastern district of Texas, and the western district of Arkansas. Civil jurisdiction over all controversies, except cases over which the tribal courts have exclusive jurisdiction, is exercised by the United States court for the Indian Territory. (See act of March 1, 1889, 25 Stats., 783; also section 533, Revised Statutes; also act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stats., 81, 93.)

In the Territory of Oklahoma the Territorial courts have the same criminal jurisdiction over Indians in that Territory as is exercised by courts of other Territories over Indians residing therein, and in addition have jurisdiction over civil controversies between Indians and citizens of the United States and between Indians of different tribes. (See act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stats., 81.)

INDIAN COURTS.

1. *Districting of reservation.*—Whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the best interests of the Indians on any Indian reservation will be subserved thereby, such reservation shall be divided into three or more districts, each of which shall be given a name by which it shall thereafter be designated and known. As far as practicable the county lines established by the laws of the State or Territory within which the reservation is located shall be observed in making the division, provided that each district shall include, as nearly as can be, an equal proportion of the total Indian population on the reservation. All mixed bloods and white persons who are actually and lawfully members, whether by birth or adoption, of any tribe residing on the reservation shall be counted as Indians. Where the lands of the reservation have not been surveyed, or where it is not practicable to observe the State or Territory county lines on the reservation, the lines of the district shall be defined by such natural boundaries as will enable the Indians to readily ascertain the district in which they reside.

2. *Appointment of judges.*—There shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for each district a person from among the Indians of the reservation who shall be styled "judge of the Indian court." The judges must be men of intelligence, integrity, and good moral character, and preference shall be given to Indians who read and write English readily, wear citizens' dress, and engage in civilized pursuits, and no person shall be eligible to such appointment who is a polygamist.

Each judge shall be appointed for the term of one year, subject, however, to earlier removal from office for cause by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; but no judge shall be removed before the expiration of his term of office until the charges against him, with proofs, shall have been presented in writing to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and until he shall have been furnished a copy thereof and given opportunity to reply in his own defense, which reply shall also be in writing and be accompanied by such counter proofs as he may desire to submit.

3. *District courts.*—Each judge shall reside within the district to which he may be assigned and shall keep an office open at some convenient point to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and he shall hold court at least one day in each week for the purpose of investigating and trying any charge of offense or misdemeanor over which the judges of the Indian court have jurisdiction as provided in these regulations: *Provided*, That appeals from his judgment or decision may be taken to the Indian court in general term, at which all the judges on the reservation shall sit together.

4. *Offenses.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following shall be deemed to constitute *offenses*, and the judges of the Indian court shall severally have jurisdiction to try and punish for the same when committed within their respective districts.

(*a*) Dances, etc.—Any Indian who shall engage in the sun dance, scalp dance, or war dance, or any other similar feast, so called, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by the withholding of his rations for not exceeding ten days or by imprisonment for not exceeding ten days; and for any subsequent offense under this clause he shall be punished by withholding his rations for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

(*b*) Plural or polygamous marriages.—Any Indian under the supervision of a United States Indian agent who shall hereafter contract or enter into any plural or polygamous marriage shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, or work at hard labor for not less than twenty nor more than sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and so long as the person shall continue in such unlawful relation he shall forfeit all right to receive rations from the Government.

(*c*) Practices of medicine men.—Any Indian who shall engage in the practices of so-called medicine men, or who shall resort to any artifice or device to keep the Indians of the reservation from adopting and following civilized habits and pursuits, or shall adopt any means to prevent the attendance of children at school, or shall use any arts of a conjurer to prevent Indians from abandoning their barbarous rites and customs, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, for the first offense shall be imprisoned for not less than ten nor more than thirty days: *Provided*, That for any subsequent conviction for such offense the maximum term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months.

(*d*) Destroying property of other Indians.—Any Indian who shall willfully or wantonly destroy or injure, or, with intent to destroy or injure or appropriate, shall take and carry away any property of any other Indian or Indians, shall, without reference to its value, be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction shall be compelled to return the property to the owner or owners, or, in case the property shall have been lost, injured, or destroyed, the estimated full value of the same; and in addition he shall be imprisoned for not exceeding thirty days; and the plea that the person convicted or the owner of the property in question was at the time a "mourner," and that thereby the taking, destroying, or injuring of the property was justified by the customs or rites of the tribe, shall not be accepted as a sufficient defense.

(*e*) Immorality.—Any Indian who shall pay, or offer to pay, money or other thing of value to any female Indian, or to her friends or relatives, or to any other person, for the purpose of living or cohabiting with any such female Indian not his wife,

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shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to Government rations for not exceeding ninety days, or be imprisoned for not exceeding ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court. And any Indian who shall receive, or offer to receive, money or other valuable thing in consideration for allowing, consenting to, or practicing such immorality, shall be punished in the same manner as provided for the punishment of the party paying, or offering to pay, said consideration.

(*f*) Intoxication and the introduction of intoxicants.—Any Indian who shall become intoxicated, or who shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors to any other member of an Indian tribe, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, under any pretense whatever, any spirituous, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors on an Indian reservation, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

5. *Misdemeanors.*—The judges of the Indian courts shall also have jurisdiction within their respective districts to try and punish any Indian belonging upon the reservation for any misdemeanor committed thereon, as defined in the laws of the State or Territory within which the reservation may be located; and the punishment for such misdemeanors shall be such as may be prescribed by such State or Territorial laws: *Provided*, That if an Indian who is subject to road duty shall refuse or neglect to work the roads the required number of days each year, or to furnish a proper substitute therefor, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of one dollar and fifty cents for every day that he fails to perform road duty, or to imprisonment for not more than five days: *And provided further*, That if an Indian refuses or neglects to adopt habits of industry, or to engage in civilized pursuits or employments, but habitually spends his time in idleness and loafing, he shall be deemed a vagrant and guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon the first conviction thereof, be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than ten days, and for any subsequent conviction thereof to a fine of not more than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court.

6. *Judges to solemnize marriages.*—The said judges shall have power also to solemnize marriages between Indians. They shall keep a record of all marriages solemnized by them, respectively, and shall issue certificates of marriage in duplicate, one certificate to be delivered to the parties thereto and the duplicate to be forwarded to the clerk of the court in general term, hereinafter provided for, to be kept among the records of that court; and for each marriage solemnized the judge may charge a fee not to exceed one dollar.

7. *Indian court in general term.*—The judges of the Indian court shall sit together at some convenient place on the reservation, to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at least once in every month, at which sitting they shall constitute the Indian court in general term. A majority of the judges appointed for the reservation shall constitute a quorum of the court and shall have power to try and finally determine any suit or charge that may be properly brought before it; but no judgment or decision by said court shall be valid unless it is concurred in by a majority of all the judges appointed for the reservation, and in case of a failure of a majority of the judges to agree in any case, the same shall be continued, to be again tried at a subsequent term of the court. The court in general term shall be presided over by the senior judge in point of service on the reservation, and in case there be no such senior judge, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall designate one of the judges to preside.

8. *Clerk of court.*—The judges of the court at the first general term, and annually thereafter, shall elect from among the Indians on the reservation some person of good moral character who can read and write English readily, wears citizen's dress, and engages in civilized pursuits, to be the clerk of the court in general term. He shall serve for one year, and it shall be his duty to receive and carefully preserve all papers filed in any case submitted for adjudication by the court, keep a docket of all cases and a proper record of the action taken by the court in each case, receive and preserve the duplicate marriage certificates furnished him by the several judges of the districts of the reservation as heretofore provided, and perform all other duties usually required of clerks of courts of ordinary jurisdiction in the State or Territory within which the reservation may be, except such duties as may require the possession of a seal.

9. *Jurisdiction of court in general term.*—The court in general term, organized as above provided, shall have jurisdiction to try all appeals by persons convicted before any judge of any offense or misdemeanor, as the same are defined and prescribed in these regulations, and to render final judgment therein.

The said court shall have the same probate jurisdiction over the administration and settlement of estates of Indians belonging on the reservation as is exercised at the time by the courts of probate, in the State or Territory within which the reservation may be, over the settlement or administration of estates of citizens of said State or Territory: *Provided*, That the probate jurisdiction of said court shall extend only to the disposition according to law of such property as members of the tribe may have in their possession on the reservation at the time of their deaths, and to the execution of wills affecting such property.

The said court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all civil controversies arising between Indians belonging on the reservation.

10. *Practice, pleadings, etc.*—The practice, pleadings, and forms of proceedings in probate and civil causes shall conform as near as may be to the practice, pleadings, and forms of proceedings existing at the time in like causes in the probate courts and the courts of justices of the peace in the State or Territory within which the reservation may be; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to like remedies by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, and for like causes, as may at the time be provided by the laws of said State or Territory.

11. *Agents to compel attendance of witnesses and enforce orders of the court.*—That the orders of the court in general term and of the judges of the several districts may be carried into full effect, the United States Indian agent for the agency under which the reservation may be is hereby authorized, empowered, and required to compel the attendance of witnesses at any session of the court, or before any judge within his proper district, and to enforce all orders that may be passed by said court, or a majority thereof, or by any judge within his proper district; and for this purpose he may use the Indian police of his agency.

WHAT IS AN INDIAN?

In close connection with the subject of Government control over the Indians and methods of administration, an interesting question has recently arisen, namely, What is an Indian? One would have supposed that this question would have been considered a hundred years ago and been adjudicated long before this. Singularly enough, however, it has remained in abeyance, and the Government has gone on legislating and administering law without carefully discriminating as to those over whom it had a right to exercise such control. The question has arisen latterly in connection with the allotment of lands, and the specific case is the following:

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Black Tomahawk, a full-blood Sioux Indian, and Mrs. Jane E. Waldron, a woman of mixed Sioux Indian and white blood, both claimed a specific tract of land as their allotment under section 13 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888, 892), "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations," etc.

That section reads as follows:

> Any Indian receiving and 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 recording 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, etc.

Under this provision it appears that Mrs. Jane E. Waldron, a quarter-blood Santee, established her residence on a tract of land near the city of Pierre, S. Dak., on July 4, 1889, and Black Tomahawk established his residence on the same tract between the dates of July 20 and 30, 1889; that on September 10, 1890, Mrs. Waldron recorded her selection of the tract as her allotment at the Cheyenne River Agency, and on October 4 following Black Tomahawk recorded at the same agency his selection of the tract as his allotment.

The assistant attorney-general, to whom the case was referred by you, gave an opinion dated November 27, 1891, that Mrs. Waldron is not an Indian, and was not at the date of the act referred to entitled to receive rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River Agency, on the ground that the common-law rule "that the offspring of free persons follows the condition of the father prevails in determining the status of children born of a white man, a citizen of the United States, and an Indian woman his wife;" * * * "children of such parents are therefore by birth not Indians, but citizens of the United States, and consequently not entitled to allotments under the act of March 2, 1889." (Department Decisions, Vol. 13, p. 683.)

In that decision the Department concurred, by letter of December 14, 1891, but it subsequently suspended action under this decision and recalled the case, and it is now held in the Department under readvisement.

The question involved in this case is one of great importance to a large number of persons who have been regarded and treated as Indians and who regard themselves as members of Indian tribes with rights of property as such. In fact, few, if any, cases are presented for the consideration of this office affecting the lands and funds of Indian tribes that do not in a greater or less degree involve this question. I have therefore given much thought to the subject solely with a view to ascertaining what are the actual rights of half breeds and mixed-bloods, and who are Indians within the meaning of the laws of the United States relating to the lands and funds of the Indian tribes. I had the honor to submit my views on this subject to you in a special report of March 17, 1892, as follows, viz:

First. "Indians" is the name given by Columbus and the early voyagers to the natives of America under the mistaken impression that the newly discovered country was a part of India. This mistaken impression was due to the theory of Columbus, as frequently stated in history, that by sailing westward the eastern part of India would eventually be reached, and doubtless also to the swarthy complexion and other physical likenesses of the American to the East Indians.

Second. As used at the present time the term "Indian" is generally understood to mean a member of one of the several nations, tribes, or bands of native Americans. These nations, tribes, or bands were treated by the English settlers and by the European countries under whose authority America was settled, and subsequently by the United States which succeeded to the rights of all these countries, as distinct political communities, at first independent, but now dependent upon our Government for protection in their rights. An Indian is one, therefore, who owes allegiance, primarily, to one of these political communities; and secondarily, if at all, to the United States. He is one who is practically identified with the native Americans, and is thereby in his ordinary relations of life separated from all other people of the republic.

Third. On account of their ignorance, their savage condition, and their customs and habits, the Indians were never deemed to have any right of property in the soil of the portion of country over which the tribe or band had established by force of strength the right to roam in search of game, etc., or which had been set apart for its use by treaty with the United States, act of Congress, or Executive order, but only to have the right to occupy said portion of country. The fee in the lands of the country occupied and roamed over by the Indians was deemed to be first in the European sovereigns or countries, but is now held to be in the Government of the United States. The right of occupancy, however, was a valuable right, and one which the early settlers and the Government of the United States have always respected, and for the relinquishment of which in certain portions of America valuable considerations have been paid. This right has been treated as an incumbrance upon the fee, and grants made of land to which the Indian right of occupancy had not been extinguished by the Government have been made subject to this right. Each member of an Indian tribe has been deemed to have an equal interest in the property of his tribe, whether it be in the occupancy of lands or right in the lands or moneys. In a property sense, therefore, an Indian is one who is by right of blood, inheritance, or adoption, entitled to receive the pro rata share of the common property of the tribe.

Fourth. In the early history of America many white men were adopted into Indian tribes, and in accordance with the customs of those tribes became recognized by the authorities thereof as members and entitled to all the rights therein that the members of the Indian blood were entitled to and enjoyed. After the relations between this Government and the Indian tribes assumed the form which has been likened to that of guardian and ward, provision was made in many of the Indian treaties for the regulation of such adoption of whites into Indian tribes as well as for the regulation of adoption therein of Indians of different tribes, nations, or bands, and in many cases the United States have been given the right to supervise and approve or disapprove such adoption thereafter made as the best interests of the Indian tribes would seem to demand.

Even as early as 1638 the English of Connecticut entered into a treaty with the Quinnipiacs, a small band located in the vicinity of the bay of New Haven, in which the Indians covenanted to admit no other Indians among them without first having leave from the English. See De Forest's History of the Indians of Connecticut, page

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162, *et seq.* Those white men who were adopted into Indian tribes, as above stated, in nearly all cases contracted marriages with members of the tribe in which they had become incorporated, and the issue of these marriages were always regarded by the Indians as members of the tribe to which their Indian parent belonged by blood. Of course the illegitimate issue of white men and Indian women would follow the status of the Indian mother.

Fifth. Besides the cases of white persons adopted into Indian tribes, many white men have gone among the Indians and, without becoming adopted, married members of the tribe according to the Indian custom. While the authorities of the tribe in these cases always deemed and treated the issue of such marriages as members of the tribe, and while such issue would seem, in the light of the decision of the circuit court for the northern district of Oregon *in re* Camille (6th Federal Reporter, 256), not to be white persons in the sense in which that expression is used in the naturalization laws of the United States (section 2169, Revised Statutes), yet in the light of the rule of common law as laid down in *ex parte* Reynolds (5th Dillon, 394) they are citizens of the United States in the sense that the courts of the United States would have jurisdiction to try and punish them for crimes committed by them in the Indian country. They have, however, been uniformly treated by the executive of the Government as Indians in all respects; in other words, as having a right by inheritance to receive a pro rata benefit from the property of the tribe to which their Indian parent belonged, both lands and funds.

There appears to have been no adjudication of the rights of these persons, commonly known as half-breeds and mixed bloods, by the courts; but, under date of July 5, 1856, Attorney-General Cushing expressed the opinion (7th Opinion, 46) that half-breeds (and in his opinion he seems to use the expressions half-breeds and mixed-bloods interchangeably), should be treated by the executive as Indians in all respects so long as they retain their tribal relations. One of the most intelligent Indians known in the history of our dealings with the Indians was John Ross, a Cherokee chief, who was a half-breed, yet he was always treated as an Indian, and his descendants are now regarded and treated as Indians.

Sixth. Under the rule upon which a family is constructed among civilized nations the predominant principle is descent through the father. The father is the head of the family. When a man marries, his wife separates herself from her family and kindred and takes up her abode with the husband, assumes his name, and becomes subordinate, in a sense, to him. In many cases the oldest son becomes the heir, and in all social and political arrangements the relationship through the father is the dominant one.

Among the North American Indians, however, the line of descent in many tribes (though not in all at the present day) is through the mother, and in many instances the wife and not the husband is recognized as the head of the family. Often when an Indian marries instead of taking his wife to his home he goes to hers and becomes absorbed in her family. But even among tribes having descent in the male line there are notable survivals of "mother right," as it is called by some; for example, the Dakota mother-in-law (even among the Santees in 1871) can take her daughter from the husband and give her to another man.

This radical difference in tracing descent, establishing relationship, constituting towns and communities, and determining inheritance must be taken into account in construing any question like that under discussion.

In his history of the Indians of Connecticut, De Forest recites that although a chieftainship among these Indians was an hereditary office, the sons of the chief would not inherit unless their mother was of noble blood. He says that this custom was also in vogue among the Iroquois and the Indians of the Antilles, and doubtless among most of the aborigines of America, and he cites the case of the sons of Momojoshuck, the earliest grand sachem of the Nehantics, whose name has descended to our times, who did not succeed to the chieftainship of their father because they were not of pure royal blood, their mother not being noble.

The old English common law, which makes the father the controlling factor and determines relationship through him, does not seem applicable to the condition of things such as is found among the American Indians, where the mother, and not the father, is the chief factor.

Seventh. *Status of Indian women married to citizens of the United States.*—Under date of February 10, 1855, an act of Congress was approved (10 Stats., 604) which provides that "any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed herself a citizen." As the courts have declared that an Indian can not be naturalized under our general naturalization law (6th Federal Reporter, 256), an Indian woman under the statute just quoted could not by marriage with a citizen of the United States become a citizen herself. By the act of August 9, 1888 (25 Stats., 392), Congress declared that any Indian woman (except a member of the Five Civilized Tribes) who should thereafter marry a citizen of the United States should be deemed a citizen herself by virtue of such marriage, but that in thus becoming a citizen she should in no way forfeit any of her rights to an interest in the property of her tribe.

According to this an Indian woman married to a citizen of the United States prior to August 9, 1888, not only did not become a citizen herself by reason of such marriage, but she did not lose her connection with her tribe nor cease to be an Indian; so that the law of descent among the Indians, which is often through the mother, would seem to have included her offspring as members of her tribe.

Since the passage of that act, however, the effect of the marriage of an Indian woman to a citizen of the United States upon the status and rights in her tribe of her offspring by such marriage is totally different. Now, and hereafter, by her marriage to a citizen, she separates herself from her tribe and becomes identified with the people of the United States as distinguished from the people of her tribe. Her children will be citizens of the United States in all respects, and in no respect can they be deemed to be members of her tribe. They are Americans, not Indians. They would therefore have no right to share in the property of the tribe, except such as they might take by representation of the mother. As long as the mother remains a member of the tribe her interest in the tribal property is only a personal interest, and at her death reverts to the benefit of the tribe. This would seem right in view of the fact that her children are also deemed to be members of the tribe and have status and rights of their own therein. They belong to the tribe, and in case of her death they are cared for and supported by it. But, as shown above, when she separates herself from her tribe and becomes a citizen of the United States by intermarriage, her children will be citizens and will not have any status or rights of their own by law in the mother's tribe. They could not take allotments or receive annuities in the absence of treaty provision to that effect, but they could inherit the land allotted to the mother and the moneys payable to her. In such an instance I think that justice would demand that the joint-tenancy feature of survivorship, which is present in all Indian tenures, so long as tribal relation is in force, should be deemed to be eliminated so far as regards her undivided as well as her divided proportion of the tribal property, and her interest should be permitted to descend to her children in case of her death before partition occurs and a settlement of tribal matters is made. By this I mean that where an Indian woman has by virtue of the act of August 9, 1888, become a citizen of the United States and dies before allotment of the lands of her tribe occurs, or before the final distribution of the tribal funds takes place, such children (the issue of the marriage by virtue of which she became a citizen of the United States) as may survive her should be allowed to take by representation the allotment she would be entitled to receive if alive, and her pro rata of the funds of the tribe; but they should not be permitted to receive allotments in their own right or any pro rata of their own of said lands or funds.

Another provision is made in the act of August 9, 1888, which I regard as significant, and that is where, in section 1, Congress declares "That no white man not otherwise a member of any tribe of Indians who may hereafter marry an Indian

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woman, a 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."

This is an evidence to my mind that Congress not only regarded mixed bloods of a tribe as having rights in the tribal property, privileges, and interests in the tribe, but it is implied also that the white father had, by his marriage with an Indian, acquired certain rights, privileges, and interests in the tribe.

Eighth. In view of the peculiar relations of Indian tribes with the United States it is a question whether a citizen of the United States can, by becoming a member of one of the tribes without the consent of the Government, be said to have expatriated himself in the sense that he would if he had been naturalized into a foreign nation; but I do not think it can be denied that citizens of the United States who have become incorporated into an Indian tribe with the consent of the United States have expatriated themselves to the extent that they thereafter become entitled to recognition as members of the Indian tribe into which they have been adopted, and become entitled to an equal interest in the common property of the tribe. This principle appears to be recognized by the court in the case of *ex parte* Reynolds, above referred to. The issue of marriages between such white persons and Indians of the tribe into which they have been adopted are therefore to all intents and purposes just as much members of the tribe as are the issue of marriages of Indian members of the tribe of the full blood, and just as much entitled to benefits from the common property of the tribe.

Ninth. In dealing with Indian matters the Government has treated with Indian nations, tribes, or bands as solid bodies politic, and, prior to 1871, so far as individuals composing them have been concerned, in the same manner as it would with any foreign power; that is, through the treaty-making power. The individuals of the tribe or nation have not been known in our dealings with the tribe—as for instance, all persons recognized by the Indian authorities as members of the Sioux Nation, whether full-bloods, half-breeds, mixed bloods, or whites, have been treated as the Sioux Nation, and rights have vested under treaties and agreements in half-breeds, mixed bloods, and whites that can not be taken away or ignored by the Government.

Where, by treaty or law, it has been required that three-fourths of an Indian tribe shall sign any subsequent agreement to give it validity, we have accepted the signatures of mixed bloods of the tribes as sufficient, and have treated said agreements as valid for the purpose of the relinquishment of the rights of the tribe in lands owned, occupied, or claimed by it, and large sums of money have been appropriated and paid to the Indians, including mixed bloods and whites, in consideration for the relinquishment or cession of lands made thereunder. Also, where Congress has required a census to be taken of an Indian tribe (as in the case of the Chippewas, 25 Stats., 642), the roll of names submitted of those recognized by the Indians as members of their tribe, including half-breeds and mixed bloods, has been accepted by the executive department of the Government without question as conforming to the requirements of the statute.

These acts of the Government—acceptance of their signatures to agreements relinquishing rights in lands and their enrollment as beneficiaries under an agreement with an Indian tribe—have fixed the status of mixed bloods as Indians in the sense that they have an interest in the common property of the tribe to which they severally claim to belong. To decide at this time that such mixed bloods are not Indians, so that they can not claim a right in the property of the tribe of which they claim and are recognized to be members, would unsettle and endanger the titles to much of the lands that have been relinquished by Indian tribes and patented to citizens of the United States.

Tenth. Under the general allotment act, as well as under special acts and agreements, lands have been allotted and patented to the Indians by the Government, recognizing as Indians full bloods, half-breeds and mixed bloods without distinction.

Allotting agents have been instructed that where an Indian woman is married to a white man she is to be regarded as the head of a family, and while her husband is excluded from the direct benefits of the law, she and her children are to have its full benefits.

Eleventh. It is also worthy of consideration in this connection that the United States Government has been and is the trustee of vast sums of Indian money, and that it has from time to time disbursed this money by paying it per capita to the Indians, recognizing as Indians all who are borne upon the rolls and recognized by the Indians themselves as members of their tribes, including half-breeds and mixed bloods. If therefore these latter are not Indians and as such are not entitled to share in the Indian money, it is a serious question whether the "real Indians" to whom the money rightfully belongs have not an equitable claim against the United States for misappropriation of their funds.

In view of these considerations it seems to me, with my present light, that in determining the rights and privileges of mixed bloods we must give to the term "Indian" a liberal and not a technical or restrictive construction. It must be construed in its historical and not in its ethnological significance. The law of descent must be determined not after Roman or English precedents, but in accordance with Indian usage and our American administrative sanction. Any other conclusions announced now as a binding rule, having retroactive consequences, would result in invalidating treaties and agreements, disregarding vested rights, and introducing confusion into the entire Indian question.

Of course, when the Indians shall have become citizens of the United States by taking allotments, or otherwise, the law of inheritance, where not fixed by specific statutes, will be determined by the common law as applied to all other classes of people.

EDUCATION.

During the past three years the work of education has been pushed with great vigor and with ceaseless vigilance, and I think it safe to say that this has been the best year of the three. Few people can have any just conception of the enormous amount of labor and the perplexities involved in the development of an adequate school service for the Indians; the schools are so far removed from the office, are scattered over such an immense region of country, are surrounded by conditions so wholly different, that it has been well nigh impossible to put into execution any definite plan that should apply equally to all.

RESTRICTED COST OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There has been unavoidable delay connected with the building of schoolhouses and the development of proper plants for schools. I have been met all the time with the very great difficulty of securing enough money to erect suitable buildings. I have had occasion in former reports to show conclusively that the legal limitations fixed by Congress heretofore have rendered it, in some cases, absolutely impossible to do the work that ought to be done. For example, three years ago the law restricted the cost of any school building on an Indian reservation, including furnishing, to $10,000. Last year, after a great deal of persuasion, the limit was raised to $12,000, exclusive of furnishing. Under this restriction I advertised, for instance, for bids for

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the erection of a modest, cheap school building, on the Navajo Reservation; received no bids, and was obliged to abandon the enterprise; so that to-day, for 3,000 Navajo children of school age there are accommodations on the reservation for only about 100. I have urged raising the limit of the cost of a building to $20,000, but so far my recommendations have not been adopted. The present law fixes it at $15,000, which is still too small for the accomplishment of the purpose. A very good illustration is furnished in the history of the school at Pierre, S. Dak., which was inaugurated by Congress prior to the beginning of my administration, but which has been completed only recently, and is now in successful operation. It has accommodations for about 175 pupils, and the plant has thus far cost $70,000. Some additional improvements are still required in order to make it adequate for the accommodation of that number of pupils. It will be seen from this that when the office is restricted to $15,000 for the erection of a school building on a remote reservation it is sometimes tantamount to a prohibition of the work.

The limit of $600 placed upon the cost of a day-school building also amounts, in many cases, to prohibition. Where I know that a suitable building can not be erected for that sum I make no attempt to build one.

When discussing the question of the cost of Indian school buildings, it has frequently been suggested to me that inasmuch as these school buildings are only temporary they should be plain and cheap. My reply is that at best the buildings erected are plain to barrenness and cheap in some instances to worthlessness. Any school building anywhere should be so built as to resist the elements and to be at least fairly safe. Cheap workmanship means poor workmanship, and a cheap building means, of necessity, almost, a poor building. One large building which I have in mind I found, on my visit to the reservation, unsafe, and it is now rendered habitable only by dint of iron supports. Another that I recall is liable at any time to collapse. Many of these buildings are exposed to very severe winds, and are apt, unless strongly built, to be destroyed by tornadoes and entail great loss of life. Even at Carlisle, Pa., I was greatly distressed myself personally by the furious wind that tested the strength of the school building during the closing exercises. Had it not been well constructed there would have been fearful destruction of life.

Special pains need to be taken in construction to avoid danger from fire. During the past twelve months four school buildings (Fort Peck, Mont., Klamath, Oregon, Winnebago, Nebr., and Fort Yuma, Cal.) have been destroyed by fire, and several others are so poorly constructed and so greatly exposed that I have been in constant dread lest they might be burned, together with their inmates. One school building that I have in mind now is heated by sixty stoves, which are sixty opportunities for fire, and it has a very inadequate water supply.

Then, again, many schools in the extreme north, in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, are in regions where the temperature

is oftentimes very low and trying, and where, consequently, it is necessary that the buildings should be well built in order to insure ordinary comfort for the employés and pupils.

But the great desideratum is sufficient room. Where 100 pupils with the required employé force are gathered together in one building, it is absolutely essential, not simply on the ground of comfort but of health and of life, that there should be sufficient sleeping space, in order that the pupils may not be so crowded into sleeping rooms as to endanger their health and their lives.

There ought to be, in connection with every large school, a well arranged hospital where the sick can be properly cared for, and where those affected with contagious disease can be isolated from the others so as to prevent the spread of the same disease.

When these absolute requirements are taken into consideration it will be evident to any person acquainted with the facts that the limit fixed heretofore by the Government for the cost of boarding school buildings is an unreasonable one.

It has been suggested to me that our fathers attended school in a log schoolhouse, and that this is good enough for an Indian. This suggestion, however, is based upon an entire misapprehension of the situation. Our fathers had decent homes and attended the "log schoolhouse" during a few hours of the day. The question here under discussion is not the erection of a day school in the midst of a well settled, intelligent, religious community, but it is the question o the erection of a boarding school, with all the necessary buildings, on an Indian reservation with no civilization.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The Indian bill which became a law July 13, 1892, carries the gross sum of $2,312,385 for Indian education for the year ending June 30, 1893. The amount appropriated for the same purpose by the last Congress was $2,291,650. The amount asked for by the Commissioner for this year was $2,917,060, or $603,535 more than the sum appropriated. This large cut in the estimates submitted by the Indian Office is a very severe blow to the cause of Indian education. In the first place, it renders it impossible to complete the full establishment of the several training schools according to the plans of the Indian Office. It was intended to complete, substantially, these large nonreservation schools, so that they might enter at once upon the largest and most efficient service which they are capable of rendering. The Indian bill not only failed to make suitable provision for their completion, but it carries restrictions of such a nature as will, in some cases, very seriously hinder the usefulness of these schools.

In the next place, the Indian Office asked for $200,000 for the erection, enlargement, and repair of school buildings on Indian reserva-

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tions. During the last three years a large amount of work has been done to render the Indian schools on the reservations decent and comfortable, and some new schools have been built. The sum absolutely needed to carry on the work successfully during the coming year was stated by the Commissioner in his communication to Congress to be over $300,000, and it is safe to say that this entire amount could have been very profitably expended in the improvement and enlargement of the Indian school system. The amount allowed for this purpose, however, is only $100,000, or less than a third of that which was stated to be necessary. This will of necessity prevent the establishment of new schools where they are greatly needed and the enlargement and improvement of others where the facilities are very inadequate.

The general fund for which the Indian Office urgently asked, $1,300,000, was placed at $1,075,000, or $225,000 less than what was earnestly requested. This cut checks at once the rapid and healthy expansion of the school service, and confines the office to the carrying on of the schools substantially as they were at the close of the last fiscal year; and it has made necessary a reduction in the amount allowed contract schools.

A detailed statement of the needs in this direction was made by the Indian Office, showing the enlargement of the capacity of schools already existing, the new schools that have been established, those that are in process of establishment, those that ought to be enlarged, and places where new schools should be built, and on this careful figuring it was estimated that not less than $315,000 increase of the general fund should be granted. By refusing to do this Congress has made it impossible for the Indian Office to extend the work of education, and thus has checked for the time the plans which were being so successfully carried into execution.

Every friend of Indian education who realizes that the future of this interesting people depends so largely upon the proper industrial training of their children will regret the policy of Congress in refusing to appropriate necessary funds for the enlargement and carrying out of the work which is being so successfully prosecuted.

Nevertheless there has been great progress, and when the schools in process of establishment can be completed, which in several instances will require considerable sums of money, a large majority of Indian children will be provided for if the work can be carried forward a few years longer in the same lines.

By limiting the expenditure at reservation boarding schools to $200 per capita Congress has jeopardized the very existence of some schools. In most instances the per capita cost is much below $200, but there are circumstances under which it will probably be found impossible to maintain an efficient school at that cost. The effort will be made, however, and if it can not be done the fact will be reported.

TABLE 1.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000		1886	$1,100,065	10
1878	30,000	50	1887	1,211,115	10
1879	60,000	100	1888	1,179,916	*2.6
1880	75,000	25	1889	1,318,015	14
1881	75,000		1890	1,361,563	1
1882	135,000	80	1891	1,812,770	35
1883	487,200	260	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1884	675,200	38	1893	2,312,385	0.9
1885	992,800	47			

* Decrease.

The above table represents the appropriations made by Congress from the public treasury for the work of Indian education. (It does not include amounts provided for the same purpose in accordance with specific treaty agreements.) It will be seen that Congress entered upon the work of providing a system of education for the Indians at public expense in the year 1877, but that very little progress was made until the year 1882, when the appropriation was increased by 80 per cent, and there continued to be increases until 1886, when it reached an aggregate of $1,100,000, when the increase nearly ceased and the annual appropriation continued to be about the same until 1891, when there was again an addition of 35 per cent, followed in 1892 by another addition of 24 per cent, bringing the annual appropriation up to $2,291,650. The appropriation for this year is less than 1 per cent more than that for last year.

By former statements submitted to you, and by you presented to Congress, I have shown that it will require an annual appropriation of not less than $3,000,000 if the work is to be carried forward on a scale commensurate with the exigencies of the case. If it is worth while to undertake to educate the rising generation of Indians, it certainly is desirable to educate all of them that can be reached. The experience thus far, I think, has demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt to all who are acquainted with the facts that this money is well expended, and that the work is full of helpfulness, and that the urgency of it is now greater than ever before. There is every reason why the annual appropriations should increase until they reach the point of meeting the necessities of the situation. After that, of course, for a few years the appropriations will remain large, and then will gradually decrease until there ceases to be any necessity for their continuance.

While it is a source of disappointment to me personally, as well as to others deeply interested in this work, that the appropriations should have ceased to grow and the work be checked, it is nevertheless very gratifying to see how much money Congress has been willing to devote to this most worthy object. The above table is a most eloquent commentary upon the criticism sometimes made upon the Government that it is dealing unjustly with the Indians, since it exhibits what in one

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aspect might be regarded as a most generous contribution from the public treasury for the benefit of these Indian children. There is no doubt that in years to come, when the nearly 20,000 Indian children now enjoying the advantages thus provided by the people of the United States out of the public treasury shall have finished their education and established themselves in life, and realize what has been done for them, there will be thousands of them with hearts full of gratitude and ready to recognize fully their deep sense of obligation to the people who have made such liberal provision for their education.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

On my recommendation you have admitted to the Government schools the children of the New York Indians, so that hereafter the discrimination against them which heretofore has worked to their detriment will no longer hinder their educational advancement.

The Indians of Michigan will have very soon a good school in operation for their benefit at Mount Pleasant.

Those in Wisconsin will be fairly well provided for when the two schools under way at Oneida and Tomah are finished and in operation.

Considerable remains to be done for the Indians of Minnesota.

Plans are in successful operation for the development of a system of schools that shall be, when completed, fairly adequate for the Sioux of North and South Dakota.

A very greatly needed addition will be made to the school facilities of Montana when the industrial training school now in process of development at Fort Shaw is completed.

The Indians of Wyoming are rejoicing in the prospect of the speedy completion of the great school at Shoshone.

Much progress has been made in the two schools at Lapwai and Fort Hall for the Idaho Indians, and it is possible within two years to render the school facilities ample for all the Indians of that State.

The school at Carson, in Nevada, has more than met expectations, but it ought to be enlarged to at least twice its present capacity. The boarding school at Pyramid Lake, Nev., has been strengthened and is now doing effective work.

In Washington there is still a lack of suitable educational facilities, although the schools at Yakama, near Tacoma, and elsewhere have been enlarged and rendered more efficient. That near Tacoma is particularly prosperous and encouraging.

In Oregon the school near Salem has reached perhaps its full development as to capacity and equipment, and has entered upon a new career of usefulness. Improvements have been made at Siletz and Klamath, and there is a better state of things generally regarding education among the Indians in that State than heretofore.

Fort Gaston, in Hoopa Valley, California, has been converted into an industrial school, and will open the 1st of September, or soon after.

There has been great delay in building a new school at Round Valley, but I am hoping now that it will be opened at an early day. That at Perris is approaching completion, and the day schools among the Mission Indians have closed their most successful year. The school at Fort Yuma continues on its modest way, accomplishing good results for those degraded people, and yet leaving much to be desired. On the whole, however, the outlook in California is very satisfactory.

Two of the most successful schools that have been inaugurated are to be found in Arizona. One is at Fort Mojave, where a most vigorous and every way admirable work is being done under distressingly hard circumstances, and where a people heretofore given over to neglect and almost hopeless degradation are now being stimulated in a high degree. At Phœnix, the capital of the Territory, there is now in successful operation a school that by its admirable management and striking results has captivated the people of Arizona and largely changed the whole drift of public sentiment regarding the Indians.

Among the Moquis, as already stated, the school which had languished for years is now crowded to excess, and a people that were forced two years ago to send their children to it are now eagerly on the watch for an opportunity to fill any vacancy that may occur.

The school at Pima, on the reservation, has enjoyed a very successful year and has done excellent work. Agent Crouse has succeeded in awakening a very satisfactory spirit among his people, and large numbers of their children are now in schools in various parts of the country.

At last there is a prospect of a small boarding school for the 2,000 White Mountain Apaches, but under the limitations placed upon me its development will necessarily be very slow and tedious and its completion deferred to some future time. The school at San Carlos has been used during the year chiefly as a recruiting station. It has, however, done good work notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties that have environed it.

Very little has been done for the Navajos, and I am not hopeful as to the future of these people educationally. They are very conservative, proud, haughty, distrustful, superstitious, and stubborn. They are scattered over an immense territory, are nomadic in their habits, have thus far resisted all appeals to allow their children to be sent away to school, and, as I have elsewhere stated, the restrictions put upon the office by Congress have been such as to render it well-nigh impossible to plant schools in their midst. That at Fort Defiance, the only one on the reservation, has done valuable work, but has been slimly attended and has by no means met my expectations.

In New Mexico there is a large body of Pueblo Indians with hundreds of children of school age growing up in ignorance and heathenism. The two Government schools at Santa Fé and Albuquerque are now thoroughly established, fairly well equipped, and are doing very satisfactory work. It has been found, however, almost impossible to

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secure the attendance of Pueblo children, as there has been a persistent, systematic effort to prevent the people from patronizing these schools, and recently some of the patrons have been induced by misrepresentations to appeal to the courts to have their children removed from Albuquerque by a writ of habeas corpus. Both of these schools had been established by act of Congress prior to my entrance upon my duties, so that my work has been limited to their completion and successful administration. I have used all proper incentives and have spared no labor to bring their advantages to the attention of the Pueblo Indians and the people of New Mexico, and have striven most earnestly to fill them with Pueblo children. I have been thwarted in this, however, and have been forced, most reluctantly, to fill the schools with children drawn from Arizona and elsewhere instead of from the New Mexico Pueblos.

In Utah there is at last in successful operation a school for the Uintahs, and one is in process of establishment for the Indians at Ouray. In the early fall both of these schools will, I hope, be in successful operation.

In Colorado the school at Grand Junction, which languished so long, has at last been made most efficient and is full of hope. We are now in the midst of the conversion of the old military post of Fort Lewis into an industrial school and have already in attendance about 50 pupils, half of them belonging to the Southern Utes.

In Oklahoma the Cheyenne school at Caddo Springs has been reconstructed and greatly improved. The Arapaho school at Darlington has been enlarged and put in better condition; a new school has been established at Seger Colony, to begin operations in September; another is building at Rainy Mountain, and will open about the 1st of January. The Kiowa and Wichita schools have been improved and are in successful operation, and the long-promised and much-delayed school at Fort Sill for the Comanches is now vigorously at work. The capacity of this school should be increased during the next year. The three at Ponca, Otoe, and Pawnee are in a better condition than ever before and are among the most satisfactory reservation schools.

When the present improvements at Chilocco are completed, which will be in the near future, we shall have there one of the finest industrial institutions in the country. It has a body of more that 8,000 acres of land, and is capable of being rendered largely, if not entirely, self-supporting at no distant day.

The Osages have shown a lively interest in education, and nearly every child of suitable age has been in school. These people are immensely rich, and support their own schools. They have been anxious to give many of their children a liberal education, and if my recommendations had been approved many of them would to-day be pursuing higher courses of study. The interruption of this work has been a great disappointment to me, to Agent Miles, and to the Indians.

The school at Lawrence, Kans., has reached its highest point of prosperity, has over 500 pupils, and now challenges the closest criticism.

The school at Genoa, Nebr., is still in a transition state, but has done exceptionally good industrial work and will soon have its plant fairly well completed. It has enrolled about 400 pupils.

The little band of Indians in the heart of Iowa, at Tama, have well-nigh successfully resisted all efforts for their educational advancement.

The school at Carlisle, Pa., still maintains its preëminence, is now admirably equipped, and has had an attendance during the past year of about 800. It is prepared to do even greater service in the future than it has rendered in the past.

School work among the Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina is just now at a standstill. For particulars in regard to the unfortunate controversy which has arisen see Appendix, page 141.

COMMENTS ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

This summary review of the situation warrants me in saying—

1. That the system of Government schools now in successful operation is every way creditable to the Government of the United States. They are, within the measure of their possibilities, doing most excellent work, and every year hastens the time when, by their aid, there will be a new generation of English-speaking Indians, prepared to become Americans.

2. Nothing should be allowed to hinder the development of these schools along the present lines of their activities and growth until they shall be sufficient to furnish full educational facilities for all the Indian children that can be induced to attend them. The expense involved is necessarily large, but it is money well expended.

In the appendix, page 146, I present a table showing the per capita cost of reform schools in various States. A comparison of this table with the allowances for the expenses of the Government Indian schools will show that this work costs less than the work done in the reform schools, and from my personal knowledge of that work I have no hesitancy in saying that on the whole the Indian work is equal or superior to that done in the State institutions.

3. In view of the rapidity with which Indians are taking their lands and becoming nominally citizens of the United States, the work of education should be hastened with the view of bringing as large a number as possible of prospective citizens under its influence in order to prepare them for the inevitable duties and responsibilities that await them. Any delay at this juncture will be irreparable for the Indians and may be disastrous to the communities in which they reside.

4. Thus far the operation of the civil-service rules has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and I see no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the scheme. It has, however, developed this fact, that it is very difficult to secure competent persons able to pass the requisite civil-serv-

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ice examination who are willing to accept positions offered them, by reason of the small salaries, the numerous hardships, and the severity of the labors involved.

5. One of the most difficult problems connected with the administration of the Indian schools is that of attendance. Congress has reënacted a law for compulsory attendance, but has provided no sufficient force for carrying it into execution. In some cases it has been found impracticable to use the Indian police for this purpose, and there is a reluctance to resort to military force. I am watching with solicitude, as well as interest, the development of the matter, and am not prepared to say at present what the final outcome is to be. For correspondence on this subject see appendix, page 150.

6. Another serious matter connected with this subject is the health of Indian children. As the work progresses and greater care is used in the scrutiny of those who enter school, it is found that there is an alarming amount of disease among the children, and even under the most painstaking care it develops itself, often rendering it impossible for them to be kept in school. The facts already show that the complaints heretofore made against the unhealthiness of eastern schools were unfounded, because the same conditions manifest themselves in the western schools near to or on reservations. Very great care is given to this matter, and undoubtedly experience has led to a better sanitary oversight of the pupils; but there have been epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore eyes, and numerous isolated cases of sickness which have sadly interfered with the work of the schools and have largely increased the care, anxiety, and labor of the superintendents and their assistants.

The sad fact, is that there is a vast amount of disease among the Indians living on reservations, exposed as they are to the severities of the climate, almost entirely ignorant of sanitary laws, and having wholly insufficient medical attendance. They are at the mercy of disease, and oftentimes their children are swept away by epidemics in alarming numbers. As there are no health officers among them, and no complete record is kept of disease and death, these matters do not often come to the surface, so that their real condition is known only to those immediately concerned.

When, however, their children are taken into boarding schools, where their names are enrolled and a record kept of their condition, it very speedily becomes known if they are ill, and especially if they die. The death of an Indian child in school is frequently seized upon by Indians who are opposed to education as an excuse for refusing to send their children to school, or as a pretext for demanding their release if already there.

7. I am happy to call attention to the vast change in public sentiment observable during the last three years on the subject of Indian education. I doubt if there is a question before the public in which there is a more general concensus of opinion. Even the Western States

and Territories, where the feeling against the Indian has been exceedingly bitter, show a surprising and most gratifying change in public sentiment. Wherever a school is located, as at Pierre, S. Dak., Genoa, Nebr., Lawrence, Kans., Albuquerque, N. Mex., Phœnix, Ariz., and Grand Junction, Colo., there is developed an extraordinary degree of public interest and sympathy in the work. It is now universally conceded by every intelligent observer that the Indians can be educated, that the Government schools are eminently successful, and that it is a wise expenditure of money from the point of view of economy, philanthropy, and justice to provide for them suitable educational facilities.

Among those who have been active in bringing about this improved public sentiment are the Indian Rights Association, the Women's National Indian Association, the Mohonk Conference, the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, the leading religious and secular newspapers of the country, and a large number of prominent clergymen and other public-spirited men who have taken a deep personal interest in the matter.

It has been suggested to me that this public interest in the Indian question is a "fad," and should be treated as such. I can only say I wish there were more such fads as this. It is participated in by a vast number of the most intelligent, upright, philanthropic, unselfish citizens of the United States, and represents on this great question an advanced state of morality and intelligence which is highly creditable to our Christian civilization, and marks very honorably the closing decade of the century. We must either fight Indians, feed them, or else educate them. To fight them is cruel, to feed them is wasteful, while to educate them is humane, economic, and Christian.

8. The rudimentary education supplied in these Government institutions, which are necessarily, as yet, on a low plane, ought to be supplemented in many cases by an enlarged course of study. Many Indians of both sexes are showing marked capacity for scholarship and are evincing an eager desire to acquire that broader culture which will fit them for leadership among their people. One young man thoroughly educated is worth, in many respects, more to his people than a considerable number with only a common-school training.

There is an especial call among the Indians for persons of their own race who are competent physicians and lawyers. The Government makes at best a most unsatisfactory provision for the medical care of these people, and I have felt that wherever a young man or woman among them could be found who showed the requisite qualities for the work of physicians or nurses they should be encouraged and assisted, if necessary, by the Government, in the pursuit of that professional training which should prepare them for this important work.

Every year renders it more and more apparent that the Indians, unless they are prepared to defend themselves in the courts, will be robbed of their property and denied their rights. I wish there were

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to-day a hundred young men of the highest type, such as can be found among them, preparing themselves, by the study of law, for the defense of their people in their rights of person and property.

SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

December 23-24, 1891, at Lawrence, Kans., I held a conference with the superintendent of Indian schools, the superintendents of the nonreservation schools, and the supervisors of education for the purpose of discussing various matters pertaining to Indian school work.

NONRESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

TABLE 2.—*Location, attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.*

Name of school.	Location.	Date of opening.	Number of employés.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle School	Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	74	$167	*800	822	779
Harrison Institute†	Chemawa, Oregon	Feb. 25, 1880	27	175	300	261	225
Howard Institute	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Dec. 18, 1883	21	.....	150	122	126
Haworth Institute	Chilocco, Ind. T	Jan. 15, 1884	35	167	‡350	212	188
Grant Institute	Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	30	167	400	300	289
Fisk Institute	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	57	175	400	304	240
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans	Sept. 1, 1884	56	167	*600	572	514
Teller Institute	Grand Junction, Colo	———, 1886	10	175	120	102	88
Dawes Institute	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	28	175	175	175	140
Fort Mojave School	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Oct. —, 1890	16	167	125	117	97
Stewart Institute	Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	23	175	†150	120	80
Pierre School	Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	22	167	180	165	149
Pèel Institute	Phœnix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	15	175	125	69	45
Fort Lewis School	Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	17	.....	300	48	20
New schools in progress.							
Perris School	Perris, Cal	.....	.....	.....	†125	.....	.....
Riggs Institute	Flandreau, S. Dak	.....	.....	.....	†150	.....	.....
Pipestone School	Pipestone, Minn	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant School	Mount Pleasant, Mich	.....	.....	.....	†100	.....	.....
Tomah School	Tomah, Wis	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
Fort Shaw School	Fort Shaw, Mont	.....	.....	.....	†250	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	478	.....	4,950	3,480	2,960

* By aid of "outing." † Originally at Forest Grove, Oregon. ‡ Proposed capacity.

By reference to the above table it will be noticed that there are now twenty nonreservation boarding schools either in operation or soon to be opened, with a capacity of nearly 5,000 pupils. The earliest of these dates from 1879. Eleven of them had been established before I entered upon my duties as Commissioner. Of those established since, four (those at Flandreau, S. Dak.; Pipestone, Minn.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; and Tomah, Wis.) originated in Congress and not in this office. Three of them (those at Fort Mojave, Ariz.; Fort Lewis, Colo.; and Fort Shaw, Mont.) have been established in abandoned military posts, in accordance with the law of Congress of July 31, 1882 (22 Stats., 181). The

one at Phœnix, Ariz., was originally established at the abandoned military post of Fort McDowell, but was removed from there to Phœnix when it was found that the post was an unsuitable place for a school.

It will thus be seen that these nonreservation schools had their origin in 1879, and have had a steady growth ever since. They seem to have found special favor in the eyes of Congress and have received cordial support.

The Indian Office has done very little directly toward multiplying these schools, but has labored strenuously, during the past three years particularly, to improve their character. In no single instance did I find one of these schools properly equipped. In all of them there was an urgent need for better accommodations and better facilities for work. If I had been allowed to carry out the plans which were in successful operation during last year another year would have seen all these schools well established and capable of performing good work. In several cases, however, I am sorry to say, the restrictions placed by law upon their development have been such as not only to hinder their growth, but also to seriously cripple their usefulness.

Two great considerations which may be urged in behalf of these nonreservation schools are:

(1) That they bring the Indian pupils into more vital contact with civilization. Most of the schools are situated in the midst of prosperous communities, where the pupils can have actual experience in the advantages and privileges offered by civilization. What they see of the busy life of commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and what they learn of the social conditions of the white people by mingling with them, constitutes an important factor in their own education, and serves to awaken in their minds a desire to participate in its benefits.

The "outing system" which has been in successful operation at Carlisle, and is now beginning to be operative in several other schools, while not fulfilling the expectations of its most earnest advocates in inducing the Indians to permanently settle in white communities, has served, nevertheless, a good purpose in giving to the pupils an opportunity to work along with white people, and to associate with them more intimately, and thus to learn, by actually performing the duties involved in civilized pursuits, something of what it means to work for themselves. I do not hesitate to say that in these respects these schools are doing for the promotion of civilization among the Indians what can not, by any possibility, be done by the reservation schools.

(2) Another and scarcely less important service rendered by these schools is the opportunity which they afford for the people of this country to see what can actually be done for Indian youth under favorable circumstances. The old notion that an Indian can not be taught or civilized, that he will not work, has been almost entirely driven away from the public thought by what has been demonstrated in these institutions of learning. To see is to believe. A visit to one of these

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schools usually serves to remove forever from the mind of the visitor the prejudice, however deep-seated, against the Indian as a natural savage, and a necessarily inferior being.

The problem of industrial training in connection with these schools is not yet fully solved. The general idea of work is awakened in the minds of all the pupils, and habits of industry are formed; but there are numerous problems connected with industrial education that yet await solution.

Thus far the idea that has been most insisted upon, and which has been most fully carried out, has been that it is a great service to the Indians to require them to perform some form of manual labor in order that they may acquire a taste for work, and be willing to perform it as a means of livelihood. It has been found practicable in many cases also to teach trades so far as to impart a moderate degree of skill and to make it possible for those who have been under training to follow their trades, under favorable circumstances, after leaving school. Of course, however, the one great drawback to this is that generally the trade which has been learned by the boy or the girl is not found useful on returning to the reservation, either because there is no demand for the labor or because the returned student has neither the capital nor the independence to establish himself in business. Doubtless many of these pupils could find remunerative employment, if they were willing to seek it, in white communities.

In some instances the work of the pupils in the school has been made to yield a profitable return to the institution. This is particularly the case in the matter of farming. In other cases, however, owing to the youth of the pupils as well as to their lack of training and the necessity of constant oversight, their labor is not remunerative to the school.

The great cost of any scientific industrial training of a high order will necessarily hinder the carrying of such work in these schools very far. Technical education is an expensive luxury.

One general remark ought to be made here as applicable not only to these nonreservation schools but to the reservation schools, even in a higher degree, namely: The necessity of a much larger teaching force than has been heretofore employed in these institutions. Indian children taken from the camps, where they have had very little home training, require an amount of care and oversight that is little understood by any who are not actively engaged in the work. Mrs. Dorchester, special agent, who has traveled so extensively and observed so carefully, has insisted with great earnestness and force upon the absolute necessity of increasing the number of employés connected with these Government schools if they are to do the work which they ought to perform for their pupils.

The responsibility and labor connected with the management of a large Indian boarding school are simply enormous, and I know of no place in the educational work where the exactions are so many or so

severe. Those engaged in it are entitled to a fair compensation, to support, and to sympathy.

The work already accomplished in these schools, although not what could be desired, is, I am persuaded, considering the circumstances, all that could reasonably be expected.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

TABLE 3.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.*

	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	100	Mar., 1879	
Keam's Cañon	100	—— 1887	
Navajo Agency	150	Dec., 1881	
Pima	130	Sept., 1881	
San Carlos	75	Oct., 1880	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr., 1884	
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	250	*a*—— 1874	
Fort Lapwai	200	Sept., 1886	
Lemhi	30	Sept., 1885	
Nez Percé Agency	60	Oct., 1868	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	120	Sept., 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	150	June, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867, under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	26	Oct., 1871	
Pottawatomie	25	—— 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	50	{—— 1871 {Sept., 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov., 1867	
Pine Point	100	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school.
Red Lake	50	Nov., 1877	
White Earth	110	—— 1871	
Wild Rice River	100	Mar., 1892	Prior to this date a contract school.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	110	Jan., 1883	
Crow	100	Oct., 1884	
Fort Belknap	75	Aug., 1891	
Fort Peck	*b* 50	Aug., 1881	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	65	—— 1881	
Santee	120	Apr., 1874	
Winnebago *c*	80	Oct., 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	66	Nov., 1882	
Western Shoshone	40	.....	Ready to open in fall of 1892. Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	50	Apr., 1884	
North Dakota:			
Fort Totten, Whipple Institute	*d* 450	{—— 1874 {Jan., 1891	At Agency. At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, Agency	120	May, 1877	
Standing Rock, Agricultural	100	—— 1878	
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	60	May, 1872	
Arapaho	100	Dec., 1875	Started under the auspices of the Friends in 1872.
Cheyenne	*d* 200	—— 1879	
Fort Sill	53	Aug., 1891	
Kaw	60	{Dec., 1869 {Aug., 1874	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Osage	200	Feb., 1874	
Otoe	80	Oct., 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	100	{—— 1865 {—— 1878	In Nebraska. In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan., 1882	
Rainy Mountain	75	.....	Ready to open in fall of 1892.
Riverside (Wichita)	60	Sept., 1871	

a It was closed March, 1876, and not reopened until February, 1880, and was removed from the agency to the military buildings at Fort Hall, its present location, in the fall of 1883.
b Buildings burned November, 1891, and September, 1892.
c Buildings burned February 26, 1892; new buildings now in course of erection.
d When improvements are completed.

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TABLE 3.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools*—Continued.

	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued:			
Sac and Fox	40	{—— 1868 {Apr., 1872	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Seger Colony	75	.....	Ready to open in fall of 1892.
Washita (Kiowa)	125	Feb., 1871	
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	a 80	Apr., 1874	
Klamath	110	Feb., 1874	
Siletz	80	Oct., 1873	
Sinemasho	75	Aug., 1882	
Umatilla	75	Jan., 1883	
Warm Springs	60	June, 1884	
Yainax	100	Nov., 1882	
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	b 60	{Jan., 1874 {—— 1880	Girls' school. c Boys' school.
Crow Creek	135	—— 1874	
Lower Brulé	70	Oct., 1881	
Pine Ridge	200	Dec., 1883	
Sisseton	125	—— 1873	
Yankton	130	Feb., 1882	
Utah:			
Uintah	90	Jan., 1881	
Washington:			
Neah Bay	50	July, 1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan., 1873	
Okanagan	60	—— 1890	
Puyallup	150	June, 1871	
Quinaielt	40	—— 1868	
S'Kokomish	60	Dec., 1866	
Yakima	150	—— 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Menomonee	110	—— 1876	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	120	Apr., 1879	
	7,115		

a Also thirty additional day pupils.
b Other buildings at new agency destroyed by tornado when almost completed.
c Originally Government buildings, and school largely managed by Episcopalians. New buildings and additions were erected by Episcopalians, and original Government building was worn out and "plant" now belongs to the missionary society which carries on the school.

By reference to the above table it will be seen that reservation boarding schools date back to 1865. Five such schools have been opened during the three years of the present administration, at Fort Belknap, Mont.; Fort Totten, N. Dak.; Fort Sill and Seger Colony, Okla., and Okanagan, Wash. Six more will be ready to open next fall, among the White Mountain Apaches in Arizona, at Hoopa Valley, Cal., and Western Shoshone, Nevada; among the Kiowas in Oklahoma, and at Ouray, Utah, and Oneida, Wis. Many other schools have been entirely rebuilt; to others considerable additions have been made, and most of them have had extensive repairs and improvements.

Whatever may be the relative merits of reservation schools, they have held their position in the scheme of Indian education for more than twenty-five years, and I do not think it would be good policy at this stage of the work to eliminate them from the system. Of course, there are some things very desirable in the preparation of Indian children for citizenship which reservation schools are unable to do. On the other hand, it must be conceded that they possess advantages which are not possessed by schools removed from the reservations.

Supt. Dorchester, who has been continuously at work visiting Indian schools for more than three years, and has, perhaps, a broader and more accurate knowledge of the entire question of Indian school work than any other man on the continent, insists with great earnestness upon the value of the reservation schools in contradistinction to those at a distance, and certainly great weight should attach to his opinion.

Without committing myself to the theory of reservation schools, I have felt constrained to establish some new schools and to do whatever could be done to render those which I found in existence efficient in their work, and I have devoted a great deal of time and energy to securing that end. It is the uniform testimony, I believe, of all who are acquainted with the facts that these schools are in much better condition, both as to their equipment, the personnel of their employés, and the efficiency of their work than they were three years ago.

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

TABLE 4.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools, June 30, 1892.*

Arizona:	
San Carlos, White Mountain Apache	50
California:	
Bishop*	65
Greenville*	100
Hoopa Valley	60
Mission, 8 schools	261
Round Valley, 2 schools	70
Ukiah*	45
Indian Territory:	
Quapaw, 3 schools	118
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox	30
Michigan:	
Baraga	50
L'Anse	30
Minnesota:	
Birch Cooley	36
Montana:	
Tongue River	30
Nebraska:	
Santee—	
Flandreau	50
Ponca	35
Nevada:	
Nevada—	
Wadsworth	24
Walker River	24
New Mexico:	
Pueblo—	
Cochita	30
New Mexico—Continued:	
Pueblo—Continued—	
Laguna	40
McCarty's	30
Santa Clara	30
North Carolina:	
Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools†	175
North Dakota:	
Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	150
Standing Rock, 8 schools	340
Oklahoma:	
Ponca, etc., Oakland	20
South Dakota:	
Cheyenne River, 7 schools	183
Crow Creek, etc.—	
Driving Hawk's Camp	30
White River	30
Pine Ridge, 15 schools	458
Rosebud, 13 schools	414
Washington:	
Lummi	50
Neah Bay, Quillehute	60
Puyallup:	
Jamestown*	30
Port Gamble*	35
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, 7 schools	310
La Pointe, 7 schools	261
Total capacity	3,724
Total number of schools	101

* Not on a reservation.
† Carried on under contract.

The reservation day school is necessarily a very unsatisfactory agency for the uplifting of the Indians. The chief point which is aimed at in Indian education is the teaching of the English language. Until the Indians are able to communicate freely with white people in the English

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tongue they will, of necessity, remain largely an alien people. One of the greatest hindrances heretofore to their progress has been their prevalent use of Indian dialects. They are thus cut off from any satisfactory intercourse with their fellow-citizens; they are deprived of any literature; understand very imperfectly what is said to them through interpreters; misunderstand oftentimes, and usually indeed, the purposes of the Government toward them; are suspicious, reticent, and hard to reach.

In boarding schools, where they are separated from those who habitually use the Indian dialect and are associated with those who constantly use English, it is possible, by diligent effort, in the course of a few years to create the habit of using English and of making it practicable for them understand, ordinarily, what is said to them and to communicate in fairly intelligent English, orally and in writing, their desires and ideas. At best the process is a slow and tedious one, and oftentimes those that have been in attendance at boarding schools leave them with a very imperfect knowledge of English, and on their return to their homes they frequently discard its use entirely. Of course the difficulties of teaching English and insuring its practical use are vastly increased where the child attends school only for a few hours a day and spends the rest of his time at home, hearing and using nothing but Indian dialect.

Then, too, it should be remembered that all the traditions, prejudices, and superstitions of the Indians are arrayed against the civilization that is sought to be communicated to them through the means of the schools, and these forces operate with tremendous effect to neutralize the influence of the day school where the pupils spend so short a time. The influence of the camp is so intense that the day school ordinarily makes little headway against it.

Nevertheless, in spite of irregular attendance and all the hindrances which I have named and others that need not be specified, the day schools have, in some instances, accomplished a good work. I have not, however, made any serious attempt to increase their number, except among the Sioux, contenting myself chiefly with improving their condition so far as possible.

By the act of Congress authorizing the expending of $30,000 for the erection of thirty schoolhouses among the Sioux of the Dakotas it has been possible to build schoolhouses suited to the purpose, and by the use of other funds available, fairly comfortable accommodations have been provided for some of the teachers. Dwellings for teachers are absolutely necessary, living as they do in communities where they can find no suitable boarding place among the Indians.

It is well nigh impossible to do much, if anything, in the way of industrial teaching in connection with the day school. However, the experiment is being tried of combining with ordinary instruction in the rudiments of English some simple instruction in the common industries; but, of course, comparatively little can be attempted or accomplished in that direction.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TABLE 5.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

	Pupils.
California:	
Albion school district, Carbon, Shasta County	9
Helm school district, Warner, San Diego County	12
Round Valley school district, Inyo County	30
Minnesota:	
School district No. 4, Richwood, Becker County	7
Nebraska:	
School district No. 1, Pender, Thurston County	9
School district No. 6, Pender, Thurston County	10
School district No. 10, Plum Valley, Knox County	4
North Dakota:	
Township No. 1, St. John, Rolette County	40
Oregon:	
District No. 32, Seaton, Lane County	4
Utah:	
District No. 4, Cedar City, Iron County	6
District No. 12, Portage, Box Elder County	39
Washington:	
District No. 1, Klickitat County	15
Wisconsin:	
Ashland district, Ashland County	10
Round Lake district, Hayward, Sawyer County	17
Total	212

Reference to the above table shows that during the past year contracts were made by the Indian Bureau for the education of 212 Indian pupils in the public schools of the West. The number thus provided for during the year ending June 30, 1891, was 100, showing a very gratifying increase. I hope that when this policy of the Government comes to be understood there will be a very considerable number of pupils admitted to the public schools, and thus be brought into close contact with the white children, with whom they are to be associated in the future. What has already been done in this direction has apparently demonstrated the fact that there are no insuperable obstacles in the way of the blending of Indian children with white children in the common schools of the country. This is an exceedingly important point in itself, in view of the fact that thousands of Indians are now taking their lands in severalty, and thus becoming citizens and entitled to the privileges of the common schools. They are destined to be largely, and in many cases wholly, dependent upon them for the training of their children.

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CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the amount of money set apart by the Indian Office during eight years to various individuals, churches, and other organizations engaged in the work of Indian education.

TABLE 6.—*Amounts set apart for various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1886 to 1893, inclusive.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total for 8 years.
Roman Catholic	$118,343	$131,635	$221,100	$347,672	$356,057	$363,349	$394,756	$469,535	$2,366,416
Presbyterian	32,995	37,910	26,500	41,825	47,650	44,850	43,310	29,040	315,080
Congregational	10,121	20,696	20,030	29,310	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	208,819
Martinsburg, Pa	5,400	10,410	7,500	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,310
Alaska Training School	.....	4,175	4,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,350
Episcopal	.....	1,899	3,686	18,700	24,876	29,010	23,220	4,860	107,146
Friends	1,960	27,815	14,460	23,383	23,383	21,743	21,713	10,020	150,537
Mennonite	.....	1,549	2,500	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	25,940
Middletown, Cal	.....	1,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,523
Unitarian	.....	1,350	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	33,750
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	.....	.....	.....	1,350	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,260	15,120	53,460
Methodist	.....	.....	.....	2,725	9,940	6,700	13,950	.....	33,315
Mrs. L. H. Daggett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,480	0,480
Miss Howard	.....	.....	.....	225	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	6,375
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	267,200
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	160,320
Total	223,259	303,214	376,291	529,905	562,640	570,218	611,570	525,881	3,767,951

* *Discontinued.*

† This contract was made last year with the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As that organization did not wish to make any contracts for the current fiscal year the contract was renewed with *Mrs. Daggett.*

When I entered upon my duties in the office I found this policy in active operation. From small beginnings it had in a short space of time grown to large proportions and was rapidly increasing.

The policy seemed to me to be an unwise one, partly because it is using public funds for sectarian uses, which is certainly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and directly opposed to the letter of many of the State constitutions. Much of the work attempted by contract or church schools is distinctively missionary work, designed primarily to promote the interest of the particular church engaged in it. In many of them the chief aim of the instructors is to propagate the particular form of faith held by the church responsible for the school, while the work of affording such a training as would prepare the pupils to earn an independent livelihood is necessarily secondary and remote.

None of these schools can be brought under the same sort of inspection and control that is extended over the Government schools, and consequently many things which the Indian Office regards as abuses or deficiencies can not be corrected. It is difficult to exercise any kind of supervision over such institutions without giving offense to those in charge of them. To avoid such friction it seems best to me that the work of education through public funds should be confined entirely to the Government schools, where it can be under the absolute control of the Indian Office.

Notwithstanding my own personal views in this matter, I have not thought it wise to suddenly interrupt a policy which was the growth of years and which had the sanction of Congress and of previous administrations. I did feel, however, that it was incumbent upon me to arrest the progress of the plan so far as it could be done in order that it should extend no further. Accordingly I have refused to enter into contract with any new schools (except the two specially authorized by Congress), notwithstanding earnest requests have been made for that purpose from different denominations.

It will be noticed by an examination of the table that the money devoted to this purpose has been very unequally distributed among the different denominations engaged in the work, and this has given rise to a good deal of jealousy and of criticism of the Indian Office.

There has been during the past year a great deal of public discussion regarding the matter of contract schools, and there is a very general consensus of opinion among the great masses of the people that the work of education for the Indians should be carried on either by the Government through its own agencies or by individuals and churches at their own expense. The appropriation of public funds for sectarian uses is almost universally condemned, and, while there has been no radical change in the policy of the Government regarding this matter, there has been a very practical change in the attitude of the churches.

The Friends have given up their work among the Eastern Cherokees; the Methodists have ceased to ask for any public money for their schools; the Episcopalians have largely reduced the amounts asked for their schools.*

The amount allowed for contract schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is considerably less than that for the year ending June 30, 1892. This decrease arises from three causes: (1) The fact that a number of contract schools have been given up by the churches and are hereafter to be controlled by the Government; (2) the amount of money set apart for contract schools for next year has been based generally upon the average attendance for last year, which, in many cases, was less than the number then contracted for; and (3), owing to the large reduction by Congress in the estimates of the Indian Office for educational purposes, it has been found absolutely necessary, in order to keep the expenditures for the coming school year within the limits of the appropriation, to reduce somewhat the total set apart for contract schools.

* Since the above was written the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists have voted to discontinue receiving Government aid for their schools. For their official action see Appendix page 177.

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TABLE 7.—*Indian school attendance from 1877 to 1892, both years inclusive.**

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	83	.....	131	3,598
1878	40	.....	110	.....	168	4,112
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	13,888	106	14,221	174	4,070
1882	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,060
1883	75	2,590	64	1,443	139	4,012
1884	86	4,358	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,140	103	2,400	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	140	11,425	110	2,163	250	13,588
1892	149	12,422	1126	2,745	275	15,167

* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.
† Number attending one month or more during the year.
‡ This does not include 14 public schools attended by Indians.

TABLE 8.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1887 to 1892.**

ENROLLED.

Kind of school.	1887.	1888.	18-9.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Government schools:						
Training and boarding	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,230	8,572	9,634
Day	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,903	2,877	3,481
Total	9,962	10,173	9,660	10,199	11,449	13,115
Contract schools:						
Boarding	2,763	3,234	4,038	4,180	4,282	4,262
Day	1,014	1,293	1,307	1,004	886	839
Boarding, specially appropriated for	564	512	779	988	1,309	1,344
Total	4,371	5,039	6,124	6,168	6,477	6,445
Public day schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Mission schools not assisted by Government: 11 boarding, 146 day pupils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Aggregate	14,333	15,212	15,784	16,377	17,926	19,907
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549	1,981

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Government schools:						
Training and boarding	5,276	5,533	5,212	5,644	6,749	7,622
Day	1,896	1,929	1,744	1,780	1,661	2,084
Total	7,172	7,462	6,956	7,424	8,410	9,706
Contract schools:						
Boarding	2,253	2,694	3,213	3,384	3,504	3,585
Day	604	786	662	587	502	473
Boarding, specially appropriated for	489	478	721	837	1,172	1,204
Total	3,348	3,958	4,596	4,808	5,178	5,262
Public day schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Mission schools not assisted by Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Aggregate	10,520	11,420	11,552	12,232	13,588	15,167
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356	1,579

* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

SCHOOL VISITORS.

In order to awaken a more lively personal interest on the part of the Indians in the work of education, I have authorized the appointment of school visitors, with the hope that Indian parents who are dignified by appointment and intrusted with the responsibility of visiting the schools and personally supervising their work will themselves become better acquainted with educational matters and be able to arouse a more general interest among their fellows in this important subject. (See Appendix page 183.)

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

I desire to make special mention of the faithful, intelligent, and efficient work rendered by Superintendent and Mrs. Dorchester. They have been indefatigable in toil, and during more than three years have traveled very extensively, braving dangers, hardships, and fatigue, exposed to the intense heat of Arizona and the severe storms of the Dakotas. They have been thoroughly painstaking, cautious in their investigations, and particularly full in their reports upon what they have seen. They have, of course, made a specialty of the matter of inspecting schools, but they have not confined themselves alone to this. Superintendent Dorchester has made a special study of the whole environment of the Dakotas last year and of the New Mexico Indians during the present year. I commend especially his exhaustive report on that subject.

They have rendered valuable service, not only to the cause of education, but to the whole matter of Indian elevation and improvement. Their very presence on reservations is helpful to all good influences and deterrent to all evil forces.

Under the system of supervision now in successful operation, the schools are receiving a kind and amount of oversight which have never been extended to them before, and by reason of this the quality of the work done in them has greatly improved. When we compare the supervision given to these Indian schools with that given in the cities of the country, it is still very imperfect and inadequate; but, owing to the fact that these schools are scattered over such an immense region of territory, it is practically impossible to afford them that kind of supervision which their highest efficiency requires.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR SCHOOL SITES.

An act of Congress approved February 16, 1891 (26 Stats., 764), provided for the establishment of three new Indian schools, one upon the Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota, another in the county of Isabella, Mich., and the third in Wisconsin, near some railroad by which the Indian reservations of the State might be conveniently reached. For

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these schools tracts of land not less than 200 acres each might be selected, purchased, or condemned.

Pipestone, Minn.—In pursuance of this legislation, the whole of the Pipestone Reservation has been appropriated to school purposes, subject, however, to the rights of the Indians to enter and quarry stone at any time. This is a tract of land one mile square, in sections 1 and 2, township 106 north, range 46 west, and sections 35 and 36, township 107 north, range 46 west, containing 648.40 acres, heretofore withdrawn from sale and settlement and reserved for Indian purposes.

Upon application from the Indians for compensation for this appropriation of their land, the Assistant Attorney-General, on the 17th of September, 1891, rendered an opinion that the Indians were not entitled to such compensation, for the reason that their rights to quarry stone were not infringed upon and that they would not suffer any damage from the construction of school buildings, and that, as the title to the land was in the United States, it might be appropriated to that use without consulting the Indians, if that use did not abridge or interfere with the exercise of the rights guaranteed them by the 8th article of the Sioux treaty of April 19, 1858 (11 Stats., 743).

Mount Pleasant, Mich.—Many propositions were submitted by several towns for the location of the site for the school in Isabella County, Mich. After careful consideration of all propositions and inspection of the tracts offered, the Secretary, on the 23d of October, 1891, selected the land at Mount Pleasant, known as the Old Mission farm and the "Mowry tract," being all the northeast quarter and the east forty acres of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 14, range 4 west, containing 200 acres. The land was valued at $8,400, of which the Government paid $5,000, and the citizens of Mount Pleasant contributed the remainder. Deeds for these tracts of land have been executed and duly recorded, and the validity of title approved by the Attorney-General, as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes.

Tomah, Wis.—Several towns in Wisconsin offered tracts to the Government for the Indian school, free of cost, and on the 19th of October, 1891, the Secretary of the Interior accepted 200 acres near Tomah. This tract consists of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, all in township 18 north, range 1 west, in Monroe County, Wis. The deed for this land was executed November 25, 1891, and the validity of the title was passed upon by the Acting Attorney-General January 25, 1892, and has been duly recorded.

Perris, Cal.—By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, Congress appropriated money for establishing an industrial school for the Mission Indians near the village of Perris, Cal., upon a tract of land of not less than 80 acres to be donated for that purpose (26 Stats., 1012).

Under this legislation, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block 17, of the "Riverside tract," being a subdivision of lot 11 of Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, San Diego County, Cal., containing 80 acres, were selected and donated to the United States on the 4th of November, 1891, and the deed of conveyance was approved by the Department of Justice, February 10, 1892, as to the validity of title, and has been duly recorded.

THE INDIAN EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Arrangements for an Indian exhibit by this Bureau at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago are beginning to take definite shape. Insufficiency of appropriation makes it necessary that the office confine its exhibit almost exclusively to a presentation of the educational work now in progress among Indians.

Accordingly a location has been assigned the office near La Rabida, between the lagoon and the lake, upon which is to be erected an Indian industrial boarding school building, sufficiently large to accommodate 30 pupils and half a dozen teachers and employés. This building will be occupied at various periods, ranging from two to four weeks, by delegations from different Indian boarding schools. Several Government schools will be represented, and different religious societies engaged in Indian school work have also been offered the use of the building for specified periods.

Schools represented will exemplify at Chicago the methods which they are accustomed to pursue in the training of Indian youth. Pupils will recite in the school room, boys will work at their trades, girls will be employed in domestic affairs, and, so far as practicable, the usual school routine will be carried out.

The building will be decorated with specimens of Indian manufacture and handiwork and with scenes illustrative of Indian life and surroundings. An attempt will be made as far as practicable to give some presentation of the work accomplished in Indian schools generally throughout the Indian country by specimens of compositions, examination papers, articles made by the pupils, etc. An added attraction will be the occasional presence of an Indian brass band.

Altogether it is expected that the exhibit will give a graphic and impressive showing of what the Government is trying to do for Indians in the way of education and civilization and of the capacity and readiness shown by the Indian to improve the opportunities thus offered him.

This picture of the Indian citizen in embryo ought to be offset by another view of the Indian as he appeared when America was discovered or as he is still found in places where advancing civilization has made little impression upon his primitive manners and customs. This exhibit will be made in close proximity to the Indian school building

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by the anthropological department of the exposition, under Prof. Putnam. Coöperating cordially with this Bureau, he proposes to have upon the grounds families of Indians taken from different tribes, who, residing in their native habitations, will pursue the avocations and industries peculiar to their respective tribes.

If larger funds were available for the office exhibit, it would be possible to cover more ground and not to be restricted to presenting but one line of Indian advancement, viz, education; but, even with the meager sum allowed, $25,000, I am confident that the Indian Office exhibit, taken in connection with that of the anthropological department, will be one of the attractive, picturesque, and striking features of the exposition, and will very creditably present the progress which the Indians are making and the efforts which the Government is putting forth to prepare its former wards for the honor and privileges of citizenship now held out to them.

In order to bring Indian schools into line with the public schools of the country in the celebration of Columbus day, on October 21, 1892, the following instructions were issued on August 17, 1892, to Indian agents and school superintendents:

Inclosed herewith you will find printed sheets which will acquaint you quite fully with the arrangements which are being made among the public schools of this country for the appropriate celebration of Columbus day, October 21, 1892.

You will readily see the importance of having some similar celebration take place in Indian schools, not only to give Indian pupils the historical information which the observance of the day will necessarily impart, but also to bring Indian schools into line with the practices and exercises of the public schools of this country.

You will please familiarize yourself with this entire matter and see that all the schools, boarding as well as day schools, prepare some suitable programme for October 21 and carry it out on that day. The interest and enthusiasm of the children in these proceedings should be thoroughly aroused and the day of the celebration made to exert as inspiring an influence over them as possible.

You will also endeavor to interest adult Indians in the celebration, and particular pains should be taken to have returned students take some part which will renew to them the elevating influences of the school life from which they are now separated.

Each school must be furnished with these printed sheets, and on no account must this celebration be neglected or allowed to fail of success, and preparation for it should be begun in all the schools with the opening of the school year.

For similar patriotic occasions, such as Washington's birthday, Fourth of July, etc., very creditable programmes have been prepared and carried out in Indian schools. I have no doubt that on this occasion, also, the exercises in which the Indian youth will participate will be praiseworthy and peculiarly interesting, and will show that although Indian progress is far behind what it should have become after four hundred years of contact with white civilization, yet a large proportion of the Indian tribes have made great advance in the scale of intelligence and civilization since Columbus found them.

HOSPITALS.

There still exists among Indian tribes the same urgent and pitiful need for proper medical attendance and hospital service to which I referred in my last annual report. It is simply absurd to attempt, with only one physician, to care for the wants of more than 5,000 Indians, scattered over a territory almost as large as Connecticut, as at Pine Ridge, for instance; or as at Navajo where the Government provides one physician for 18,000 Indians scattered over a territory of 12,000 square miles.

Indian reservations have no hospitals and no place to which persons suffering from acute diseases, severe accidents, contagious diseases, or any other physical malady can be taken, and in which they can receive the nursing and care and medical attendance which they sorely need, and which ought to be furnished them in the name of humanity. Left to themselves they suffer unnecessarily and miserably perish. I have again and again urged this matter, and have submitted estimates for appropriations, which might be used in the establishment of hospitals among Indians, but thus far without success. Congress has withheld appropriations, and I have been powerless to remedy a great evil, which in my view amounts to a national disgrace.

It is also a source of regret and sorrow that there are no asylums or almshouses for the blind, deaf, insane, the incurables, and the aged and other helpless and destitute Indians. There is nothing for them but neglect, pain and exposure until death ends their sufferings.

INDIAN LANDS OCCUPIED BY BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Following its usual custom, the office during the past year has set apart, with the consent of the Indians, specified tracts of land upon Indian reservations for the use of religious denominations and benevolent societies so long as such tracts may be needed by them for religious and educational purposes among the Indians.

The grants made during the year are as follows:

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., not exceeding 20 acres to the Episcopal Church; also not exceeding 160 acres to the Catholic Church.

Santee Reservation, Nebr., not exceeding 480 acres to the American Missionary Association.

Nez Percés Reservation, Idaho, not exceeding 20 acres to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., not exceeding 160 acres to the American Missionary Association.

Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, not exceeding 160 acres to the Catholic Church (relocation of previous grant).

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., not to exceed 1 acre to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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Navajo Reservation, N. Mex., not exceeding 640 acres to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Kickapoo Reservation, Okla., not exceeding 160 acres to the Society of Friends.

Kiowa, Comanche, etc., Reservation, Okla., not exceeding 160 acres to the Home Missionary Board of the Christian Church.

Sisseton Reservation, S. Dak., not to exceed 240 acres (6 tracts of 40 acres each) to the Presbyterian Church.

In a few instances societies engaged in mission work on the Sioux Reservations have availed themselves of the clause in the Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and purchased additional land with a view of extending their work. The money so received is placed to the credit of the permanent fund of the Sioux and used for their benefit.

ALLOTMENTS.

PROGRESS MADE.

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

To the following Indians patents have been issued and delivered:

Grand Ronde Indians in Oregon	265
Poncas in South Dakota	167
Iowas in Oklahoma under the agreement ratified by the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 749)	109
Miami Indians, under act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1013)	1
Wyandottes of Indian Territory	242
Ottawas of Indian Territory	157
Modocs of Indian Territory	68
The Papagoes on the San Xavier Reservation in Arizona	281

Patents have been issued but not yet delivered to the following Indians:

Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Oklahoma, under agreement ratified by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989)	3,321
Citizen Band of Pottawatomies in Oklahoma, under agreement ratified by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989)	1,363
Absentee Shawnees in Oklahoma, under the same act	561

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

Oneidas in Wisconsin (approved by this office last year)	1,530
Sac and Fox in Kansas and Nebraska	76
Sisseton and Wahpeton in South Dakota	1,338
Pottawatomies (Prairie Band) in Kansas	115

Allotments have also been approved by this office but not by the Department, so far as I am advised, as follows:

Eastern Shawnees in the Indian Territory	48
Senecas in the Indian Territory	302

The following schedules of allotments have been received in this office, but have not yet been acted upon:

Sioux on Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak	879
Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico	816
Yankton Sioux in South Dakota (revised under act of February 8, 1891)	1,120
Sioux on Devil's Lake Reservation, N. Dak	811
Tonkawa Indians in Oklahoma	70
Chippewas on the White Earth Reservation, Minn	236
Sioux occupying ceded lands in South Dakota, under Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888)	461

Work is progressing in the field as follows:

Devil's Lake Reservation, N. Dak.; allotments are being made to married women, who were not included in allotments reported.

Nez Percés Reservation in Idaho, nearly completed.

Siletz Reservation in Oregon; will probably be completed early in October.

Reservations attached to the Ponca Agency in Oklahoma.

Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon.

Yakama Reservation in Washington.

Moqui Reservation in Arizona.

Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations in Kansas.

Iowa Reservation in Kansas and Nebraska.

Chippewa reservations in Minnesota.

Surveys have been executed on the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations in South Dakota, but this office has not yet been furnished with the plats and field notes.

Special Allotting Agent McKean has been instructed to make allotments on the Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak., and the work will progress as fast as public surveys will permit.

Surveys on the Mescalero Reservation in New Mexico, the Round Valley Reservation in California, and Quinaielt and Makah reservations in Washington, have been recommended.

Special Alloting Agents Bushee and Eddy report 828 allotments made to date to Indians of the Umatilla Reservation. The appropriation is exhausted, and as Congress failed to provide for continuing the work, the agents have been instructed to desist unless they are willing to continue the work and look to Congress for payment of their salaries and other expenditures. I am not yet advised of their decision.

ALLOTMENTS TO NONRESERVATION INDIANS.

By act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to apply the balance of the sum carried upon the books of the Treasury Department, under the title of homesteads for Indians, in the employment of alloting agents, and payment of their necessary expenses, to assist Indians who desire to take homesteads under section 4 of the general allotment act approved February

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8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388). Michael Piggott, of Illinois, has been appointed special agent for the prosecution of this work, and on August 10, 1891, he was directed to begin in the vicinity of Redding, Cal. He has made to Indians there and within the Roseburg (Oregon) land district 528 allotments and certified them to this office, and he is now similarly engaged in California and Nevada.

Since my last annual report, the General Land Office has transmitted to this office 142 applications from Indians for lands under the said fourth section. These applications (with others heretofore transmitted from the Land Office) will be considered by the special allotting agent in this office, and if the applicants are found to be entitled thereto, allotments will be made.

GENERAL REVIEW OF ALLOTMENT WORK.

With reference to the general subject of allotments, I present the following cursory survey of the entire field:

New York.—No allotments have been made and at present none are contemplated by this office, as there is no law authorizing the same, and in the present condition of the land titles it would be impracticable to attempt to allot the lands.

Michigan.—The work of making allotments has been largely completed, so that very little land remains in reservation.

Wisconsin.—A majority of the Indians located upon the several Chippewa reservations were allotted lands some years ago under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., 1109). In the opinion of this office, the lands on these reservations, being chiefly valuable for timber, are not subject to allotment under the act of February 8, 1887. Owing to the investigation into alleged timber frauds on these reservations and the action of the Senate committee on Indian traderships during the Fiftieth Congress, the work of making allotments under the treaty of 1854, above referred to, has been suspended.

The Oneida Reservation has been divided among the Indians of that reservation pro rata.

No allotments have been made upon the Menomonee Reservation, which is also heavily timbered.

The Stockbridge reservation contains 11,800 acres. No allotments have been made on this reservation pending legislation looking to the adjustment of certain difficulties between the several classes of Stockbridge Indians.

If it should be decided that it is expedient to allot the timber lands in Wisconsin, the work of making the allotments could be completed in two to three years.

Minnesota.—The several reservations are to be allotted under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642). The work of the commission now in the field is referred to on page 80.

Iowa.—There are some 400 Sac and Fox Indians, but as they are located on lands bought and paid for by themselves, they are not within the provisions of the allotment law.

North Dakota.—Allotments have been nearly completed on the Devil's Lake Reservation.

Surveys of the Fort Berthold Reservation, preliminary to allotments, have been commenced.

No steps have been taken looking to allotments on the Standing Rock Reservation.

Negotiations are pending for the removal of the Turtle Mountain Indians from their reservation, and until their final disposition is determined upon, no allotments will be made to them.

South Dakota.—All the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians located upon the Lake Traverse Reservation have received their allotments and the surplus lands have been opened to settlement.

The Yankton Indians have all received their allotments and negotiations are pending for the cession of their surplus lands.

Allotments have been made in the field to the Indians located upon the Crow Creek Reservation, and the work of making allotments is now in progress on the Lower Brulé Reservation.

Portions of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations have been surveyed, and it is the intention to commence making allotments on those two reservations early next year.

No steps have been taken looking to allotments on the Cheyenne River Reservation.

Nebraska.—Allotments have been completed on the Omaha Reservation, and they are in progress on the Iowa and the Sac and Fox reservations. (These last two reservations are also partly in Kansas.)

Allotments have been made in the field to the Winnebago Indians, but owing to complications growing out of outstanding patents issued under the act of February 21, 1863 (12 Stats., 658), they have not yet been approved by the Department.

The Niobrara or Santee Reservation has been allotted, and the surplus lands thrown open to settlement.

Montana.—The former Gros Ventre Reservation, which extended nearly across the northern portion of the State and embraced over 21,000,500 acres, has been reduced to three separate reservations, known as the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet reserves, embracing about 4,000,000 acres. No action has been taken regarding allotments on these reservations, as I have no information that the Indians thereon desire allotments, or that the character of the land is such as will enable them to subsist upon individual tracts.

Inquiry is now being made as to the advisability of allotting the lands of the Flathead Reservation.

The work of making allotments on the Crow Reservation has been progressing at intervals for the last seven or eight years, but has not

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yet been completed. A system of irrigation is now under construction on that reservation, and it will probably be advisable to defer the completion of the allotments until it is known what lands will be brought under water. Whenever it shall be deemed best the work can probably be finished in one or, at most, two years.

No allotments have been made on the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Reservation, as legislation is pending in Congress looking to the enlargement of the reservation and the extinguishment of the claims of certain settlers.

Wyoming.—Surveys have been executed on the Wind River Reservation with the view to making allotments of lands in severalty, but pending negotiations for a reduction of the reservation no further steps have been taken.

Idaho.—No allotments have been made on the Coeur d'Aléne Reservation as the Indians have thus far been opposed to them, although they are doubtless fully qualified to own land in severalty.

None have been made on the Fort Hall Reservation, it being considered requisite that more extended facilities for irrigation should first be provided.

None have been made to the Indians of the Lemhi Reservation as their removal to the Fort Hall Reservation is considered advisable.

Allotments are nearly completed on the Nez Percé Reservation.

Washington.—The lands of the small reservations attached to the Puyallup and Tulalip agencies have nearly all been allotted in severalty under the provisions of existing treaties.

The work of making allotments on the Yakama Reservation is now in progress.

About one-half of the Colville Reservation has been restored to the public domain. No allotments have been made on this reservation as the Indians are not considered sufficiently advanced to be benefited by having their lands allotted.

With the exception of the Colville Reservation it is probable that within the next two years all the Indians in Washington will have received allotments.

Oregon.—All the Indians on the Grande Ronde Reservation have received their allotments.

The work is nearly completed in the field on the Siletz Reservation.

It is also nearly completed on the Umatilla Reservation, but there work has just been suspended for want of funds. Whenever an appropriation shall be made it can be completed in a few months.

The work is progressing on the Warm Springs Reservation.

The survey of the Klamath Reservation has recently been ordered.

California.—No allotments have been made on any reservation, but they will soon be commenced on all except the Tule River Reservation. Owing to the character of the land of that reservation, allotments seem unadvisable.

Nevada.—There are three small reservations, the Western Shoshone, Pyramid Lake, and Walker River. Negotiations referred to on page 74 are now in progress looking to the removal of the Indians from Walker River to the Pyramid Lake Reservation. No allotment work has yet been undertaken in Nevada.

Utah.—The Ute Indians upon the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations are not sufficiently advanced to warrant the allotment of their lands in severalty.

Arizona.—The only allotments which have been completed in this Territory are those to the Papagoes on the San Xavier Reservation.

The work is in progress on the Moqui Reservation.

The Apaches on the White Mountain or San Carlos Reservation are not qualified for allotments.

The character of the lands of the remaining reservations is such as to render their allotment unadvisable, at least until further irrigation facilities have been provided.

Colorado.—No steps have been taken in regard to the allotment of the lands of the Southern Utes, as legislation looking to their removal has been pending in Congress for several years.

New Mexico.—Allotments have been made in the field to the Jicarilla Apaches, and surveys have been ordered on the Mescalero Apache Reservation.

The various villages of Pueblo Indians hold their lands for the most part by patent and they are not subject to allotment.

A portion of the Navajo Reservation is also in this Territory.

Kansas.—The only reservations now existing, except a portion of the Iowa and Sac and Fox reservations referred to under Nebraska, are those of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos. These Indians have bitterly opposed allotments, but 115 have been made to the Pottawatomies and approved by the Department.

Oklahoma.—Allotments have been completed to the Sac and Fox Indians, the Absentee Shawnees, the Citizen Pottawatomies, the Iowas, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

They are in progress on the several reservations attached to the Ponca Agency, and agreements have been completed, although not yet ratified, by which the Kickapoos and Wichitas are to take their lands in severalty.

The remaining reservations are those of the Osages, the Kaws, and the Kiowas and Comanches, which tribes are probably as ready to receive allotments as were the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The reservation of the Osages is exempted from the operation of the general allotment law.

Indian Territory.—Allotments have been made on all of the reservations attached to the Quapaw Agency, except that of the Quapaws.

The lands of the Five Civilized Tribes are not subject to allotment.

From this brief résumé I am led to the conclusion that the allotment of land to all of the Indians to whom application of the severalty law

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would be for their interest can be made and completed within the next three or four years, with the possible exception of the Sioux Indians, of whom some now desire allotments and others strongly oppose them.

For a table showing allotments made to date, see Appendix, page 184.

I have sent to agents a letter of inquiry in regard to the practical results thus far attained by allotments. Some of their replies will be printed in the Appendix, page 185. The letter is as follows:

I desire you to give me, at the earliest possible time, the result of your observations upon the practical working of the general allotment law, so far as it affects the Indians under your charge.

What proportion of the allottees reside upon their allotments?

What proportion manifest a disposition to cultivate their land?

Do any considerable number of the allottees appreciate their privileges and realize their obligations as citizens?

Have any considerable number of the allottees exercised the right of franchise, and, if so, have they voted intelligently and free from bribery or other corrupting influences?

Do you observe any tendency among the allottees to a greater individual independence and a weakening of tribal ties?

How many of the allottees have leased their lands? How many have applied to you for permission to lease, and what is your judgment in regard to allowing them to lease their lands?

If white settlers are more or less intermingled with allottees, state the effect upon the latter.

You will also give your opinion as to what will be the general effect of the allotment system and citizenship upon the Indians under your charge and the reasons for such opinion.

I would also be pleased to have any suggestions you may be disposed to make regarding any modifications of the system that may seem to you desirable.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD CONTESTS.

Many Indians, seeing that the public lands are rapidly disappearing, have sought to avail themselves of the privileges extended to them under existing homestead and allotment laws in order to secure homes for themselves and families. By reason of these efforts, contests of Indian entries are not infrequent.

As a general rule, the Indian is utterly ignorant of our system of land titles, and of the method of procedure necessary for him to adopt to acquire title to the land upon which he has lived and over which he has roamed at will for a generation or more. If proper entry thereof is made and contest is subsequently initiated, he is at a greater loss still to know how to proceed with the defense, and is usually without the necessary funds to pay the legal fees thereby incurred.

Believing that Congress should make an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Indians in contest cases, this office on January 5, last, submitted the draft of an item for this purpose for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, but no action on the matter was taken by Congress.

The office, however, has made, and will continue to make, every endeavor possible to aid the Indian in such cases in the proper presentation of his defense before the local land officers.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

In the last annual report a full history of the grazing contracts in force on the Crow Reservation, Mont., was given. I therefore deem it unnecessary to repeat the history here. These grazing leases or contracts will not expire until June 30, 1894.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), authorizes the leasing of both allotted and unallotted or tribal Indian lands. Said section is as follows:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act or any other act or treaty can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes: *Provided*, That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming and agricultural purposes and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council speaking for such Indians for a period not to exceed five years for grazing or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

This office holds that the policy of the Government in the general allotment act was to give the Indian a piece of land that he could call his own, in which he would feel a personal interest, and from the cultivation of which by the labor of his own hands he might gain a subsistence and at the same time acquire the arts of civilization and learn the means of self-support. To permit the indiscriminate leasing of these allotments would defeat these purposes, and the law provides that before an allottee can be entitled to lease his land it must be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, "by reason of age or other disability," the allottee can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part of it. There are cases, however, in which the allottee, "by reason of age or other disability," should be permitted to lease his allotment, and to meet these exceptional cases the amendment to the general allotment act authorizing such leases was made.

Each application is considered individually, and it must be determined that the applicant clearly comes within the provisions of the law before authority will be granted him to lease his allotment. Agents are expressly directed that it is not intended to authorize the making of any lease by an allottee who possesses the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable him to cultivate his allotment, either personally or by hired help. An allottee is held to be one who has a trust patent for his lands, or one whose allotment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The leases under the above law must

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be executed in triplicate on blank forms furnished by this office, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and must be acknowledged before the Indian agent.

But two leases of allotted lands made under the provisions of the above law have been approved by the Department; one was approved March 5 last, between John Prophet, an Eastern Shawnee allottee, belonging to the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, and John T. McElhaney, O. J. Summers, and B. F. Clark, all of Newton County, Mo., and W. W. Martin, of Fort Scott, Kans. That lease grants to the parties of the second part the right to conduct mining operations on the allotted lands of John Prophet for the period of ten years. The other, approved April 28, 1892, is between White Dog, of the Ponca subagency, Nebraska, and Jacob B. Nelson, for the period of three years from April 11, 1892, at an annual rental of one-third of all the crops raised on the leased premises.

Considerable correspondence has been had relative to leasing other allotted lands, particularly those under the Sisseton, Yankton, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Sac and Fox, and Omaha and Winnebago agencies, but no further leases have as yet been approved.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

It is to be observed that the above law provides for leasing tribal or unallotted lands only in cases where the lands in question are occupied by Indians who have "bought and paid for the same." At the request of this Office for instructions as to whether or not the Omaha Indians could lawfully lease their unallotted lands for grazing purposes, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department gave an opinion dated January 11, 1892, which covers the question as to what Indians can be held to have "bought and paid for" the lands which they occupy. In that opinion he says:

> It is very clear that Congress intended by this act to confer upon the Indians and upon the Department powers which they did not theretofore possess, and the provisions of this section are clear and unambiguous. The parties who may lease lands are Indians who have "bought and paid for" the same. Congress was legislating with reference to those Indians who have, under treaty or otherwise, become possessors and owners of certain specific tracts or bodies of lands by purchase or exchange or surrender of other property, in contradistinction to those Indians who are occupying reservations created by Executive order or legislative enactment. The words "bought and paid for" do not in my opinion imply that the consideration for the lands must have been cash in hand paid by the Indians, but rather that the words were used in their ordinary and usual acceptation and signify a purchase either by the payment of money or by exchange of or surrender of other property or possessions.

This Office has authorized leasing of tribal lands only in cases where the reservation lands were clearly occupied by Indians who had "bought and paid for the same," within the meaning of the law as above construed.

Since the last annual report, the following leases have been executed under the provision of that law:

Ponca Reservation.—Two leases, each for one year from April 1, 1892; the east pasture, containing an estimated area of 33,000 acres, at 18 cents per acre, annual rental $5,940; the west pasture, containing an estimated area of 33,000 acres, at 7½ cents per acre, annual rental $2,475.

Otoe Reservation.—Two leases, each for one year from April 1, 1892; the east pasture, containing an estimated area of 60,000 acres, at 5 cents per acre, annual rental $3,000; the west pasture, containing an estimated area of 50,000 acres, at 6½ cents per acre, annual rental $3,250.

Kaw Reservation.—Three leases, each for one year from April 1, 1892; one containing an estimated area of 55,033.12 acres, at 4 cents per acre, annual rental $2,201.32; the other two, containing a total estimated area of 24,000 acres, at 5 cents per acre, annual rental $1,200.

Osage Reservation.—Thirty-two leases, each for one year from April 1, 1892, at the uniform price of 3½ cents per acre, containing a total estimated area of 801,423 acres, annual rental $28,048.20.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation.—No leases have yet been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, but five leases have been executed, each for one year from April 1, 1892, at the uniform price of 6 cents per acre, containing a total estimated area of 1,301,958 acres, annual rental $78,297.48. Agent Day has also been authorized to advertise for bids for grazing privileges for five additional ranges for one year from September 1, 1892, for a total estimated area of about 500,000 acres.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Two leases for five years each, from May 1, 1892, at 25 cents per acre per annum, for a total area of 22,604.18 acres, at an annual rental of $5,651.13; twenty-five leases for one year each from May 1, 1892, at 25 cents per acre, for a total area of 22,740.26 acres, at an annual rental of $5,685.39; one lease for one year from May 1, 1892, at 40 cents per acre per annum for 1,149 acres, at an annual rental of $459.60; one lease for one year from May 1, 1892, embracing an area of 303.65 acres at $1 per acre and 47.90 acres at 25 cents per acre, making a total area of 351.55 acres at a total rental of $315.62.

Some of the above leases have not yet been approved by the Secretary of the Interior because of some slight informalities in the execution of the bonds accompanying the leases.

Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.—Two leases for the purpose of quarrying, mining, and removing gravel, each for the period of ten years from July 11, 1892; one embraces an area of 57 1/6 acres, the rental of which is $1,400; the other embraces an area of 24 1/6 acres, the rental being $639. These leases were approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 22, 1892.

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Considerable correspondence has also been had respecting the leasing of the tribal lands on the Fort Berthold, San Carlos, Nez Percés, Klamath, Uintah, Fort Hall, and Lemhi Reservations, but as yet no leases thereon have been executed.

COMMISSIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1010), contained the following provisions:

> To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to negotiate with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress, $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior appointed three commissions to negotiate, respectively, with the Indians of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada, and the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah Territories, for the surrender of portions of their lands.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—On October 2, 1891, an agreement was concluded with the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes in Wyoming, which was reported to the Department December 5, 1891, with certain objections thereto. It was transmitted to Congress by the President on January 11 last.

This agreement having failed of ratification, Congress authorized, by clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, which will be found on page 720, the reopening of the negotiations with these Indians. Draft of instructions has been prepared and submitted to the Department for the guidance of the commission to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

It is expected that the commission will be able to negotiate an agreement satisfactory and just both to the Indians and the Government.

Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev.—An agreement was negotiated with the Pah-Ute Indians residing upon the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada on October 17, 1891, for the surrender of the southern portion thereof, embracing the town of Wadsworth. It was transmitted to this Office October 30, 1891, and reported to the Department December 5, 1891, with full explanations as to its provisions. The President transmitted it to Congress on January 11, 1892.

It appears that this agreement was not satisfactory to the Senate, and as the people of Nevada desire further reduction of the Pyramid Lake Reservation and the restoration to the public domain of the entire Walker River Reservation in that State, this Office on July 9 last prepared and submitted to the Department draft of a bill in lieu of the bill to ratify the said agreement, which draft was forwarded to Congress and introduced in the Senate, where it is pending. This

draft of a bill provided for vacating and restoring to the public domain the entire Walker River Reservation and a greater portion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation than that ceded in the agreement. Should this bill become a law it will be presented to the Indians of those reservations for their acceptance.

Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.—On May 10 last the Navajo commission met at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., completed its organization, and proceeded first to the Carrizo Mountains—the section of the Navajo Reservation designated as commonly supposed to contain gold, silver, and other valuable mineral deposits—for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of these metals or their ores, so as to ascertain what basis, if any, existed for opening negotiations with the Indians for the surrender and cession of these mountains to the United States.

The commissioners report that the geological conditions were found to be extremely unfavorable for the probable occurrence of ores of the precious metals; that sandstone forms the mass of mountains, which are traversed here and there by dikes of eruptive rock of varying character; that in the vicinity of these dikes the sandstone has been changed and altered, showing some small bodies of specular and allied ores of iron, which, however, carry no appreciable values of the precious metals; that small amounts of copper and pyrites of iron were found, but not in workable bodies or in veins that could be traced; that no lead ores were found; that it does not seem probable that any true fissure veins exist in the mountains referred to; and that the geologists, scientists, and prospectors who accompanied the commission concurred in the conclusion that there were no surface appearances of valuable mineral deposits, and that the region was barren of metallic wealth and worthless for mining purposes. Inasmuch as no ores of the precious metals were found to exist in that portion of the Navajo Reservation, whose cession was thought to be desirable, no negotiations were opened with the Indians.

Mission Indians, California.—The report of this commission, appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stats., 712), to which reference was made in my last annual report, was approved by the Department and the President on December 29, 1891.

The commission selected reservations for the Mission Indians which it deemed sufficient for their necessities. These selections involved the exchange of certain lands claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and also by certain private individuals; also, the purchase of certain tracts. The act under which the commission was appointed did not authorize the purchase of lands or the exchange of those claimed by private parties. Further legislation was therefore invoked, which resulted in the passage of the act of July 1, 1892, which will be found on page 711 of this report, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the recommendations of the commission and appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of lands and improvements.

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Special Attorney Frank D. Lewis has been instructed to obtain the relinquishments and deeds of conveyance necessary to carry out the arrangements and suggestions of the commission, and reports thus far received from him indicate that he will be entirely successful.

When this matter shall have been completed, steps will be taken for the issuance of patents for the several reservations, as authorized by the act.

The work of making allotments on certain of these reservations will be commenced at an early day, Miss Kate Foote having been appointed a special agent for that purpose.

Colville Reservation, Wash.—The agreement negotiated by this commission, to which reference was made in my last annual report, was transmitted to Congress at the beginning of the last session, accompanied by the draft of a bill to ratify the same, notwithstanding the fact that certain of the provisions of the agreement were somewhat unsatisfactory.

In reporting upon the bill the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs (Senate Report 664, Fifty-second Congress, first session) took the ground that as this reservation was established by executive order, it could be restored without the consent of the Indians.

Upon that ground Congress, instead of ratifying or rejecting the agreement, passed an act vacating and restoring to the public domain that portion of the reservation which the Indians had agreed to sell, the lands so vacated and restored to be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President. The act provides that the net proceeds of the lands shall be set apart in the Treasury of the United States, subject to further appropriation by Congress for public use, but until so otherwise appropriated shall be subject to expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior in the building of schoolhouses, the maintenance of schools for the Indians, the payment of such part of the local taxation as may be properly applied to the lands allotted to such Indians, and in such other ways as he may deem proper for the promotion of education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians. The act became a law without the approval of the President.

It is a matter of regret that this new position was not taken by Congress before the negotiations were authorized, instead of after the Indians had given their consent to the restoration of lands upon terms and conditions which have been wholly ignored in the act. The Indians were thus led to believe that their consent was necessary and that they could dictate the terms, and may feel aggrieved because the negotiations have been repudiated and their rights denied.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—The report of the Puyallup commission, consisting of Charles D. Drake, George B. Kinkead, and B. F. Harness, appointed by the President under authority of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August 19, 1890 (26 Stats., 354), to make full inquiry and investigation in reference to all

questions bearing upon the land of the Puyallup Reservation, Wash., was transmitted to Congress during its last session.

Senate bill No. 3056, now pending, provides for giving the consent of Congress to the removal by the legislature of the State of Washington of the restrictions upon the power of alienation of a portion of the lands embraced within the Puyallup Indian Reservation, upon certain conditions. The bill has been made a special order in the Senate at its next session.

Yankton Reservation, S. Dak., and Siletz Reservation, Oregon.—Under the provisions of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved July 13 1892, (see page 720), a commission, consisting of J. C. Adams, South Dakota, W. L. Brown, Chicago, and J. J. Cole, St. Louis, has been appointed to negotiate with the Indians of the Yankton Reservation, S. Dak.; also a commission, consisting of H. H. Harding, of Missouri, and Reuben P. Boise and William H. Odell, of Oregon, has been appointed to negotiate with the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon. Their mission is to obtain from the Indians the surrender of such surplus lands as they may choose to dispose of, any agreements negotiated to be subject to ratification by Congress. These commissions have received their instructions, and it is expected that at an early day they will enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned them.

Round Valley Reservation, Cal.—The report of the Round Valley Indian Commission appointed by the President for the purpose of carrying into effect "an act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," was transmitted by this office to the Department, with certain recommendations, April 7, 1891, which, on July 8, 1891, were approved.

Under the provisions of the act the appraised value of improvements made by certain settlers prior to 1873 was tendered those settlers and refused by them. Inasmuch as they manifested a determination to stay, a detachment of United States troops was sent to effect their removal, which was accomplished in April last.

Other settlers, who were owners of land and improvements on the reservation by virtue of patents from the State of California, were required to give deeds to the United States for their lands at the appraised valuation, and, after much difficulty, satisfactory deeds from all such settlers have been obtained. The reservation has been reduced to 43,560 acres, and surveys for allotments were recommended to the Department April 16, 1892.

Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.—These Indians constitute one of the numerous bands of Chippewas and occupy a reservation of two townships in the extreme northern part of North Dakota, bordering on the international line. They have for many years claimed title to a large tract of land in North Dakota, comprising about 9,500,000 acres,

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and have insisted with great earnestness that the Government should pay them for it.

Their proximity to the British possessions has brought many Indians, half-breeds, and whites of that country to the reservation, and their close affiliation with them has been followed by an admixture of blood of natives and foreigners, which complicates the adjustment of their affairs.

The Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890, provided that a commission should visit and negotiate with these Indians for the purpose of settling their alleged claim and removing them from such surroundings. Though the commission did not succeed in effecting those objects, their visit was evidently productive of some good, as the Indians have since manifested a decided disposition to renew negotiations.

The Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892, again makes provision for a commission to negotiate with these Indians for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in the lands claimed by them, and for their removal to a more suitable reservation. Instructions for the guidance of the commissioners are now being prepared by this office.

The Cherokee Commission.—Since my last annual report agreements have been concluded by the Cherokee Commission with the Mexican Kickapoos and the Tonkawas in Oklahoma and the Cherokees in Indian Territory, which are now pending ratification by Congress.*

In the Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, the appropriation of $15,000 was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to continue the Cherokee Commission, provided for by section 14 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1005), so that it might enter into negotiations with such tribes in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as have not yet concluded agreements for cessions of land.

Mexican Kickapoo Reservation, Okla.—The Kickapoo agreement was concluded in this city September 9, 1891, and provides that the Indians cede to the United States the lands embraced in their reservation in Oklahoma; that out of the reservation thus ceded a tract of 80 acres shall be allotted to each member of the tribe, native or adopted, selections to be made within ninety days after ratification of the agreement; and that $64,650 shall be distributed among the tribe per capita, provided that if the number of allotments shall exceed 300 a deduction of $50 shall be made from that amount for every allotment in excess of 300.

I do not consider such a deduction to be fair, in view of the fact that the money consideration agreed upon for the surplus land in the reservation will not amount to more than $28 per allotment; moreover no provision is made for an increase should the allotments number less than 300. I am also doubtful as to the wisdom of making a per capita

* Since the above was written an agreement has been concluded with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches for the cession of by far the larger portion of their reservation in Oklahoma.

distribution of the entire sum. Nevertheless, November 30, 1891, I submitted the agreement as presented, with a draft of a bill to ratify it without modification, and on January 11, 1892, it was transmitted to Congress by the President.

Tonkawa Reservation, Okla.—The Tonkawa agreement was concluded October 21, 1891. By it the Tonkawas ceded their reservation of about 90,710.89 acres to the United States. Allotments in severalty to the members of this tribe, seventy in all, had been completed under the amended general allotment act. The agreement confirmed these allotments, and, in part compensation for the lands ceded, provided for giving similar allotments to children born to members of the tribe between the date of the agreement and the date of its ratification by Congress. It also provided for giving rights in the tribe to those members of other Indian tribes who were residing on the reservation and had been adopted by the Tonkawas; and also for the payment of $30,600 to the Indians as further compensation for the relinquishment of their rights in the reservation.

This agreement was discussed in my report to the Department of December 8, 1891, with which I transmitted a draft of legislation looking to its ratification. This was transmitted by the President to Congress January 6, 1892.

Cherokee Outlet.—By far the most important agreement that has been negotiated by the Cherokee Commission is that with the Cherokee Nation for the cession of its rights, title, and interest in the tract of country known as the "Cherokee Outlet" (sometimes improperly called "Cherokee Strip"). This agreement was negotiated with commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation December 19, 1891, and was ratified by an act of the Cherokee council approved January 4, 1892.

The negotiations were tedious and difficult because the tract of country involved was large and the Cherokees placed a high value upon it and were determined not to dispose of it at the price which the Government deemed its full value. It was known to the Cherokees that for some time would-be settlers on the lands of the outlet had been encamped in the southern end of Kansas, and by every influence at their command had been urging the Government to open the country to settlement and to negotiate with the Cherokees afterward, and that a bill for that purpose had been introduced in Congress. But this claim for their lands and the threat to forcibly open them to settlement implied in pending legislation in Congress, instead of intimidating the Indians and forcing them to conclude an agreement from fear of losing their land without a promise of adequate compensation, only gave the lands greater value in their eyes and made them hold more tenaciously to their determination not to sell for a lower rate than the price which they had set. An agreement, however, was finally effected which is now under consideration by Congress.

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The consideration stipulated in the agreement for the cession of all rights, title, and interest in and to the lands of the outlet is of six kinds, viz:

First. The removal of all persons in the Cherokee Nation not recognized by the authorities of that nation as citizens and not entitled to be there under provision of law or treaty.

Second. The abrogation of article 15 of the treaty of 1866, which provides for the settlement of friendly Indians in the Cherokee country east of the 96th meridian of longitude.

Third. The reaffirmation to the Cherokee Nation of the right of local self-government.

Fourth. The statement of accounts between the United States and the Cherokee Nation under various treaties since 1817.

Fifth. The allotment in the ceded country of 80 acres each to not more than 70 members of the Cherokee Nation, to be paid for out of the money consideration provided to be paid.

Sixth. The payment to the Cherokee Nation, "at such time and in such manner as the Cherokee national council shall determine, the sum of $8,595,736.12," over and above all other sums that have been received by the Cherokees on account of lands of the outlet that have been heretofore sold for the use of friendly tribes of Indians.

The concluding proviso to the agreement is—

> If this agreement shall not be ratified by Congress, and the appropriation of money as herein provided for made on or before March 4, 1893, it shall be utterly void.

My report to you of February 6, 1892, discussed the provisions of this agreement and submitted a draft of legislation for its ratification, which was forwarded to Congress by the President, March 9, 1892.

The ratification of this agreement would make available for public settlement something over 6,000,000 acres of land, a part of which is reported to be the best agricultural land in that section of the country. From all parts of the United States inquiries have come to this office as to the probability of the outlet being opened to settlement at an early date; and the office is informed that for over two years (ever since the first settlements were permitted in Oklahoma), a large number of people have been waiting on the southern boundary of Kansas for the opening of the lands of the outlet.

Chippewa Reservations, Minnesota.—My annual report for 1890 referred to the agreements negotiated with the Chippewas of Minnesota by the Chippewa Commission under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 624), by which the Indians ceded to the United States all their land except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, reserving the right either to take allotments upon these ceded lands prior to their being opened to settlement, or to remove thence to the White Earth reserve and receive allotments there. Portions of the White Earth and Red Lake reserves were also ceded.

That report also contains the public notice given by the Department, March 5, 1890, cautioning white men from going upon any of the reservations included within the act prior to the formal opening of the lands to sale and settlement.

Not over 500 Indians have yet removed to White Earth,* and the work remaining to be done is to remove thither such as are willing to go there and to allot lands to the others and to those at White Earth.

The commission commenced making allotments at White Earth December 9, 1891, allotting to each Indian, irrespective of age, 80 acres, according to the provisions of the general allotment law as amended. They have submitted the first schedule containing 236 allotments. The work of allotting land to these Indians has been greatly retarded by the unwillingness of the Indians to accept allotments of only 80 acres each, for the reason that their treaty of 1867 contemplated their receiving upon certain conditions as to cultivation, 160 acres each, and the Chippewa Commission assured them that they would have that amount.

A bill (Senate 3184) authorizing allotments of that size was introduced in Congress at its last session which it is hoped will become a law. With that in view the Indians have recently expressed a willingness to take 80-acre allotments with the hope of receiving an additional eighty hereafter.

The Commission now consists of Darwin S. Hall, of Minnesota, and Rockwell J. Flint, of Wisconsin.

DISPOSITION OF RESERVES OPENED TO SETTLEMENT.

The following schedule shows the disposition of the lands embraced within the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Okla., and the Sisseton and Wahpeton (Lake Traverse) Reservation, in North Dakota and South Dakota:

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVATION.

	Acres.
Allotted	529,682.06
Opened to settlement	3,500,562.05
Reserved for school lands	231,828.55
Reserved for military, agency, and other Government and mission purposes	32,343.93

SISSETON AND WAHPETON (LAKE TRAVERSE) RESERVATION.

	Acres.
Allotted	310,711.06
Opened to settlement	573,872.26
Reserved for school purposes	32,840.25
Reserved for church, school, agency, etc., purposes	1,317.01

* A late report from Mr. Hall dated October 13, 1892, contains the following as to the work of the Commission:

"We have alloted a good share of the White Earth Indians their land, fully half of them, and the work is going on very satisfactorily. The survey was made many years ago and is very old and vague now. Each Indian has to be shown his corners, for they know nothing about descriptions of land, quarter sections or anything of the kind. We have allotted now to over 1,300 Indians upon White Earth, and quite a number have come from Mille Lac this summer, though not as generally as we desired."

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LOGGING BY INDIANS, AND TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—The act of June 12, 1890, allows the Menomonee Indians to cut and market not exceeding 20,000,000 feet of their timber annually. During the winter and spring of 1891–'92, 83 of the leading Menomonee Indians entered into contracts with their agent, Charles S. Kelsey, of Green Bay Agency, Wis., to bank 20,000,000 feet at an average price for their labor of about $3.41 per thousand feet. The contracts were approved by this office, and appear to have been faithfully and promptly filled by the Indians. Some of the contractors received as high as $3,580.50 for the season's work, and some as low as $204.60, averaging about $822.61.

In January last, the agent reported that the logs would be ready for sale in a short time, and on January 26 he was authorized to insert the following advertisement for three weeks in the daily edition of the Oshkosh Northwestern, the Milwaukee Sentinel, and the Green Bay Gazette:

MENOMONEE INDIAN LOGS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals marked "Bids for Menomonee logs," addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday March 1, 1892.

There are to be sold not to exceed 20,000,000 feet of pine logs, now banked or to be banked partly on the South Branch of the Oconto River and partly on the Wolf River and tributaries, on the Menomonee Reservation in Wisconsin, in five lots, and in quantities nearly as follows:

Not exceeding 1,586,800 feet on Wolf River, marked "U. S. 1."
Not exceeding 1,133,000 feet below dam on South Branch, marked "U. S. 2."
Not exceeding 4,133,000 feet above dam on South Branch, marked "U. S. 3."
Not exceeding 2,591,600 feet on West Branch of Wolf River, marked "U. S. 6."
Not exceeding 3,955,600 feet on Little West Branch, marked "U. S. 5."

Separate bids will be considered for each lot.

The logs to be scaled by competent sworn scalers, whose work can be readily tested.

Payment for the logs must be made within ten days after notification of a confirmation of sale.

No logs to be removed from the reservation until paid for.

Each bid, to be considered, must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent of the amount of the bid (or as near that per cent as practicable to ascertain) on some United States depository or solvent national bank, drawn to the order of the undersigned as United States Indian Agent.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders, in the office of the Green Bay Agency, at Keshena, Wis., at 2 o'clock p. m. of March 1, 1892.

Awards will be made to the highest bidder or bidders, but no sale to be valid until confirmed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if to do so is believed to be for the best interests of the Indians.

Checks of parties whose bids are not accepted will be returned to them after sale has been consummated. If parties whose bids are accepted fail to comply with the requirements of the Indian Department in the purchase or payment for said logs as advertised, their checks will be forfeited, and the logs awarded to the next highest bidder, or bidders, or resold as may be deemed for the best interest of the Indians.

CHARLES S. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

In addition to the advertisement, the agent reported that the following circular had been printed and forwarded to all lumber firms which were so located that the logs for sale could be advantageously handled by them:

All persons interested as prospective bidders in the sale of Menomonee Indian logs, which is expected to take place early in March, 1892, are invited to inspect the timber and test the scale.

At this date about half the logs are banked, and the roll-ways are free from snow, so that intending buyers may judge the quality of the logs with reasonable assurance of correctness.

CHAS. S. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.
GEO. W. GANS,
Superintendent of Logging.

KESHENA, WIS., *January 29, 1892.*

Upon the agent's request, and before the advertisement was published, the date for opening the bids was changed from March 1 to March 15, 1892, and the following bids were opened on that date:

Bidders.	Logging camp.	Per M. feet.
Morgan Bros. & Co	Main Wolf	$10.60
Do	Little West Branch	8.50
Do	West Branch	11.80
S. W. Hollister	All logs banked	10.05
R. McMillan & Co	Wolf River and tributaries	10.15
Moore, Galloway & Co	Main Wolf	11.10
Do	West Branch	10.20
Holt Lumber Co	Oconto above dam	12.25
Do	Oconto below dam	7.00
Do	All logs banked	10.00
D. Jennings	...do	*10.58
Do	Wolf River and tributaries	10.57
Do	Oconto, both marks	10.57

*The highest bid.

The bids were forwarded to the Indian Office by the agent with the following recommendation:

As the bid of D. Jennings, $10.58 per M for the entire 20,000,000 feet, is $10,600 greater than the next lower bid, and exceeds any combination of bids, I would respectfully recommend that the logs be awarded to him.

March 21, 1892, the Department approved the award of the logs to David Jennings, as follows:

In view of the fact that the bid of David Jennings appears to be the highest for all the logs banked, and in compliance with your recommendation, authority is hereby granted for the acceptance of the bid of Mr. Jennings (No. 8) for $10.58 per thousand feet for all the logs, not exceeding 20,000,000 feet, banked by said Indians during the last season on the Wolf River and its tributaries, and on the Oconto River in Wisconsin; and the sale of said logs to said bidder is hereby approved as required by the act above noted.

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Mr. Jennings promptly deposited the money for the logs, amounting to $211,600, and, so far as I have heard, the delivery of the logs was accomplished in an entirely satisfactory manner.

The result to the Menomonees of the season's logging may be stated as follows:

Gross receipts		$211,600.00
Expenses:		
Salary of superintendent	$1,800.00	
Salary of assistant superintendent	497.66	
Foreman	297.00	
Advertising	158.66	
Scaling	1,382.25	
Miscellaneous	275.68	
		4,411.25
Net proceeds		207,188.75
Of which there was paid to the Menomonees for their labor		$68,276.88
Placed to their credit in the United States Treasury one-fifth of net proceeds, to be used for their benefit at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the act		27,782.38
Balance placed to the credit of the tribe to bear 5 per cent interest, such interest to be used for their benefit at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the act		111,129.49
		207,188.75

This is a great improvement on the plan followed with these Indians some years ago, of allowing them to market their dead and down timber only, and placing all the proceeds, except a small percentage for stumpage, in the hands of the loggers; it was soon squandered, and the other members of the tribe received little or no benefit from it. Now the workers receive fair wages and a sum is accumulating in the United States Treasury to the credit of the whole tribe, which is only just, since all have an equal interest in the timber. Still some of the Indians are not satisfied, claiming that the rate per thousand feet allowed for banking is too low, and that they should be allowed to sell a greater quantity than the 20,000,000 per annum. Several efforts have been made by them to have Congress change the act, but no final action was taken by the last session of Congress upon any of the bills presented with that object in view.

Last September it was reported to this office that several of the Menomonee loggers had realized but little on the previous season's work and were in needy circumstances, and that they had an opportunity to sell the butts and tops of the timber for shingle bolts. The matter was called to the attention of their agent, who replied, September 22, 1891, as follows:

> There is considerable timber about all logging camps salable for making shingles which is an incumbrance to the ground where it lies, and I would certainly favor permission to sell such of it as would not conflict with logging.

Authority for such disposition of the timber was granted this office by the Department, as follows:

> I have considered your communication of the 29th ultimo, wherein you ask if the tops and butts of pine trees cut for sale under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890, can be made into shingle bolts and sold by the Menomonees.
>
> The act above referred to provides "that not exceeding twenty millions of feet of timber shall be logged and sold in any one year." As the tops and butts are not timber such as was contemplated by the act to be furnished and disposed of, I am of opinion the same can be sold for firewood or shingle bolts, and authority is hereby granted for the disposition thereof under such regulations as you may prescribe.

On the 9th of October the agent was notified by this office accordingly, and told:

> You will be allowed to use your own judgment in supervising the operations of such of the Menomonees as may engage in the work, principally to see that they receive a fair price for the wood; that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent fires from starting, and that they do not dispose of any timber which the law prohibits them from selling this year, in addition to what has already been sold.

Notwithstanding these positive instructions, the Indians did not confine their operations to the character of timber authorized. February 29, 1892, the agent reported to this office that they had cut down standing trees contrary to law and were about to dispose of them, and he asked to be advised whether it was his duty or the duty of the district attorney to seize the timber thus illegally cut.

As the Attorney-General, under date of December 31, 1890, had given it as his opinion in regard to a similar case on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., that it was the duty of the General Land Office to attend to it, I referred the matter to the Commissioner of that office March 4, 1892. May 20, 1892, he replied that up to that time it had been impossible to detail an agent to make the investigation, and that the exigencies of the service and the condition of the appropriation were such as to make it impossible to state when the matter could be taken up, but that as the matter stood an offer to purchase should not be entertained. The agent was promptly notified to this effect, and there the matter rests, except that the office has recommended that an Indian inspector be directed to make a thorough investigation and report the exact status of the case.

I may add that the Menomonees have requested a renewal of authority to sell shingle bolts this summer, but in view of the foregoing I did not recommend to the Department that their request be granted.

In my last report I stated that the Menomonees, during the year, had cut and banked 2,769,560 feet of timber in excess of the quantity allowed by law, which sold for $27,453.40. This amount, by direction of the Department was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States, and so remained until the act of July 13, 1892, making appropriations for the Indian service for the current fiscal year (see page —) provided for paying this sum to the Indians. Accordingly, on August 2, $8,968.53 was placed to the agent's credit, to be paid to the

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contracting Indians for their labor in banking the logs, and the balance will remain, for the present, in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribe, as required by the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146). It is ascertained as follows:

Gross proceeds	$27,453.40
Less paid for logging, as above	8,968.53
	18,484.87
One-fifth for use at discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the tribe	3,696.97
Residue to bear 5 per cent interest	14,787.90
	18,484.87

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.—As mentioned in last year's report, the matter of alleged depredations on the timber of the Fond du Lac Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, was referred by the Department to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for investigation. August 4, 1891, he directed Mr. Ralph Ballin, late a special agent of the General Land Office, to investigate the matter, and Special Agent Robert Pelham, jr., was detailed to assist him in the work.

They have completed their difficult work most exhaustively and intelligently. Mr. Ballin has submitted two reports. In one he discusses the civil liabilities of the parties connected with the depredations and in the other their criminal liability for participation in the wholesale robbery of the Government shown to have been carried on at the Fond du Lac Reservation.

From these reports it appears that during the seasons of 1889–'90 and 1890–'91, there was unlawfully cut and sold from the timber of the reservation, under the superintendence and direction of the Government farmer, J. S. Stack, the large quantity of 16,275,792 feet of sawlogs, for which Mr. Stack received the sum of $83,785.09. Besides this timber a great many telegraph poles, railroad ties, cedar paving, and posts were cut on the reservation, most of which were sold by Mr. Stack to various parties throughout the country.

The plan of operation adopted by Mr. Stack in the conduct of the logging was to employ Indians and white men to cut the timber and bank it, with the understanding that after it was sold the party doing the logging would receive his pay. All of the timber was sold by Stack at $5 per thousand feet, and the loggers were paid $4 or less per thousand feet, according to the several agreements between them and Stack, except in one case, where the full price of $5 was paid to the man who cut and banked the timber.

The difference in the price received by Mr. Stack and that paid by him to the loggers, which amounts to a large sum, has never been accounted for by him, and he is therefore civilly liable for the same, if indeed he may not be held liable for the total sum received on account of the timber sales made by him.

The fact was clearly developed that the lumber dealers bought this timber from Mr. Stack in good faith; all paid its full market value, and the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, of Cloquet, Minn., who purchased by far the greater portion, took the precaution before buying of applying to Agent Leahy for information as to Mr. Stack's authority to sell the timber, and was advised by him that Stack had full authority.

Mr. Ballin, therefore, says that he is of the opinion "that no purchaser of any of the timber knew he was buying what Government Farmer Stack had no right to cut and sell. * * * While the law holds that innocent purchasers of unlawfully felled timber are liable to the United States for its value, I believe that purchasers of timber unlawfully felled by an officer in charge of a reservation who disposes of such timber without an effort at concealment covering a period of nearly two years, and who pay him full market value therefor, do not incur this liability;" and he recommends "that none of the purchasers who bought timber cut on the reservation by or through J. S. Stack, and purchased from him or those who paid him stumpage, be held liable to the United States on account of such purchase." He also recommends that suit be brought against J. S. Stack to recover the value of the timber unlawfully cut from said reservation with his knowledge and consent.

I do not concur in Mr. Ballin's opinion as to the freedom of the purchasers of this timber from civil liability; for, as stated by the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report of June 25, 1892, on the subject, the Government is not bound by the unlawful acts of its officers or agents, and I am of the opinion that, under the law, each and every purchaser is liable to the United States for the timber bought by him, and could be proceeded against in civil suit for the recovery of the value of the same notwithstanding he may have paid full value therefor to a Government agent. The cutting and selling of this timber by the farmer was a fraud, and this fraud taints and vitiates every transaction connected with it. The authority of the Government officers in such cases is fixed by law and purchasers are presumed to be advised as to the laws. The Government can therefore recover from the purchasers the value of the timber; but I think the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, which office by law has sole jurisdiction over the subject, takes a most just view of the case in his recommendation that no civil suits be brought against said purchasers on account of the great injustice such action would work upon them, in view of all the circumstances.

The papers in relation to these trespassers, with reports of the officers of the General Land Office, were referred to this office by the Department for its information and such action as might be deemed proper, "in view of the criminating evidence against Indian Agent Leahy and Government Farmer Stack." My recommendations with reference to the connection those officers had with the transactions will soon be submitted to you in a special report.

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The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office suggested "that the attention of the Indian Office be called to the 'immense amount of waste timber' left on the ground by the choppers in order that the same may be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians."

This suggestion had been anticipated. June 6, 1892, the agent for the La Pointe Agency submitted a lease entered into between Indians of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation and one Alford W. McDowell, in which it was proposed to lease to Mr. McDowell a portion of the Fond du Lac Reservation, upon which to establish a shingle and lath mill to utilize the waste timber there. The agent and the farmer in charge of the reservation, Mr. Roderick McLennan, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Stack, both urgently recommended the approval of the plan, so that the Indians could be permitted to engage in preparing the timber described and to sell the same.

The plan of leasing the reservation could not be carried into effect for the reason that there is no authority of law under which such a lease could be made; but upon recommendation of the Department and this office, the President, July 14, 1892, granted authority for the Indians to engage in the business and for the erection of the mill, and approved the regulations which had been formulated to govern the Indians in the work. Agent Leahy was notified accordingly, July 22, 1892, and was directed to inform Mr. McDowell thereof, if he thought him the most suitable person in the vicinity of the reservation to whom authority for the erection of the mill could be granted. He was also directed to receive applications from other parties who might desire to erect the mill and engage in the business, and to submit all applications to this office. No reply has yet been received from the agent.

The regulations under which this business will be conducted are as follows, viz:

1. That no timber on the Fond du Lac Reservation shall be cut for the purpose of sale under any pretence whatever, except the "down and abandoned" timber, left on the reservation by lumbermen or others who have heretofore logged on the said reservation, and it shall be the duty of the farmer in charge thereof to see that no other timber is cut and sold under these regulations.

2. The labor necessary to prepare said timber for market and for hauling same to the mill shall be performed exclusively by the Indians entitled to be on the reservation; provided, that if persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foremen and blacksmiths (if any shall be required in the conduct of the work) can not be found among the Indians, white men for those positions may be employed with the consent of the agent for the La Pointe Agency, and upon the recommendation of the farmer in charge of said Fond du Lac Reservation.

3. The timber cut by the Indians under these regulations may be sold by them to such mill owner or mill owners as shall be authorized to establish shingle and lath mills on the reservation at such prices as shall be approved of by the Indian agent, and all money paid them by said mill owner or owners shall be paid and received for in the presence of the Government farmer, who shall, under the direction of the agent, superintend the work of the Indians in the cutting and sale of the timber.

4. Ten per cent of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of timber taken from the unallotted lands of the reservation shall be paid to the Indian agent, to go to the stumpage or poor fund of the tribe, from which the old, sick, and otherwise helpless may be supported.

5. No Indian shall have the right under these regulations, or shall be permitted by the farmer in charge, to take timber from any tract or parcel of land on the reservation that has been allotted and patented to another Indian without the written consent of the party to whom said tract or parcel of land is patented.

6. The farmer in charge of the Fond du Lac Reservation shall be required to keep a full and accurate account of the work of the Indians under these regulations, which shall contain the names of the Indians engaged in the business, the quantity of timber cut and sold by each, and the value of the same; and he shall also be required to submit from time to time to the agent a statement of the work, which shall be forwarded by the agent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

7. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may, under suitable conditions and restrictions, authorize some responsible men, or association of men, to erect a lath and shingle mill at a convenient point within the reservation for the purpose of manufacturing the timber authorized to be cut and sold under these regulations into shingles and laths; provided such man or men shall be required to enter into a sufficient bond to be approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and conditioned for the faithful observance of the rules and regulations prescribed, or that may be prescribed, under the laws of the United States to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the conditions and restrictions under which permission for the erection of the mill may be granted.

Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish Reservations, Minnesota.—November 24, 1891, the President authorized the approval of contracts for the sale of dead and down timber between certain Indians of the Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations, Minn., and J. B. Bassett & Co. and the Pine River Logging and Improvement Company, both of Minneapolis, Minn., as follows, viz:

J. B. Bassett & Co., with William and Peter Bonga, for 500,000 feet, at $1 per thousand.

O-pin-way-way-com-e-gok-quay, for 750,000 feet, at $1 per thousand.

Sho-eag-gee-shig, for 250,000 feet, at $1 per thousand.

The Pine River Logging and Improvement Company with Charles Losh, for 1,000,000 feet, at $1.50 per thousand.

William Fairbanks, for 500,000 feet, at $1.50 per thousand.

John Tuttle, for 500,000 feet, at $1 per thousand.

These contracts were approved by this office and the Department November 27, 1891, and the agent for the White Earth Agency was directed December 2, 1891, to permit the proposed logging to be commenced, the contracting lumber companies having filed in this office satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all laws and regulations for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and for the faithful performance of their obligations under their contracts.

Upon the informal receipt of information that the contracts above referred to were being taken advantage of to cover extensive cuttings of green standing timber on the reservations mentioned, this office on

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March 29, 1892, telegraphed to Dr. J. R. Walker, overseer on the Leech Lake Reservation, to make a thorough personal investigation of the matter and report facts. Dr. Walker submitted several reports, from which it appears that large quantities of timber have been unlawfully cut on the reservations during the past winter. Copies of these reports were transmitted to the General Land Office. Meantime, March 31, 1892, the matter was submitted to the Department with a letter from Mr. Edward E. Neal, of Grand Rapids, Minn., to Hon. H. L. Dawes, in which the charge was formally made that depredations were being committed on the timber of these reservations, and it was recommended that the General Land Office be instructed to investigate the charges with a view to putting a stop to the depredations and to bringing the guilty persons to punishment.

Special Agent J. O. Warriner has been detailed by the Land Office to investigate the matter.

ISSUE OF STOCK CATTLE AND BROOD MARES TO INDIANS.

Many of the lands occupied by Indians being well suited for stock raising, effort has been made for several years to introduce and encourage that industry by issuing a few head of stock at a time to the most deserving and industrious Indians, to be considered as their own property.

As might be expected, in spite of regulations and precautions, some of this stock has been neglected and allowed to wander off with other cattle, and has become lost to the owners; others have been sold, and others slaughtered and eaten, either by their owners or their Indian neighbors. In many cases, however, reports have shown that the cattle and their increase have been well cared for, and have been disposed of only by permission from the agent; and it has been fully demonstrated that, in time, under the care and instruction of agents and agency employés, cattle raising by Indians may be made an established paying industry at many agencies, and that Indians may replace their herds of almost worthless ponies by a sufficient number of good American horses of their own raising to do their farm work.

The stock for breeding purposes now issued to Indians consists of heifers or young cows with calves by their sides, bulls, brood mares, and sheep.

The agencies at which deliveries of cattle and mares have been made, or deliveries have been contracted for during the fiscal year 1892, are—

Montana.—Blackfeet, Crow, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck.
South Dakota.—Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, and Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne River.
North Dakota.—Devil's Lake, Fort Berthold, and Standing Rock.
Nebraska.—Santee.
Oklahoma.—Cheyenne and Arapaho.

The issue of stock cattle to the Sioux Indians is provided for in Article 17 of the agreement, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 894), which reads:

* * * 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.

In March last 10,000 cows and 400 bulls were contracted for to be delivered during the following August. To secure the best results from this issue of cattle, the following instructions, dated July 14, last, were sent to the agents in charge of the Indians to whom the cattle are to be issued:

As the first delivery of the first installment of the cows and bulls for your Indians, under the provisions of Article 17 of the agreement, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 894), will be completed on or before the 15th of next month, you should make preparations as soon as practicable for their issue to the Indians.

* * * * * * *

Under the provisions of this act it becomes your duty to select such Indians as you have good reason to believe are prepared to take proper care of stock and can be relied upon to take an interest in its preservation and its increase, and issue these cattle to that class only, and in such number to each as his character and circumstances may warrant.

You will have each head branded before issue with a private mark, in addition to this I. D. brand, to designate the Indian owner, and you will prepare a schedule showing the names of all to whom issues are made, the number given to each and the private marks, so that the stock of each will be kept of record and can be readily identified, and that two issues may not be made to the same person, and all the increase must be branded and recorded in the same manner at the proper time, one copy of which schedule and record you will hold in the agency files and forward one to this office.

Take the receipts of the Indians, as provided in sections 363 and 369 of office regulations, which you will fully explain to them at the time of making the issues, and also call their attention to the provisions of the act, which are to the effect that:

* * * "No sales, barters, or bargains shall be made by any person other than said Indians with each other of any of the personal property hereinbefore provided for; and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court."

You will explain to them fully that they are required to take proper care of their cattle. They are not to be neglected, allowed to run wild on the range, or to stray off beyond the personal care of the owner, but they are to be either confined in a suitable inclosure where they will have access to food and water, or they are to be properly herded. In the winter they must be suitably housed, or sheltered from the storms, and be supplied with an abundance of food and water. They should be instructed and induced to provide during the summer season an ample supply of hay and other food for winter use. Whenever practicable, cows should be broken to milk, and the Indians should be instructed as to the most intelligent preparation and economical use of the dairy products.

It is, of course, expected that in due time the Indians may be allowed to slaughter for food a portion of the herd, and to sell others; the object of the issues being, however, to preserve to them at all times a number not less than those issued. The

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manner of slaughtering or selling will be considered when presented to this office at the proper time.

Whether it will be better to issue bulls to reliable Indians scattered over the reservation, or hold them subject to the immediate care of your farmers and other employés, is a question which must be left to your own judgment.

You will also report to this office, from time to time, the condition of these issued cattle; how they are being cared for, how they look, and whether they are as a whole increasing or decreasing.

I am strongly impressed with the belief that cattle-raising, if properly managed, will eventually be of very great benefit to the Indians, and that by many who are located upon unsuitable lands for agriculture it must be finally looked to as their main support.

IRRIGATION.

The Indian Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year contains an appropriation of $10,000 for "construction, purchase, and use of irrigating machinery and appliances, on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to his control." This amount, with the unexpended balance of the appropriation of last year for similar purposes on reservations in Arizona, Nevada, and Montana, will make some $58,000 available for irrigation during the present fiscal year. Agents have been instructed to report the irrigation needs of their respective reservations, and while it is not likely that any extensive system can be undertaken on any reservation, I shall endeavor from such information as I can obtain to recommend the expenditure of the sum available according to the needs of the reservations so as to secure the best results possible.

I am still of opinion that the money could be expended to better advantage, if the appointment of a competent engineer to superintend the work were authorized by law. I also believe that the appropriation of a much larger sum would be a measure of economy in the end, since it would then be practicable to construct extensive systems which would bring large areas of land under irrigation, thereby greatly enhancing their value.

During the year a plant has been erected on the Fort Mojave School Reservation at a cost of some $5,000, which the superintendent reports to be entirely satisfactory. A like amount has also been expended for the purchase of pumps for use on the Colorado River Reservation. Between $7,000 and $8,000 have been expended in repairs to dams, ditches, and machinery on various reservations in Arizona, Nevada, and Montana.

A system of irrigation on the Crow reservation, Montana, is now in course of construction under the charge of Superintendent Graves. A fund of $200,000 was provided for this purpose in the agreement with the Crow Indians, concluded December 12, 1890. Last season was occupied in making surveys, and doing other preliminary work.

By act approved February 10, 1891 (26 Stats., 745), Congress granted to the Umatilla Irrigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, a right-of-way through the Umatilla Indian Reservation in that State for the construction and maintenance of a water ditch or canal for irrigation purposes, and for constructing and maintaining reservoirs, dams, flumes, and such other structures and devices as might be necessary for storing, conveying, and distributing water. The grant was made upon certain terms, conditions, and restrictions, with the provision that the Indians should be compensated for the land so appropriated and used.

The ditch and necessary grounds therefor have been located, the lands appropriated have been appraised, the consent of the Indians obtained in proper manner, and payment made for all damages assessed. It is believed that this system of irrigation will benefit the Indians of the reservation, and especially those in its immediate vicinity.

Senate bill No. 3048 of the last session of Congress, as amended and passed by the Senate, provides for the granting of a right of way to the Blue Mountain Irrigation and Improvement Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Oregon, through the southern portion of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, upon terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions similar to those contained in the act last referred to. This bill is now pending before the House for consideration and action. Should it become a law, and the system of irrigation therein authorized be put into successful operation, the additional irrigation facilities afforded thereby will be of great value to the Indians.

ROADS.

The office has devised a system of rules and regulations for opening and improving public highways on the reservations, by which it is hoped that a better system of roads will be developed, and that it may be brought into close relationship with the system of public highways in the country immediately adjoining. (See Apendix page 196).

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

The payments made to Indians during last year in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, for interest on funds held in trust for them, for lands they relinquished to the Government, and for other legitimate indebtedness to them by the United States were much in excess of those for any previous year, and exceeded by $2,000,000 the payments made for the fiscal year 1890. The comparison is as follows:

	1890.	1892.
Fulfilling treaties, interest, payment for lands, etc	$774,295	$2,490,716
Labor by Indians and purchases made for them	642,000	930,000
Total	1,416,295	3,419,716

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The above figures do not include payments made to the Five Civilized Tribes.

The labor, care, and responsibility entailed on this office and its agents by such payments is great. The amount paid to each person is usually quite small, and the payment is sometimes attended with danger, because the payees are upon reservations more or less difficult of access, and surrounded sometimes by a lawless white population. The official making the payment is held to as strict account as a bank teller for the funds he handles, yet he has limited facilities and few safeguards. I am therefore specially gratified in being able to report that I know of no injustice having been done any Indian, nor has any agent been a defaulter or the Government a loser to the slightest amount. The labor connected with instructing agents how to make payments, explaining matters to the Indians, and examining the accounts rendered for these large payments was attended to by the regular clerical force of this office without extra expense to the Government.

Although many Indians squander in a short time the funds paid them, yet as a rule Indians are learning to make better use of their money than formerly, and, like other people, they value most highly that which comes to them as a result of their own labor and good management. The $930,000 which they received in that way last year, as shown by the above table, was earned by them in the following manner:

Regular Indian employés at agencies	$98,000
Regular Indian employés at schools	63,000
Irregular Indian employés at agencies	10,000
Irregular Indian employés at schools	37,000
Additional farmers	12,000
Interpreters	20,000
Police	118,000
Judges of Indian courts	12,000
Hauling supplies	105,000
Produce, hay, and other supplies purchased from Indians	280,000
Cutting and banking logs	145,000
	930,000

INDIAN EMPLOYÉS.

One of the chief complaints made by and for the Indians has been the lack of profitable employment. Applications for employment in some Government position, especially of those who have returned home after attending nonreservation schools, have been very persistent. A moment's reflection will convince any thoughtful man, in the first place, that it is impossible for the Government to provide employment as blacksmiths, farmers, wagon-makers, shoemakers, etc., to any considerable number of young men. It is not the business of the Government to inaugurate large industrial enterprises simply for the sake of giving employment to people who wish to work. Such a scheme is

visionary. There are but few authorized positions in the Government service on reservations, and most of them require the services of men who are intelligent, capable not only of performing the work required but also of giving instructions to the Indians and of organizing and directing their labors. Although constant effort has been made to find competent Indians for all these positions the office has not met with very encouraging success. Many of the young men who have attended the nonreservation schools have sufficient knowledge of farming or of some of the trades to do fairly well under the direction of a skilled workman, but they lack the requisite intelligence, skill, energy, experience, and independence to fit them to fill successfully the places where leadership is required. Doubtless this will correct itself in time, when they have received a more thorough training than has yet been given to them.

I would not have it inferred from what I have just said that no Indians are employed by the Government. A very considerable number are so employed, both at the agencies and at the schools, as is shown by the following tables:

TABLE 19.—*Positions authorized to be filled by Indians at the various agencies during the fiscal year 1893–'93.*

74 police officers	$13,320	31 herders	$12 550
850 police privates	102,000	3 tinners	780
63 interpreters	19,100	1 painter	300
123 judges	12,300	3 wagon-makers	1,100
2 clerks	2,200	1 ferryman	100
2 assistant clerks	1,500	1 mail-carrier	240
7 issue clerks	4,320	1 janitor	150
2 copyists	1,020	1 off bearer	210
2 physicians	2,200	3 overseers	1,200
2 physician's assistants	360	6 ox-drivers	2,520
17 blacksmiths	8,760	1 superintendent of work	510
22 assistant blacksmiths	4,980	1 toll-keeper	300
10 carpenters	3,960	17 teamsters	5,310
19 assistant carpenters	4,390	7 stablemen	1,900
5 farmers	2,880	1 waterman	180
33 assistant farmers	7,580	2 watchmen	740
10 additional farmers	3,600	1 wood-chopper	240
25 district farmers	1,500	61 apprentices	8,510
5 harness-makers	1,560	59 laborers	13,720
3 assistant harness-makers	660		
2 millers	1,320	1,500	257,940
6 assistant millers	2,000	Estimated amount to be expended for irregular Indian labor, based on expenditures during the year 1891–'92	40,000
3 sawyers	1,520		
1 assistant sawyer	240	Total	297,940
3 wheelwrights	1,020		
2 assistant wheelwrights	360		
6 butchers	2,340		

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From the above table, it will be seen that there are 1,500 regular agency positions authorized to be filled by Indians for the next fiscal year and that the aggregate of salaries is over a quarter of a million dollars. If to this be added the number of irregular employés, it will swell the total to be paid agency Indian employés by the Government to $207,940.

TABLE 10.—*School positions filled by and salaries paid to Indians for the year ending June 30, 1892.*

2 assistant engineers, at $120	$240	13 Indian assistants, at $180	$2,340
1 assistant engineer	240	13 Indian assistants, at $150	1,950
1 physician and teacher	720	4 Indian assistants, at $200	800
6 cadet sergeants, at $80	480	49 Indian assistants, at $120	5,880
30 cadet sergeants, at $60	1,800	1 Indian assistant	160
1 dairy boy	60	8 Indian assistants, at $100	800
1 stable boy	60	6 Indian assistants, at $96	576
1 farmer	300	3 Indian assistants, at $80	240
1 assistant farmer	240	16 Indian assistants, at $60	960
2 assistant farmers, at $180	360	7 Indian assistants, at $36	252
1 assistant farmer	60	10 Indian assistants, at $18	480
1 carpenter	240	1 assistant seamstress	360
1 assistant carpenter	120	3 assistant seamstresses, at $300	900
1 night watchman	480	1 assistant seamstress	240
1 night watchman	360	6 assistant seamstresses, at $180	1,080
3 night watchmen, at $300	900	4 assistant seamstresses, at $150	600
1 night watchman	216	10 assistant seamstresses, at $120	1,200
2 night watchmen, at $240	480	6 assistant seamstresses, at $60	360
2 night watchmen, at $180	360	2 assistant seamstresses, at $18	96
1 night watchman	120	2 shoemakers, at $300	600
1 herder	240	1 shoemaker	180
2 herders, at $180	360	1 teamster	360
1 housekeeper	240	1 teamster	300
2 assistant teachers, at $120	240	1 teamster	150
10 assistant teachers, at $60	600	1 teamster	120
1 teacher	480	2 bakers, at $300 each	600
1 assistant disciplinarian	360	1 baker	240
1 assistant disciplinarian	180	2 bakers, at $150 each	300
1 assistant printer	240	2 assistant bakers, at $120	240
2 firemen, at $360	720	3 assistant bakers, at $60	180
1 firemen	120	1 tailor	300
6 assistant cooks, at $240	1,440	1 butcher	120
5 assistant cooks, at $180	900	13 Indian apprentices, at $120	1,560
1 assistant cook	300	2 Indian apprentices, at $90	180
10 assistant cooks, at $120	1,200	29 Indian apprentices, at $60	1,740
1 assistant cook	100	1 watchman	300
1 assistant cook	160	1 watchman	240
4 assistant cooks, at $150	600	3 watchmen, at $96	288
1 assistant cook	80	2 watchmen, at $60 each	120
1 Indian assistant	480	1 assistant industrial teacher	400
4 Indian assistants, at $360	1,440	3 assistant industrial teachers, at $300	900
1 Indian assistant	300	1 assistant industrial teacher	180
10 Indian assistants, at $240	2,400		

1 assistant industrial teacher	$120	1 matron	180
1 industrial teacher	600	1 matron	360
2 industrial teachers, at $180	360	1 assistant matron at	300
1 laundress	420	1 cook	300
2 laundresses, at $400	800	1 cook	240
3 laundresses, at $300	900	9 janitors, at $180	1,620
1 laundress	260	2 janitors, at $300	600
4 laundresses, at $240	960	4 assistant laundresses, at $240	960
1 laundress	200	4 assistant laundresses, at $180	720
1 laundress	210	1 assistant laundresses, at $150	600
1 seamstresses, at $240	960	12 assistant laundresses, at $120	1,440
3 seamstresses, at $300	900	432	62,878
2 seamstresses, at $290	580		
Average, $145.55 per annum.			
Amount expended for irregular Indian labor			37,000
Total			99,878

From a comparison of the two tables herewith cited, it will be seen that nearly 2,000 Indians receive regular stated wages from the Government for services performed, and that, including those employed irregularly, an aggregate sum of $397,818 is paid out for Indian labor.

While, of course, this does not furnish employment for the whole body of Indian young men and young women who would be glad to have it, it certainly makes such an exhibit as to show that there is no justice in a criticism sometimes made against the Government that it has no care for the Indians, and it ought to silence any complaint made by the Indians themselves that they are discriminated against in Government employment.

It should be remembered also, in this connection, that hundreds of Indian pupils at the Carlisle school are, by the outing system in operation there, afforded an opportunity of earning wages by working among the white people. The same system is now beginning to be operative at Haskell, Genoa, Carson, and elsewhere in the western schools, and I think the day is not far distant when the door will thus be open for multitudes of these young people to find not only temporary but permanent employment among civilized communities.

It would be certainly unfortunate for the Indians themselves if the impression should obtain in their minds that they have a right to demand of the Government that it shall employ them at remunerative wages, especially after it has already educated them to such an extent as to prepare them to earn wages for themselves independently. The idea should be inculcated in their minds with great persistency that they must not only depend upon their own labor for a living but that they must find opportunities for work for themselves, and that they must be governed as other people are by the one great law that if they wish work they must go where work is needed. They must not expect that the Government will bring work to them but they must go into those communities where there is a demand for the kind of labor which they are prepared to furnish.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

But the great desideratum in this matter is such an entire change of the industrial situation on reservations as will create work and offer compensating employment to all who are willing to labor.

Where the lands have been allotted, the surplus sold, and a white community has been brought into immediate contact with the Indians, as is the case, for instance, among the Omahas and Sissetons and more recently among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, it is believed that such an entire change in the situation will be brought about in the course of a comparatively short time that every competent Indian, man or woman who desires employment can have it either at good wages working for white people or in remunerative return when working at their own homes.

This is a matter that must of necessity be determined largely by individual effort, by the gradual development of the knowledge of civilized ways, and a desire for the benefits that grow from steady, continuous, intelligently directed personal effort.

One great result of educating the younger Indians is the creation in their minds of a desire to work. When they are trained in a school, such as Carlisle or Haskell, situated in a civilized community, the pupils have constantly before them an object lesson of a very impressive character, which, quite as much as the school room does, serves to awaken a desire for the comforts and privileges of civilization. They realize the poverty of their reservation life and wish for something better. They become dissatisfied. Discontent is the mother of progress. If the schools can give them a command of English, awaken among them a universal dissatisfaction with their present state, show them something better, inure them to industry, and teach them to use tools and machinery, they will find employment and make for themselves places in life.

The policy of allotting lands and the breaking up of the reservations will, in many cases, solve the problem here presented in perhaps the only satisfactory way in which it can be solved by the Government.

In other cases the solution does not lie, for the present certainly, in allotments, but rather in the development of a system of industry among the Indians themselves which shall facilitate, by judicious help, the growth of their native industries. The Navajos, for instance, estimated to number from 16,000 to 18,000, are almost wholly engaged in pastoral pursuits, owning and successfully caring for large numbers of sheep, goats, horses, and a few cattle. By some judicious help in the development of water through some carefully planned scheme of irrigation, such as is suggested on page 126, it is believed that the reservation can be made abundantly capable of supporting in comfort, if not in affluence, all the Navajo Indians entitled and desiring to reside upon it. In addition to the care of flocks and herds these

people have shown a disposition to engage somewhat in agriculture, and, as is well known, they are very skillful in the production of blankets, which not only furnish them with enough for their own use, but provide them with the means of procuring other necessaries of life by exchange or barter.

Among the Sioux, numbering, perhaps, 20,000, special effort has been put forth by the office to stimulate the grazing industry. Most of that vast region is unfit for agriculture, but large sections of it are specially adapted to the grazing of cattle and horses, and during the present year thousands of head of stock cattle have been issued to them. This has been more particularly referred to on page 91. I am of the opinion that much can be done in the way of facilitating this industry by sinking at proper places artesian wells in order to secure an abundant supply of water.

Among the Indians at Fort Hall particular attention is being given by the office to the construction of an irrigating ditch, and efforts are being made to induce them to become farmers. They take to it, however, very slowly, and not enough has been done, nor has a sufficient time elapsed to warrant any very positive opinion as to the final outcome.

The progress now being made on the Crow Reservation in the development of a system of irrigation is referred to on page 92. I have reason to believe, so far as my knowledge will warrant an opinion, that the scheme is being worked out intelligently and that the prospects for those people are full of hope.

Much has been accomplished during the year among the Pimas, who have been for a long time self-supporting, raising as good wheat, perhaps, as is raised anywhere in the United States. A considerable amount of work has been done by them under the supervision of the agent in extending their system of irrigation, and special efforts are to be made to induce them to enter more largely than heretofore into fruit growing. This industry is full of promise in that region because of its climate.

One of the most interesting people within the entire limits of the Indian race are the Moquis, in Arizona. They number nearly 2,000, and in many respects are among the most sluggish and backward of the tribes. They live in villages perched upon their mesas, and when I visited them nearly two years ago they were, it seemed to me, retrograding rather than advancing. The attempts at education which had been made by the Government among them had been almost wholly futile, and the school as I found it was a discredit both to them and to the Government. I secured a thoroughly competent Christian man, Mr. R. P. Collins, for superintendent, gave him the immediate oversight of all the affairs pertaining to them, put into his hands the money to be expended for their benefit, went with him personally and investigated the situa-

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tion, and gave directions for a movement looking to a great improvement in their condition. The result is most gratifying; they are taking their lands in the valleys, building homes, and show a wonderful spirit of progress. Probably more has been done by them in this direction within the past two years than in any twenty years previous, and the school that was so distressingly poor is now one of the best in the service, doing for them a work of incalculable value.

Special pains have been taken to develop water for these interesting people, and to make it possible for them to extend the range of their agriculture. They have been furnished with wagons, harness, and better horses than heretofore, and are now showing for the first time an interest in the matter of transportation and are eager for work of that kind. This is a signal illustration of what can be done with properly directed efforts for even the most conservative of the tribes.

FIELD MATRONS.

Considerable attention has been given to the plan of employing field matrons who shall instruct Indian women in the duties of the household; assist and encourage them in bettering their homes, and taking proper care of their children; and incite among Indians generally aspirations for improvement in their life—morally, intellectually, socially, and religiously. The work begun on a small scale in a few tribes by means of a small appropriation has thus far been attended with results fully commensurate with my expectations. It will be further extended during the current fiscal year by reason of a slight increase in the appropriation, bringing it up to $5,000—a sum, however, entirely inadequate if the work is to be prosecuted on any large scale.

There are, of course, some difficulties connected with the successful accomplishment of this work. Selections of field matrons must be made with the greatest care, for they must be women of judgment, character, industry, sound health, free from family and other cares, so as to be able to devote their entire time and strength to the work and ready to subject themselves to the privations which must be borne, if any tangible results are to be secured. Another difficulty is to provide the field matron with the facilities needed for the accomplishment of her work; for instance, a home into which Indian women can be welcomed by her and taught numberless ways of civilization and refinement. She must also have some facilities for visiting Indians in their homes, which are often widely separated. Moreover, there are many places in which the work of a most faithful and competent field matron would meet with very small results owing to the inability of the Indians to carry out the instructions and suggestions given. Very limited application of civilized ways is possible in a tepee and among families who roam from one place to another. Therefore, it is my policy to locate field matrons among tribes who have received, or are about to receive, allotments in

severalty, who are putting up houses and surrounding themselves with some of the appliances of civilization, and who are more or less in the vicinity of white settlements, so that the field matrons can come in at the transition period and save from failure and hopeless discouragement the Indian woman who begins to see that there is a better way but does not know how to reach it. There are many such places from which come urgent requests for field matrons, and I hope that an increase of appropriation for next year will enable me to heed such calls.

The duties of a field matron and the work that is expected of her are set forth in detail in instructions issued to Indian agents by this office on the 6th of July last, as follows:

The position of field matron has been created in order that Indian women may be influenced in their home life and duties, and may have done for them in their sphere what farmers and mechanics are supposed to do for Indian men in their sphere.

The duties of a field matron, therefore, are to visit Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the following lines:

1. Care of a house, keeping it clean and in order, ventilated, properly warmed (not overheated), and suitably furnished.
2. Cleanliness and hygienic conditions generally, including disposition of all refuse.
3. Preparation and serving of food and regularity in meals.
4. Sewing, including cutting, making, and mending garments.
5. Laundry work.
6. Adorning the home, both inside and out, with pictures, curtains, home-made rugs, flowers, grass plots and trees, construction and repair of walks, fences, and drains.

In this connection there will be opportunity for the matron to give to the male members of the family kindly admonitions as to the "chores" and heavier kinds of work about the house which in civilized communities is generally done by men.

7. Keeping and care of domestic animals, such as cows, poultry, and swine; care and use of milk, making of butter, cheese, and curds and keeping of bees.
8. Care of the sick.
9. Care of little children, and introducing among them the games and sports of white children.
10. Proper observance of the Sabbath; organization of societies for promoting literary, religious, moral, and social improvement, such as "Lend a Hand" clubs, circles of "King's Daughters," or "Sons," Y. M. C. A., Christian Endeavor, and temperance societies, etc.

Of course, it is impracticable to enumerate all the directions in which a field matron can lend her aid in ameliorating the condition of Indian women. Her own tact, skill, and interest will suggest manifold ways of instructing them in civilized home life, stimulating their intelligence, rousing ambition, and cultivating refinement.

Young girls, particularly those who have left school, should find in her a friend and adviser, and her influence should be to them a safeguard against the sore temptations which beset them. She should impress upon families the importance of education and urge upon them to put and keep their children in school.

Besides faithfully visiting Indian homes, the matron should have stated days or parts of days each week when Indian women may come to her home for counsel or for instruction in sewing or other domestic arts which can advantageously be taught to several persons at one time.

The time actually devoted to the above outlined work by the field matron should be not less than eight hours per day of five days in the week, and half a day on Saturday.

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The matron shall make reports of her work monthly to the agent, and quarterly, through him, to this office upon blank herewith. On August 15 of each year she shall make an annual report, to be forwarded by the agent to this office for publication.

ISSUE OF RATIONS.

Serious complaints have heretofore been made regarding the quality of the beef issued, especially during the winter season. The practice long obtained, grounded on the necessity of economizing to the utmost degree, of purchasing beef on the hoof and receiving in the fall a sufficient supply to last through the winter. No adequate provision, however, was made for sheltering the cattle or for properly feeding them, so that, as a natural result, when they were issued they had deteriorated in weight and very materially in quality; and just complaint was made by the Indians on this account. Now beef is purchased at such times and in such quantities as is most advantageous, and as a result Indians are receiving full weight and good quality. While this necessitates a larger expenditure of money, it insures good faith to the Indians and promotes their contentment.

I hope the day is near at hand when the entire system of issuing rations shall be done away with, but so long as it continues it should be governed by business principles, dominated by strict justice.

The plan has been inaugurated—among the Sioux Indians particularly, to whom the largest amount of supplies is furnished—of making cash payments instead of issuing goods and subsistence. It is believed that the time has come when the issuing of supplies of various kinds should be gradually discontinued, and that at no distant day it should entirely cease. Whatever the Government owes to these people should be paid in cash wherever they have sufficient intelligence to make proper use of it, and then they should be left to the expenditure of this money in whatever way seems to them best. If they make a bad use of it they should be allowed, as other people are, to suffer the consequences.

Another evil which has greatly hindered the progress of the Indians has been the issuance of rations at some single central supply station, necessitating the movement of large numbers of the tribe frequently, and in some instances almost continuously, in order to receive their supplies. Recently by the judicious establishment of subissue stations at convenient places and by issuing from them the supplies needed for those living in their immediate vicinity, this evil has been very largely removed.

The old practice of turning living cattle loose to be chased by the Indians and shot down on the prairie, in imitation of the old savage method of buffalo hunting, has been almost wholly discontinued. Rigid orders have been issued to stop it entirely, and I am happy to say that in most cases these orders are now faithfully carried into execution.

The following statement shows the amount of beef purchased for issue to Indians from 1886 to 1893, inclusive. The net beef is purchased for schools. It will be noticed that the increase in the beef required for school use, owing to increase in attendance of pupils, is offset by the reduction in the issue of gross beef to Indians for their home use. The amount of net beef purchased will doubtless be increased somewhat in the future as schools are still further enlarged, but the purchases of gross beef ought soon to diminish very considerably.

TABLE 11.—*Beef purchased for the Indian service, by fiscal years from 1886 to 1893, inclusive.*

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1886	33,240,960	494,480	1890	34,924,000	1,007,550
1887	40,704,600	620,600	1891	37,030,300	1,666,000
1888	25,684,010	838,100	1892	37,208,000	1,709,000
1889	32,937,509	976,500	1893	36,016,000	1,725,000

NOTE.—Of the 39,000,000 pounds of beef gross purchased in 1886, 21,110,040 pounds were for Sioux Indians, and 8,910,040 pounds for Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches in the Indian Territory; and in 1893, 18,750,000 pounds were for Sioux Indians, and 5,200,000 pounds for Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches in the Indian Territory. The balance of the beef was issued to Indians in Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, etc. In 1890, owing to the reduction by Congress of the appropriation for the Sioux Indians, their rations of beef were reduced, but they were afterwards increased on account of the Sioux trouble in the fall of 1890.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

In my last annual report I invited your attention particularly to the decision of the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas that malt liquors could be introduced into the Indian country and sold to Indians without violating the law, and to the fact that in consequence of this decision many saloons had been opened in the Indian Territory and large quantities of beer had been shipped thereto, where it was freely sold to whites and Indians alike. I also reported that this office and the Department, in order to prevent as far as practicable the evils of unrestricted beer traffic in the Indian Territory, had instructed Agent Bennett to seize all packages of beer shipped into the Indian country and to turn them over to the United States marshal to be libeled, as provided in section 2140, Revised Statutes.

In pursuance of his instructions, Agent Bennett seized a carload of beer at Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on February 13, 1892, and attempted to turn it over to the United States marshal for said Territory; but the marshal refused to accept it. This refusal was reported to the Department February 15, 1892, with the statement that the Office was at a loss to see on what grounds the marshal for the Indian Territory could refuse to take charge of the car of beer pending an action of libel against it in the proper court, in view of the law on the subject. The case was then laid before the Attorney-General, and

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February 26, 1892, he advised the Department that inasmuch as his own view coincided with the decision of the court for the eastern district of Texas respecting the introduction of malt liquors into the Indian country, it would be improper for him to "take any steps which might render the marshal responsible on his bond."

On the same date Agent Bennett reported that the carload of beer had been spirited away and taken into Texas and unloaded, and that the empty car had been surrendered and was then in the custody of the marshal for the Indian Territory, acting presumably under directions of the court in which libel proceedings had been instituted.

Meantime, February 18, 1892, I submitted a draft of legislation for the amendment of the law against the sale of liquors to Indians so as to include in the prohibition all intoxicating liquors, of whatever character. This, in modified form, was adopted by Congress, and July 23, 1892, an act was approved amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes so as to prohibit "ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors, of whatever kind," from being introduced into the Indian country under any pretense, and providing for the punishment of persons guilty of introducing beer or other intoxicating drinks into the Indian country or of selling them to Indians, the penalty for each offense being not more than two years' imprisonment and not more than $300 fine.

The troubles and confusion brought about in the Indian Territory through the sale of intoxicants there have been reported by Agent Bennett to be deplorable. In some places drunken carousals have been so frequent as to make it unsafe for women and children to be out alone on the streets. At one town in the Creek Nation a prosecuting attorney citizen of that nation, with others, became intoxicated on beer, and in their drunken brawls killed a worthy citizen of the town, who had given no cause for offense.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that this traffic can now be stopped. There is now no doubt as to the character of liquors that are prohibited by law from introduction into the Indian country and sale to Indians, and it is expected that, with the coöperation of the courts having jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, the agents of this department will be able to prevent further trouble from the sale of beer therein.

In other parts of the Indian country there appears to have been less whisky drinking by the Indian than in former years, owing, doubtless, to the activity of the Indian agents in detecting and securing the punishment of offenders against the law.

In this connection, however, I am constrained to note what seems to be an unfortunate tendency in the other direction. While the office is using every means in its power to suppress all liquor traffic among Indians and to inculcate in them habits of total abstinence, those who have been enlisted in the U. S. Army are allowed the same liberty in

regard to obtaining liquor from the canteen and elsewhere as is accorded to white soldiers. This is to be regretted on many accounts. It lowers the character of the Indian himself, makes his return home with the habit of drink a source of evil to his tribe, and gives the impression that enlistment in the Army means an opportunity to indulge in a practice which is strictly prohibited on the reservation. This idea has already been disseminated among Indian pupils at school by their correspondence with friends who have enlisted.

INDIAN TRADE.

No change has been made during the year in the policy hitherto pursued by me in regard to Indian trade, which has been fully set forth in my previous reports. The recent act of Congress, by which clearer and more stringent provisions have been added to the laws against the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country, has already been referred to on page 103. This legislation will be felt only by certain traders among the Five Civilized Tribes. The sale of beer as well as other intoxicating compounds by licensed traders on reservations elsewhere has never been allowed.

As I have before stated, the distinguishing characteristics of Indian trade have nearly disappeared, and the system of licensing traders among Indians will cease as reservations are surrounded by white settlements, or as reservation walls are beaten down by allotments. This state of affairs has already been reached among the Omahas and Santee Sioux in Nebraska, the Sac and Fox, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes in Oklahoma, and the Sisseton Sioux in South Dakota. The Omahas have had no licensed trader for two years, and it is my purpose not to renew existing licenses granted to traders among the other tribes named. As such licenses are issued for only one year, those Indians will soon be free from any such suggestion of their former condition of wardship as distinguished from their present status of citizens.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

During the past year numerous applications have been received asking for authority to take Indians from reservations for exhibition purposes. I have steadily refused to countenance in any way anything of the "Wild West" character. Further consideration of the question has only confirmed me in the views expressed hitherto, that it is unwise for Indians to be allowed to appear before the public exhibiting their savage characteristics. It tends to create in their minds the idea that what the white man particularly admires is that which really is a mark of their degradation; it tends to foster a roaming spirit; it brings them, almost of necessity, into contact with the low and degraded white man, encourages vice, and begets false ideas of civilized life; it takes them

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from home, breaks up any habits that may be forming of ordinary industry, and has a tendency to awaken a spirit of restlessness among those that remain behind. The arguments advanced in favor of the scheme, namely, that it enables them to earn money and to see the world, are by no means conclusive to my mind. The truth is, and it may as well be stated in all its baldness, that the reason for taking these people and making an exhibit of their savagery is the money there is in it for their employers. This is all; other pleas are mere pretexts and subterfuges, excuses designed to cover up the real reason.

I have, however, granted permission in several instances for Indians to attend for a few days expositions in cities near by the reservations, where they could see and learn that which would be of profit to them.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

During the past year Congress has made the following grants for the construction of railways across Indian lands:

MENOMONEE RESERVATION, WISCONSIN.

Marinette and Western Railway.—By act of Congress approved July 6, 1892 (27 Stat., p. 83 and p. 714 of this report), the Marinette and Western Railway Company was granted right of way through the Menomonee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin. No maps of the definite location of the right of way of the road have as yet been filed in this office.

RED CLIFF RESERVATION, WISCONSIN.

Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway.—On February 27, 1892, the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway Company filed in this office a map of definite location of a proposed right of way through the Red Cliff Reservation, in Wisconsin, in accordance with the provisions of article 3 of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stats., 1109), between the United States and the Chippewa Indians. An examination of the map of definite location and the schedule of lands allotted to Indians of that reservation showed that the proposed right of way passed exclusively through tracts that had been patented to individual members of the Red Cliff band. On May 3, 1892, United States Indian Agent Leahy, of the La Pointe Agency, was instructed by this office to confer with the interested patentees and ascertain their wishes relative to granting the company the desired right of way, and in the event of their acquiescence therein to conduct negotiations between them and the company for the sale of the proposed right of way, in the nature of an easement only, through the several tracts. These negotiations were somewhat delayed by reason of the Bayfield, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company making application for a right of way through the same patented tracts in the same general direction. The application of the latter company was dated May 3, 1892, and was received by this office on the 9th of the same month. On the 18th of June, 1892, the facts relative to the conflicting desires of the two companies for right of way through the same patented tracts were submitted to the Department for its direction as to what further action should be taken respecting each company. Under date of the 28th of the same month, the Secretary replied directing that the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway Company be given the preference by reason of priority of survey and application; that the work of obtaining the consent of and deeds from the Indian patentees be proceeded with in reference to that company, as theretofore ordered, and that the Bayfield, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company be informed that if it desires a right of way across said reservation over the same, or nearly the same, route of the first-mentioned company, such right of way, if any is granted, will be entirely subordinate to the right of way applied for by the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway Company. On June 30, 1892, Agent Leahy was accordingly again directed to proceed with the matter of negotiating with the individual patentees for right of way of the Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway Company through the reservation. On July 22, 1892, Agent Leahy forwarded to this office the deeds for right of way of all the patentees except for the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, township 51, range 4 west, which is owned by minor heirs. He states that this deed will be executed by guardian and forwarded as soon as an exemplified copy of the letters of guardianship can be procured. This latter deed was forwarded by Agent Leahy on July 30, 1892, but without the exemplified copy of the letters of guardianship being attached.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Denison and Northern Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved July 30, 1892 (27 Stat., p. 336 and p. 723 of this report), the Denison and Northern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of Texas, was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, near Denison, in Grayson County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a northerly direction to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, at or near Coffeyville, in said State, with a right to construct and operate a branch line of railway, beginning at a point about twenty miles north of Red River, on the main line; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point on the western line of the Indian Territory at or near where it is crossed by the Canadian River. No maps of definite location of the line have yet been filed for approval.

Hutchison and Southern Railroad.—By act of Congress approved February 3, 1892 (27 Stat., 2, and p. 709 of this report), the act granting the

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right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from the city of Anthony, in the State of Kansas, through the Indian Territory, to some point in the county of Grayson, in the State of Texas, approved September 26, 1890 (26 Stats., 485), was amended, giving the company full power to extend its line of road to the southern boundary of the Indian Territory from its connection with the Santa Fé Railroad at or near Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma, to the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, at or near a point north of Denison, Texas, and also giving the company three years from the passage of the amendment within which to construct the road.

ACTION PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Pan-American Transportation Company.—Senate bill 2464. "A bill to grant the Pan-American Transportation Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes." Said bill was reported on in office letter of May 28, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Fort Smith Railway.—Senate bill 2601. "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to grant the right of way to the Pittsburg, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.'" The bill seeks to change the corporate name of the company from the Pittsburg, Columbus and Fo t Smith Railway Company to The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Fort Smith Railway Company, and to extend the time within which the company may construct the first 100 miles of the road to three years from the passage of the bill instead of three years from June 30, 1890, as provided in the original act. Said bill was reported on in office letter of May 26, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway.—Senate bill No. 3627. "A bill granting to the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes." The bill was reported on in office letter of May 28, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

Kansas City and Pacific Railroad.—Senate bill No. 3315. "A bill to grant a right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Company through the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes." The bill was reported on in office letter of June 29, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

Midland Pacific Railroad.—Senate bill No. 443. "A bill granting to the Midland Pacific Railroad Company the right of way through the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota." The bill was reported on in office letter of May 25, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.—Senate bill No. 3461. "A bill to amend section sixteen of chapter four hundred and five of an act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, relating to the reservation of the Sioux Nation in Dakota, by extending the time within which the said company may construct its road across the reservation." The bill was reported on in office letter of May 17, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON RESERVATION.

Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth Railway.—Senate bill No. 2657. "A bill granting right of way to the Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth Railway Company through the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservation." The bill was reported on in office letter of May 21, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.—By act of June 27, 1890 (26 Stats., 181), the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company was authorized to sell its entire line of road and all its railway property, rights, and franchises in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. On January 7, 1892, this office received official notice through M. A. Low, late president of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, of the sale and transfer on March 10, 1891, of all the rights, franchises, railway, and property of said company in the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. On February 16, 1892, the latter company filed in this office, for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, maps of definite location of the sixth, seventh, and eighth 25-mile sections and the ninth section of 23.6 miles, which extends to the southern boundary of the Indian Territory. These maps were approved by the Secretary of the Interior February 19, 1892. The company has also paid to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said road is located, the sum of $50 per mile for the distance shown by said maps of definite location, amounting to $4,030. This completes the payment to the Indians of $50 per mile for right of way through the entire Indian Territory, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company having paid for right of way through Indian lands up to the end of the fifth 25-mile section prior to the sale and transfer of the road to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Two maps of station grounds have also been approved, one on April 19, 1892, in the west half of section 27, township 7 north, range 7 west, and the other on July 12, 1892, in section 34, township 6 north,

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range 7 west. Under date of August 21, 1890 (see office letter July 2, 1892), the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company tendered a draft for the sum of $1,416.24 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for that portion of the road constructed through the Cherokee outlet up to October 19, 1890. Under date of July 28, 1892, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company tendered a draft for $1,455.46 in payment of the annual tax on that part of the road which extends through the Cherokee outlet lands from October 19, 1890, to June 30, 1892, and a draft for $588.02, in payment of annual tax on that portion of the road which extends through the lands of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians from date of construction to April 19, 1892, the date when the surplus lands on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation were opened to public settlement.

Choctaw Coal and Railroad Company.—Under date of March 6, 1891, the company tendered a draft for $465 in payment of annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road constructed prior to June 30, 1890. The company has recently been called on to tender the full amount of tax due up to June 30, 1892.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway.—There is now pending before Congress a bill (Senate bill No. 3147) to authorize the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company to purchase certain lands for station purposes at Davis, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. The bill was reported on in office letter of June 29, 1892, to the Secretary of the Interior.

Under date of February 10, 1891, the company tendered a draft for $1,500 in payment of the annual tax on its road from June 12, 1889, to June 11, 1890. Under date of July 25, 1892, the company was called on to tender the full amount of annual tax to June 30, 1892.

The company on August 9, 1892, tendered a draft for $1,500 in payment of the annual tax on its road through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. In office letter of August 13, 1892, the attention of the company was invited to the fact that it had not tendered payment of the annual tax from June 11, 1890, to June 30, 1891, a period of one year and nineteen days.*

The Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.)—Under date of February 18, 1892, Messrs. Britton & Gray filed in this office an agreement, dated January 18, 1892, entered into between the Cherokee Nation, by C. J. Harris, principal chief, and the Southern Kansas Railroad Company for the sum of $7,502 and payment of the costs of suit, in full settlement for all compensation on account of land taken by said company for right of way through the Cherokee Outlet. The matter of the payment by this company for lands taken for right of way through the Cherokee Outlet had been pending in the courts for a number of years. On January 19, 1892, the circuit court for the western district of Arkansas entered

* In response to this letter the company on September 7, 1892, tendered a draft for $1,578.08 in payment of the annual tax for the period mentioned.

judgment against the company for $7,502 and costs of suit, pursuant to the above stipulation, and the case was dismissed. Thus ended the litigation growing out of granting said company a right of way through the Cherokee Outlet lands that had been the source of much annoyance both to the company and the Cherokee Nation.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway.—Mention was made in the last annual report of the fact that the payment for right of way of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway upon that portion of the line within the Cherokee Nation was held in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pending the decision of the court as to the amount of compensation to be paid, the Nation having exercised the right to dissent from the allowance provided for in the act. The Nation failed to perfect its appeal to the court in accordance with the provisions of the act granting the right of way through the Indian Territory, and the attention of the Department was invited to this fact in office letter of February 10, 1892, coupled with the recommendation that the amount due the Nation and then held in the United States Treasury should be placed to the credit of the Nation. In Department letter of February 13, 1892, authority was accordingly given, and the amount of $7,051.50 placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation.

Under date of August 9, 1892, the company, through Messrs. Britton & Gray, attorneys, tendered a draft of $2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road extending through the Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

OTHER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.—The deeds of relinquishment for right of way of the Bayfield Transfer Railway Company through the above reservation have since my last annual report been approved by the President, and the company has paid the compensation agreed upon for such right of way through the common or tribal lands as well as through the patented tracts.

Devil's Lake Reservation, N. Dak.—My last annual report alludes to the fact that the Jamestown and Northern Railway Company has never paid for its right of way through the above reservation. A full history of this case is printed in House Executive Document No. 31, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, and Senate Executive Document No. 16, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, to which attention is invited. On a number of occasions this office has recommended that Congress ratify the agreement entered into between the company and the Indians on July 28, 1883; but no final action has yet been taken.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.—The Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company has paid the amount agreed upon as tribal damages, $1,298.15, for right of way of its line through the above reservation.

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Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.—My last annual report gave a brief history of the extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—the Great Northern Railway Line—through the above reservation. Mention was also made of the fact that the map of definite location presented by the company for approval represented an area of land for station purposes greater than the limit fixed in the agreement with the Indians, and that the company had been called upon in office letter of July 1, 1891, for an explanation of the matter. The company was again called upon in office letter of December 23, 1891, to file a new map of definite location through the reservation conformable with the agreement with the Indians. Up to date the company has neglected to do this.

The company tendered February 26, 1892, a draft for $2,629.75 in payment in full for timber taken from the Reservation in the construction of the road.*

Crow Reservation, Mont.—The history of the application for right of way of the Big Horn Southern Railway through the Crow Reservation will be found in my last annual report. On January 14, 1891, the agent forwarded the report of the proceedings of the council held by him with the Indians, in which the latter agreed upon the rate of compensation to be paid the tribe for right of way through the tribal lands. The maps of definite location were retained at the agency pending the negotiations to be had with the individual occupants for right of way though the individual tracts. Under date of July 19, 1892, the agent forwarded the report of the proceedings of a council held by him on July 18, 1892, with the individual occupants of tracts through which the right of way of the road passes, according to the maps of definite location, for the purpose of negotiating with them individually for right of way through their separate tracts. The Indians, one and all, refused to name a price at which they would consent to the passage of the road through their respective tracts, and refused to negotiate with the company for the desired right of way. They insisted that the road should run "along the hills" where it would not pass through any occupied tracts and where it would do little or no damage.

There is now pending before Congress a bill (Senate bill 3317) to extend the time two years from December 20, 1892, within which the company may construct the road.

Yakama Reservation, Wash.—Congress has not yet taken the necessary action to ratify the agreement made with the Indians of the Yakama Reservation granting to the Northern Pacific Railroad the right of way through that reservation. This office has on numerous occasions recommended that the agreement be ratified and that the Indians be paid the amount agreed upon. A full report of all the correspondence had and all action taken in this case up to that time will be found printed in Senate Executive Document No. 45, Fiftieth Congress, first session. A number of bills have been introduced in Congress at different times without any final definite action having as yet been reached. Senate bill No. 2292, for the ratification of the agreement, was introduced in Congress at its last session and is still pending.

* October 18, 1892, the company, through Thos. R. Benton, Esq., land attorney, tendered a draft for $5,510 in payment for right of way and station grounds which amount has been credited to the company.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—On April 1, 1892, Mr. Allen introduced a bill (Senate bill 2821) to ratify and confirm an agreement between the Puyallup Indians and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for right of way through the Puyallup Indian Reservation, which agreement was assented to and approved by said Indians November 23, 1876. This office is not aware that any action whatever was taken on the bill.

Nez Percés Reservation, Idaho.—Under date of August 21, 1891, Agent Robbins submitted his report of the council proceedings with the Indians of the above reservation for right of way of the Spokane and Palouse Railway through the same. He also submitted a list of the names of individual Indians who sustained damages by reason of said right of way, and stated that the company had paid all the individual claims for damages, amounting to $3,876.06, and had deposited with him the amount agreed upon as tribal damages—$1,414 for land taken and $195 for the destruction of a log stable and some fruit trees belonging to the agency. On January 29, 1892, this office instructed Agent Robbins to notify the company that they could proceed with the construction of the road. On April 25, 1892, Mr. Dubois introduced in the Senate (Senate bill 2999) a bill extending the time for the completion of the road through the reservation. The bill was reported on favorably by this office in office letter of May 7, 1892, and is still pending.

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the construction of railways through Indian lands a systematic compliance by companies with the conditions expressed in the right-of-way acts will prevent much unnecessary delay. Each company should file in this office—

1. A copy of its articles of incorporation, duly certified to by the proper officers under its corporate seal.

2. Maps representing the definite location of the line. In the absence of any special provisions with regard to the length of line to be represented upon the maps of definite location, they should be so prepared as to represent sections of 25 miles each. If the line passes through surveyed land, they should show its location accurately according to the sectional subdivisions of the survey; and if through unsurveyed land, it should be carefully indicated with regard to its general direction and the natural objects, farms, etc., along the route. Each of these

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maps should bear the affidavit of the chief engineer, setting forth that the survey of the route of the company's road from ——— to ———, a distance of — miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction), as chief engineer, under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same), and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. The affidavit of the chief engineer must be signed by him officially, and verified by the certificates of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, setting forth that the person signing the affidavit was either the chief engineer or was employed for the purpose of making such survey, which was done under the authority of the company. Further, that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date) as the definite location of the line of road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termin and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved ——— (giving date).

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

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

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

DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Only ten depredation claims have been filed in this office since my last annual report, which makes the total number now on file 7,095, aggregating in amount $25,672,559.82. The papers in 2,029 of these claims during the last fiscal year have been transmitted to the Court of Claims, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 851). These added to the number so transmitted in the preceding year, 763, make a total of 2,792, which, added to the 1,454 claims which were submitted to Congress for its consideration, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), leaves 3,749 claims in the files of this office and subject to its "care and custody" and the further orders of the court, as provided by the act of March 3, 1891.

On the 30th day of June, 1892, as I am informed by the clerk of the

Court of Claims, there had been filed in that court 7,748 petitions or claims on account of Indian depredations. The similarity in number between the claims on file here and in the court would indicate that about all of the claims known to this office had been transferred to the court; but when it is noticed that the papers in but 2,792 have been called for or transmitted thereto, it is apparent that most of the claims filed in the court have never been on file in this office, and it indicates that the total number of claims which will be prosecuted under said act will largely exceed the number previously filed here.

Judgments under that act have been rendered in 240 cases by the court, the aggregate amount of which is $479,068.62, distributed among the different tribes as shown in the following table:

TABLE 12.—*Judgments rendered against Indian tribes on account of depredations.*

Tribe.	No. cases.	Amount of judgments.	Tribe.	No. cases.	Amount of judgments.
Otoe	1	$520.50	Apache and Kiowa	1	4,144.50
Chippewa	3	756.00	Cheyenne, Pawnee, Sioux, and Arapaho	1	2,325.00
Comanche	12	22,397.00	Klikitat, Muckleshoot, Dwamish, Puyallup, and White River	1	339.50
Cheyenne	44	61,606.81	Piute and Bannack	3	6,426.50
Kiowa	15	19,633.20	Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Comanche	1	2,080.00
Osage	4	1,300.00	Sioux and Cheyenne	9	38,783.29
Apache	11	37,910.00	Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, and Arapaho	1	1,000.00
Navajo	21	29,038.50	Kiowa and Comanche	9	32,855.00
Nisqually	1	544.50	Kiowa and Arapaho	2	6,758.00
Bannack	13	10,668.00	Kiowa and Cheyenne	1	600.00
Pawnee	2	485.00	Sioux and Arapaho	1	114.00
Rogue River	7	17,150.45	Cheyenne and Arapaho	4	6,224.00
Sioux	22	61,893.75	Cayuse and Umatilla	1	5,736.50
Arapaho	6	12,455.00	Puyallup and Nisqually	1	636.50
Ute	4	9,527.00	Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Sioux	2	8,623.48
Yakima	2	3,000.00	Utah and Apache	1	3,160.00
Umpqua	1	500.00	Puyallup, Nisqually, and White River	1	1,116.70
Klikitat	4	8,551.00	Mescalero Apache	3	4,030.00
Keechie	1	75.00	Ogalalla Sioux	1	400.00
Nez Percés	2	15,085.75	Rogue River and Cow Creek	1	574.00
Wichita	1	900.00	Chiricahua Apache	3	25,100.00
Piute	1	7,000.00	Jicarilla Apache	1	225.00
Warm Springs	1	210.95	Yankton Sioux	1	225.00
Gila Apache	1	3,900.00	Brulé Sioux	1	400.00
Crow	1	98.00	Total	240	479,068.27
Mohuache Ute	1	625.00			
Kaw	1	240.00			
Klikitat or Yakima	1	351.00			
Kansas or Kaw	1	75.00			
Bannack or Snake	1	225.00			
Cow Creek	1	300.00			
Oregon Snake	1	4,675.00			
Umpqua, Cow Creek, and Red River	1	40.00			

For the payment of these judgments Congress has made appropriation in the following language:

For payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases, $478,252.62, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and discharge such judgments as have been rendered against the United States, after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected, and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian service.

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It is gratifying to know that deserving claimants are at last to be reimbursed for the losses and damages which they have suffered, and that these particular claims are to be paid without injustice to the Indians or in violation of their treaty rights. But inasmuch as the large mass of such claims still remains to be acted upon, I deem it my duty again to invite attention to the provision contained in the act of March 3, 1891, which practically constitutes a lien on the funds of Indian tribes which have or may have money for the payment of such claims. That provision is as follows:

That the amount of any judgment so rendered against any tribe of Indians shall be charged against the tribe by which, or by members of which, the court shall find that the depredation was committed, and shall be deducted and paid in the following manner: First, from annuities due said tribe from the United States; second, if no annuities are due or available, then from any other funds due said tribe from the United States, arising from the sale of their lands or otherwise; third, if no such funds are due or available, then from any appropriation for the benefit of said tribes other than appropriations for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education; and, fourth, if no such annuities, fund, or appropriation shall be due or available, then the amount of the judgment shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That any amount so paid from the Treasury of the United States shall remain a charge against such tribe, and shall be deducted from any annuity, fund, or appropriation hereinbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe.

When the bill (H. R. 6457) "to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," which substantially became the law of March 3, 1891, was referred to this office for "consideration and report," I suggested, by letter of February 28, 1890, a number of changes or amendments, among them one proposing that Section VI be amended so as to provide that the amounts of the judgments—

Shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, unless, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it should be deducted from any annuities or permanent funds in the hands of the United States belonging to said tribe or tribes when ascertained, in which latter event an account shall be kept against such tribe or tribes, and such payments shall be charged against them and deducted from any funds which may become due them, as the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion shall direct.

In support of my recommendation of this amendment, I quoted the language of Commissioner Atkins and Secretary Vilas, March 24, 1888, as follows:

The annuity funds of all the Indian tribes, except the five civilized tribes and the Osages, are such that if taken from them for the payment of any claim, however just, would subject them to conditions of such dependence and want as would tend to drive them to acts of hostility and crime, and thereby necessitate additional appropriations for their support. * * * If the Indians have no funds or annuities, or if they have such funds which will not, all things considered, bear the draft of such payments as may be justly charged against them, I think the payments should be made out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and an account be kept of such payments under the head of the tribes or bands committing the depredations, to the end that such payments may be charged against any funds that may

hereafter accrue to them as proceeds of sales of any surplus lands within their reservations which may be disposed of for them under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), or otherwise.

The bill became a law without this suggested provision, and when it was again referred to this office for report, prior to its going to the President for his approval, I again, March 3, 1891, invited attention to the omission of any provision lodging a discretion in the Secretary of the Interior as to the payment of these judgments out of the annuities or other funds of the Indians, and I said:

While I dislike very much to interpose an objection to prevent the consummation of legislation so long urged by this office, nevertheless the omission of the clause in question is a matter of serious importance, and I deem it my duty to call attention to it in order that it may receive consideration as to whether it is not sufficient to warrant withholding approval of the bill.

The act, unamended, was approved on the 3d day of March, 1891, and is the law to-day. I venture to repeat in part my discussion of this subject in my last annual report:

Under the operation of the law contained in this section (Section VI) it is apparent that a lien is constituted upon all funds which now are or may hereafter become due to any Indians on any account whatever for the payment of these claims, except so much as may be necessary "for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education." By an examination of the tables herewith presented, showing the date of origin and the amount of the claims on file in this office, it will be seen that many of them originated at so remote a period that the present generation of Indians can not possibly have any knowledge of or personal responsibility for them. It thus occurs that a great hardship is liable to be imposed upon the present generation (which is making, comparatively speaking, satisfactory progress in civilization) by punishing children for crimes committed by their ancestors, and imposing upon them, in their advanced and advancing condition, a burden which was created by their fathers while yet in a state of savagery. If the law is permitted to remain as it is it will work great hardship and will be a matter of very considerable discouragement to the present, if not to future, generations. Many of the Indians belonging to the different tribes which are chargeable with depredations are poor and struggling to become self-supporting, and the collection of these amounts will unduly punish them for sins of which personally they are not guilty. It certainly will provoke in many cases a spirit of antagonism and restlessness that would be very hurtful primarily to the Indians themselves, and might seriously impair the peaceable relations between them and the Government, in which event the unlimited expense of reducing them to a state of peace would be greater than the payment of these claims outright from the United States Treasury.

When the different tribes which have entered into treaties and agreements with the United States bargained that the moneys to become due them by reason of such treaties or agreements should be held in trust by the Government and be paid to them in the manner and form set forth in such agreements or treaties, it was not contemplated by them that it would at some subsequent period enact a law, in the consideration of which they could have no part, which would practically confiscate these various moneys and divert their payment into an altogether different channel from that originally intended and agreed upon.

In view of this situation, I would respectfully recommend that the act be amended so as to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior to determine as to whether or not the financial condition of any tribe against whom judgment may be obtained in the Court of Claims on account of depredations committed by members

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of that tribe will justify the deduction from tribal moneys of the funds necessary for the payment of such judgments.

So earnestly do I feel upon this subject and so firmly do I believe that this law should be amended in this respect that I am impelled to again invite your attention to the subject in the hope that legislation may soon be secured on the lines indicated, whereby justice may be done to meritorious claimants without injustice being at the same time done to the various tribes of Indians whose peace, prosperity, and civilization is made a charge in law and good morals upon the Government of the United States. The moral aspects of the question aside, as a matter of public policy alone such legislation should be had, for the reason that the dissatisfaction of the Indians when they find their funds so unexpectedly diverted to the payment of these claims will be so great that turbulence is liable to ensue and destruction of property and loss of life may follow; and the final cost of reëstablishing peace and good order will exceed, in all probability, the amount of the claims whose payment is likely to produce such disturbance. This condition appears more probable from the fact that, as shown by the tables submitted in my last annual report, the greater number of claims are charged against those tribes which are the most impatient of restraint and least likely to submit, without the exercise of force, to anything which may have the appearance to them of oppression or bad faith upon the part of the Government. That the deduction and payment of these claims, upon a judgment rendered in a suit to which they have not been made a party fully, and have not had the opportunity of fully asserting their rights and pleading their defenses, would have that appearance to their "untutored minds" no one will dispute, especially when it is considered that the funds which are now in the hands of the United States belonging to them are by treaty expressly held "in trust" for their benefit, and are the proceeds of their concessions or relinquishments of lands for the benefit of the white people of the United States. Had it been conceived by these Indians that the proceeds of their sales of lands would be confiscated in this manner, I apprehend that Oklahoma would not now exist as a Territory, and the Great Sioux Reservation would still occupy a large part of the Dakotas.

It is true that the original act of Congress approved May 19, 1796 (1 Stat., 472), guaranteeing indemnification to sufferers by Indian depredations, made it lawful or permitted that the amounts of the same should be paid from the "annual stipend" of such Indians; but in the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., 360), the diversion of annuities and other funds to the payment of claims of this character was prohibited, and it was enacted that—

no claims for Indian depredations shall hereafter be paid until Congress shall make special appropriation therefor.

This was the law until the 3d day of March, 1891, and under it, and in view of the protection it afforded to the funds of the Indians, treaties

have been negotiated and lands acquired which could never have been effected, in my opinion, had the law been otherwise, or as it now stands in the statute. For the United States to thus provide that—

no claims for Indian depredations shall hereafter be paid until Congress shall make special appropriation therefor—

and then incur a debt to the Indians and afterwards divert the money thus due them to the payment of the claims of its own people without Indian consent or even appraisal, would quite naturally appear to an uncivilized mind as a breach of good faith, which would justify hostility to a Government so apparently perfidious.

In view of these considerations, I would again respectfully recommend that you urge upon the attention of Congress the necessity for amending this law so as to divest it of its arbitrary and confiscatory character, by vesting in the Secretary of the Interior such a proper discretion as was lodged in the President of the United States by the act of May 19, 1796, and as is contained in the special legislation of July 28, 1892.

It also appears to me that the status of the Indians with respect to their rights and privileges as litigants in these suits is not as well defined and carefully protected in the law as it should be, if the recent decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Lewis J. F. Jaeger *vs.* The United States and The Yuma Tribe of Indians, be accepted as conclusive. In that case the Assistant Attorney-General, charged by the fourth section of said act with the defense of the interests of the United States and the Indians in these cases, filed a suggestion as follows:

And now comes the Attorney-General, appearing specially on behalf of the defendant Indians for the purpose of this motion only, and objects to the jurisdiction of the court over the defendant Indians for the following reasons, to wit:

(1) No service of petition, summons, process, or notice of any kind in this action has been made upon the defendant Indians, or upon any Indian or Indians, agent, or representative of said tribe, band, or nation.

(2) Neither said defendant Indians nor any representative, attorney, or agent of said tribe, band, or nation has appeared in said action, or consented to the adjudication thereof, or to the jurisdiction of said court, or has had any notice or knowledge whatever of the pendency of these proceedings.

Subsequently he followed up the matter by filing two motions as follows:

1. And now comes the Attorney-General, appearing on behalf of the United States, and moves the court to cause a notice of the pendency of this action to be given to the defendant Indians, as required by law.

2. And now comes the Attorney-General, appearing on behalf of the United States, and moves the court that the further prosecution of this action be stayed, in order that the Attorney-General may give notice of the pendency thereof to the defendant Indians, as provided by law.

After elaborate argument of the questions at issue, the court overruled and dismissed said suggestion and motions, and in passing its opinion upon the same held, *inter alia*, as follows:

By the terms of this statute (the act of March 3, 1891) the defendants placed themselves in the legal position of being responsible for the torts of the Indians. * * *

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The defendants are the sovereign guardian of the Indians, protecting them in their rights against the claims and encroachments of the citizen, and it is to be presumed that in any proceeding the effect of which is to impair or injure their rights the defendants will be vigilant in the protection of every possible right which they may have. * * *

If the Yuma Indians have funds in the control and custody of the United States, the United States have a perfect legal right to deal with it as they see fit, and the reference of a question to this court affecting the integrity of that fund does not confer upon the Indians the legal rights of a suitor.

The statute taken as a whole has some peculiar provisions as to the Indians; but as the fourth section provides that the service of the petition shall be upon the Attorney-General, that he shall appear and defend the interests of the Government and the Indians, and shall file the proper papers on which to defend the interests of both; that a failure upon his part to do so will not prevent the claimant from proceeding under such rules as may be prescribed by the court. Considering that the Indians are peculiar in their relations to the United States in not having incident to them the common-law rights of suitors, that their standing in courts is purely statutory and within the discretion of the United States, we are of opinion that the Indians are not defendants in the proceedings in the sense of being distinct from the United States entitled to notice, and therefore the first motion that notice be served on the Indians is overruled.

This decision that the United States, as "the sovereign guardian of the Indians," have "placed themselves in the legal position of being responsible for the torts of the Indians," while at the same time "if the * * * Indians have funds in the control and custody of the United States, the United States have a perfect legal right to deal with it as they see fit, and the reference of a question to this court affecting the integrity of that fund does not confer upon the Indians the legal rights of a suitor," leaves the Indian but small ground to stand upon and defend his rights in the courts under this act. A law under which a guardian, "responsible for the torts" of his ward, can appropriate the funds of that ward to the payment of the damages due by such tort without said ward being made a party to the transaction or having any voice in the same presents a condition which calls for further legislation at the earliest opportunity. Under this act the Indians are made the principal defendants in these cases, and in any event where identified are ultimately liable for the payment of the judgments, the United States being only a guarantor, while under this decision it would seem that, in the opinion of the court, they are not sufficiently involved as to render service upon and defense by them necessary to the integrity of these judicial proceedings. The peculiar character of the wardship of the Indians should not, in my opinion, alter the application of the rule at common law as to ward and guardian in respect to these suits; but if it does, then the law should be so changed as to fit that character, and the Indian given every right which is now enjoyed by the white man necessary to the proper defense of his property interests.

Section 4 of said act provides that—

It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to appear and defend the interests of the Government and of the Indians in the suit.

Upon the face of it this appears to be a fair provision for the Indians and calculated to fully protect their rights; but it should be remembered that the interests of the Government and the Indians are identical only during the preliminary stages of the contest—*i. e.*, only when contesting the validity of the claim—and that they become antagonistic afterwards when each seeks to ouerate the other with the payment of the same.

It is manifest, therefore, that the duties imposed upon the Attorney-General are incongruous, and practically impossible of performance with justice to both parties. The Indian, not being "defendant in the proceedings, in the sense of being distinct from the United States," can defend his rights only as subsidiary to those of the United States and with their consent. He has no independent right under this construction of the statute to defend his interests in the litigation by counsel of his own selection and by processes of his own choice under the rules of the court, notwithstanding the provisions contained in said section that—

Any Indian or Indians interested in the proceedings may appear and defend by attorney employed by such Indian or Indians with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if he or they shall choose to do so.

Judgment may be taken by the claimants, with the consent of the Attorney-General for the United States, and although the Indians may have their special counsel employed under this provision, such counsel can not by right interfere and contest the same, for the reason that his client is not a party to the suit "in the sense of being distinct from the United States." The effect of this law upon the relations existing between the United States and the Indians is very far-reaching and final in respect to closing all inquiry in the future as to the existence, justice, and legality of the claim, not only as between the Government and the claimant, but as between the Government and the Indians, and it is thus of the highest importance that the respective liability of the two defendants should be determined upon the fullest and fairest adjudication possible to be devised. To secure this, I think it is essential at the outset that the Indian should not be deprived of his "day in court" by imposing upon him the service of an attorney who can not, however willing and however able he may be, possibly do justice to his cause.

I doubt, however, the propriety of permitting each tribe of Indians to enter into separate and specific contracts with attorneys to represent them in these cases, for a number of reasons. The principal reason, and probably the only one necessary to be mentioned, is the expense of such an arrangement and the fact that there is no money set apart for such purposes except in the case of the Sioux Indians in South Dakota and Nebraska, for whose benefit in this respect an appropriation was made in the act approved July 13, 1892, as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay out of the common funds belonging to any band or tribe of Indians residing in South Dakota and the band of

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Santee Sioux of Nebraska the sum of not to exceed one thousand dollars per year for each tribe or band in accordance with the provisions of any contract made by said tribes or bands with any person for services as attorney of such tribe or band, said contract to be first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

A better plan, it seems to me, would be an amendment to the law so as to authorize the employment of an attorney or attorneys by the United States, who should give their whole time to the one purpose of defending the Indians against these various claims. This method, I think, would simplify the work and entail an expense quite insignificant as compared with the probable cost of securing attorneys by contract.*

With these considerations in view, on March 22, last, I submitted the draft of a proposed item to be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, providing for the employment by the United States of such attorney or attorneys, the item being as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to expend not exceeding the sum of $10,000 from the balance on hand of the appropriation made by act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1009), for the investigation of Indian depredation claims, in the employment of an attorney and such assistants as may be needed, and in paying the necessary expenses in preparing defenses in behalf of Indians whose funds are sought to be charged for depredations.

The desired legislation was not secured, and I therefore again present the subject, in the hope that some action may be had by Congress defining the rights of the Indians in these relations as clearly and satisfactorily as their liabilities have previously been declared in the act of March 3, 1891.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES.

Since the last annual report a supplemental schedule has been made of 9 Delaware and 44 Shawnee Indians who have been found entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the $75,000 appropriated by the act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stats., 608), out of the funds of the Cherokee Nation for distribution among its Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees.

The cases of a number of claimants to share in that $75,000 on the plea of being Cherokee Freedmen are now being considered by this Office, and when the evidence has been fully examined a second supplemental schedule of such Cherokee Freedmen as shall be found entitled to participate in the fund will be made up and submitted for the approval of the Department.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS.

In my last annual report I gave at some length the status of the Chippewa and Munsee Indians and their lands. I can not too strongly urge and renew the recommendations therein made for legislation by Congress in their behalf, which were as follows:

In view of this condition of their affairs and the fact that under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, they were made citizens of the United States, I respect-

* For correspondence on this subject see appendix, page 197.

fully recommend that Congress be asked to grant authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees of the several tracts, or their assigns, and that such lands as are vacant or abandoned, including their school and mission lands and the tract on which the schoolhouse was located, be appraised and sold by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the net proceeds arising from the sale to be funded for the use and benefit of those members of said tribes born since the allotments were made, or who never received an allotment.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

As stated in my annual report for 1890, the title of the Eastern Cherokees to their lands in North Carolina has not proved sufficient to prevent encroachment thereon by white people, and suit has been instituted by the Government in order that a title in fee may be executed in favor of the Indians. I am informally advised by the Attorney-General, who has jurisdiction over the matter, that the suit is still pending in the United States court in North Carolina. Meantime, their lands in Swain and Jackson counties have been sold by the county commissioners for the payment of taxes due and unpaid upon their lands in those counties.

In order to pay these taxes and other expenses and to redeem the lands sold, authority was obtained from the President last February, on the application of the Indian council, to sell the poplar, walnut, and other timber on the "Cathcart tract," about whose title there was no dispute, and proposals for bids for the timber thereon were invited to be opened in June last. This, however, failed to accomplish the end desired, and Congress was asked to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay these and future taxes out of the funds of the Indians now in the Treasury of the United States. This was done by act of August 4, 1892, and steps will be taken at once to redeem the lands sold.

ISABELLA RESERVATION, MICHIGAN.

This reservation has been without the superintendence of an Indian agent for about four years. All, or nearly all, of the lands were allotted several years ago under the provisions of the treaties of August 2, 1855, and October 18, 1864. The latter treaty provided for the classification of these Indians into two classes. Those having sufficient intelligence and education to prudently manage their business affairs were classified as "competents," and those who were uneducated or unqualified in other respects to prudently manage their affairs were classed as "not so competent."

Prior to July, 1869, and during the years 1870, 1871, 1875, and 1883 numerous lists of selections of land were submitted to this office. Many of them were approved and subsequently canceled, some of the allotments having been canceled after the issue of patents therefor. The

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cancellations were principally on the ground of fraud or mistake, and they have been a fruitful cause of trouble, both to the Department and the Indians, because such cancellations by the Department prove to be invalid and of no effect. As the allottees have but recently learned the fact, the difficulties arising from this cause may be said to be just commencing.

Another difficulty arises from the attempt of the State of Michigan to tax the lands allotted to the "not so competents." Patents to Indians of this class contain a trust clause providing against their alienation in any manner except by consent of the United States. In view of the Federal question involved, the United States district attorney for Michigan has been instructed to defend the allottees in certain cases which have gone to the courts.

These Indians are few in number, are living in a well-settled and civilized community, and are rapidly becoming merged into the general population of the State and losing their identity as Indians.

KOOTENAI INDIANS IN NORTHERN IDAHO.

The Kootenais of Northern Idaho, numbering about 225, have been the subject of special attention by this office for the last year or two. They were in a destitute condition. The whites looking to and engaging in mining operations trespassed upon the lands claimed and occupied by them, and it was feared that a conflict would follow resulting in loss of life to both white people and Indians. At first it was deemed best to endeavor to locate them upon lands in severalty in Idaho, under the provisions of the general allotment act, and steps were taken in that direction. But on July 14, 1891, Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Agency, reported that they had requested permission to be allowed to remove to and settle upon the Flathead Reservation in Montana, alleging that it was hopeless for them peaceably to retain the lands where they then resided, and that the Kootenais at Flathead had extended to them a cordial invitation to share their reservation lands.

The matter was submitted to the Department August 27, 1891, and on October 17, 1891, the Secretary authorized that instructions be given Agent Ronan to use every proper means to induce the nonreservation Kootenais to remove to and settle upon the Flathead Reservation; also, that should they remove, $5,000 of the funds for the relief of destitute Indians be applied to the purpose of supplying them with food and other necessaries of life.

Accordingly, Agent Ronan held a council with them for the purpose of determining the time and manner of their removal. Owing to the cold weather then prevailing April 14, 1892, was fixed as the date on which to undertake the journey.

On the 19th of May last the agent reported that a portion of them had been removed to the Flathead Reservation; that some, claiming to

be Canadian Indians, had moved across the international boundary line into Canada; and that eight families who had improved and cultivated certain lands desired to remain there and have the same allotted to them, which will be done. The disposition of the Kootenais may, therefore, be considered settled.

THE NEW YORK INDIANS.

Only two matters of special interest relating to the New York Indians have occurred during the year.

They have a claim against the United States, arising out of the provisions of the treaty of January 15, 1838 (7 Stats., 550), for the value of 1,824,000 acres of land in Kansas, lands of which they never became seized as promised by said treaty, and which were subsequently sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States. With the credits and offsets the claim amounts to $1,948,295.92. It has been presented to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts upon which to go to Congress for payment, and I am unofficially informed that that court has found the facts to be as claimed by the Indians, and that the account under the treaty aforesaid (without deciding that the United States are or are not responsible for any portion thereof) shows a balance in favor of the Indians of $1,071,205.92. The matter is now before Congress for its action.

For awhile the Seneca Nation of Indians located on the Allegany Reservation were much exercised over the provision of House bill No. 4850, introduced in the last session of Congress, relative to the leasing of lands within the Allegany Reservation. Said bill provided for the renewal, for ninety-nine years, of leases authorized by the act approved September 30, 1890. To the ninety-nine years' renewal feature the Indians strenuously objected; but April 25, 1892, Agent Ferrin reported that the difference between the whites and the Indians, as to the period of renewal, had been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

THE NAVAJO SITUATION.

The relations between the Navajo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona and their white neighbors have been much strained for some time. The Navajos, on account of a lack of water and grass upon their reservation, have been forced to go beyond its boundaries to sustain their flocks and herds.

A few have settled upon the public domain with a view of securing title to their homes under existing land laws. Whites have sought the use of the public lands in the vicinity of the reservation mainly for grazing purposes, and the interests of the two races have thus conflicted. Difficulties have occurred between them, resulting now and then in the loss of life both to Indians and whites.

The office has endeavored to maintain peace and harmony among the

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Indians and whites, and to return the nonreservation Navajos to their reservation; but the want of a water supply and grazing facilities thereon have hindered their return thither.

On July 30, 1892, I made to the Department the following recommendations pertaining to the Navajo Reservation, and suggested that the President be requested to give the necessary instructions to carry the same into effect:

First. That the Navajo Reservation be divided under the direction of the general commanding the Department of Arizona, into as many districts as he may in his judgment deem expedient, for the purpose of making a survey and contour map thereof, with a view to establishing a system of irrigation and developing a water supply thereon, sufficient for the needs of all the Navajos, together with their flocks and herds.

Second. That as many officers of proper rank, the number to be designated by the said commanding general, be detailed from the Army, and one assigned to each of such districts, to make a preliminary topographical survey thereof, and to prepare from the results of such survey a contour or topographical map, all upon the same scale and of similar character, so that a proper and correct map can be made of that large reservation.

Third. That the survey be made also with a view to establishing and maintaining a system of irrigation and developing a stock water supply sufficient for the Navajo Indians—in all, some 16,000 or 18,000—and that the irrigating ditches, or corrals, dams, laterals, etc., necessary for irrigation purposes, and the lands to be irrigated therefrom, be indicated on the proposed maps, together with the available and suitable places for artesian wells, bore wells to be worked by windmills, points in canyons or mountains where storage reservoirs may be constructed, or where springs or other sources of water supply may be developed.

Fourth. That an estimate of the cost of constructing the proposed ditches, dams, laterals, flumes, etc., necessary for irrigation purposes, be submitted in detail; that an estimate of the annual cost of maintaining and repairing the same be also submitted; and that the estimate of the cost of each artesian well, bore well, storage reservoir, etc., including machinery and appliances be also submitted.

Fifth. That a full and complete report be made upon the question of the feasibility of constructing and maintaining a proper system of irrigation upon the Navajo Reservation, and of providing a suitable supply of water to meet the wants of all the Navajos now there and of those to be removed thither, the report to contain also any other information or plans necessary to put into successful operation the system proposed.

These investigations and estimates are desired by this office in order that the whole Navajo matter, with full information and data, may be presented to Congress at its next session, with request for the appropriations necessary to put into execution the system of irrigation and water supply indicated.

If this plan can be carried out, I am of opinion that it will materially aid in the solution of this vexed question.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

The condition of affairs among the Northern Cheyennes in Montana is somewhat disturbed owing to the encroachments by white settlers upon their reservation, and also upon certain nonreservation lands long

claimed and occupied by a certain portion of the tribe. On February 6, last, this office submitted to the Department a full report as to the unsettled condition of affairs there, and recommended that Congress should be strongly urged to enact such legislation as would put the Indians in complete possession of their entire reservation, authorizing the purchase of the lands of those settlers who had acquired rights thereon prior to the setting of the same aside for the Indians by executive order dated October 1, 1884, and the removal of all other white settlers therefrom, and the change of its eastern boundary line so as to enlarge the reservation.

The draft of a bill for this purpose which accompanied the report is now pending before the Senate. Should it become a law I hope its execution will lead to peace and harmony among the Indians and give justice to all parties concerned.

PINE RIDGE AND ROSEBUD BOUNDARY AND SETTLEMENT OF LOWER BRULÉS ON ROSEBUD RESERVE.

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., pp. 1009, 1010), provision was made as follows in regard to the boundary line between the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations and the removal of Lower Brulé Sioux to Rosebud:

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior, by negotiation, to adjust all differences between the Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, in South Dakota, in reference to the boundary lines of said reservations, their rations, annuities, and interest in the principal and interest of the permanent fund, and to make such an arrangement with the Indians drawing rations on the Rosebud Reservation as will be satisfactory to them, by which those of the Lower Brulé Indians who desire to do so may take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation south of the White River, six thousand dollars.

Although the commissioners appointed by you to conduct the proposed negotiations did not settle the boundary dispute between the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indians, they paved the way for a satisfactory adjustment of the matter; and a final settlement of the controversy was reached through councils held between representative delegations from the two agencies at the Pine Ridge Agency, in February last, under the direct supervision of Special Agent Cooper and Agents Brown and Wright.

The agreement leaves the boundary line at Black Pipe Creek, as defined by the Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and provides that all of the Rosebud Indians residing west of that line, who elect so to do, may be transferred to Pine Ridge and become incorporated with the Indians of that agency. The list of Indians to be transferred could not well be made until the annual census was taken. As soon as the transfers are made, the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indians will receive a per capita payment from the $3,000,000 Sioux fund, such as

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has already been made to the Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, and Santee Indians. The boundary dispute has prevented an earlier payment.

In March last the Indians of the Rosebud Agency made a formal proposition, agreeing to allow such Lower Brulé Indians as desired to do so to settle and take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation as contemplated in the act above quoted, the Lower Brulés so transferred to cede and relinquish to the Rosebud Indians all their right, title, and interest in and to the Lower Brulé Reservation. This proposition was submitted to the Lower Brulé Indians with the understanding that it must receive the consent of three-fourths of the male adult Indians occupying or interested in the Lower Brulé Reservation in order to make it binding upon the tribe. It failed to secure a three-fourths vote, and consequently was rendered null and void, and all parties interested were so notified. The failure was due mainly to the condition imposed that the Lower Brulés who desired transfer should cede their share of the Lower Brulé Reservation to the Rosebud Indians.

Recently, Agent Wright, of the Rosebud Agency, reported that the leading Indians of his agency were now in favor of allowing the Lower Brulés to settle upon their reservation without any such "land consideration," provided three-fourths of their people (the Rosebud Indians) agree to it. Agent Wright has been directed to obtain, if practicable, the formal consent of the Rosebud Indians to such arrangement, and it is to be hoped that this matter may be finally settled at an early date.*

SIOUX DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

By the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1002), Congress appropriated $100,000 to pay losses of friendly Sioux and of other legal residents on the Sioux Reservation for property destroyed or appropriated by disaffected Indians during the Sioux troubles in 1891. The claims presented numbered 745. They were carefully examined by Special Agent James H. Cooper, who paid out in settlement thereof $97,646.85. The aggregate sums stated by the Indians as representing their losses greatly exceeded the appropriation.

UPPER AND MIDDLE BANDS OF SPOKANES.

Congress, by act of July 13, 1892 (Public, No. 119), accepted, ratified, and confirmed the agreement concluded with the Upper and Middle Bands of Spokane Indians March 18, 1887, and for the purpose of carrying it into effect appropriated the sum of $30,000 as the first installment of the consideration ($95,000) mentioned in said agreement.

*Since the date of this report the Rosebud Indians have refused to receive the Lower Brulés, and the Indians have been informed that that action is considered final.

Montgomery Hardman, of Spokane, Washington, has been appointed special agent to remove these Indians to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation in Idaho, as provided in the agreement. Instructions will be given him at an early day.

SHEBITS IN UTAH.

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989), appropriated $10,000 for the temporary support of the Shebits tribe of Indians in Washington County, Utah, and to enable them to become self-supporting, etc. These Indians, about 200 in number, have been removed to and located upon lands selected for them along Santa Clara River between the settlements of Santa Clara and Gunlocktown, in Washington County, Utah.

Certain improvements located upon this tract were purchased for them, and they have received some instruction in the pursuit of agriculture and given a start toward self-support.

A general description of the entire tract of country intended for allotment to them has been filed with the register and receiver of the proper local land office, and the attention of the local land officers has been invited to the circular issued by the Department May 31, 1884, relating to lands occupied by Indian inhabitants.

When the public survey comes to be extended over these lands they will be allotted to the Indians under the general allotment act.

Arrangements have been made for giving them a day school.

SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA.

By the 8th section of the act of Congress ratifying the agreement made with the Sac and Fox Indians in Indian Territory, approved February 13, 1891 (26 Stats., 749), the sum of $100,000 was appropriated to be paid to the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, per capita, or in such manner as said Indians should direct, etc.

Out of this appropriation, upon the written request of these Indians, $10,285 has been expended during the past year in the purchase of a tract containing 187 acres, known as the John Fife farm, located in Tama County, Iowa, south of the Iowa River, being section 31, township 83 north, range 15 west. This tract gives these Indians an outlet from their present holdings to the public road. They have also purchased out of the same appropriation two other tracts of land in Tama County, located in sections 4, 5, and 8, township 82 north, range 15 west. For one tract containing 280 acres, known as the "Bedford tract," they paid $9,800; for the other tract containing 240 acres, known as the "Close tract," they paid $7,680.

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INDIAN FINANCES.

The following table shows all moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1893. These amounts, except the appropriations for 1893, are taken from the Digests of Appropriations published for those years, respectively, by the Treasury Department:

TABLE 13.—*Appropriations made by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1885 to 1893.*

1885-'89.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Current and contingent expenses of the Indian service	$221,726.03	$223,660.04	$213,433.43	$209,300.00	$209,605.6
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)	2,680,160.04	2,602,347.05	2,411,092.83	2,150,242.06	2,663,030.29
Miscellaneous support	1,282,078.81	1,214,784.27	1,072,722.00	988,500.00	755,697.08
Interest on trust-fund stock (nonpaying State stock)	95,170.00	95,170.00	94,940.00	94,940.00	94,940.00
General and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service	925,484.79	732,683.56	643,047.04	714,273.44	1,150,031.37
Support of schools	993,200.00	1,087,105.00	1,211,430.33	1,179,915.00	1,348,221.94
Trust funds, principal		52,859.77			
Payment of depredation claims					
Total for the Indian service proper	6,198,719.67	6,008,612.69	5,647,481.60	5,337,171.10	6,221,526.28
Sioux national fund					*1,000,000.00
Total payments for cession of lands					1,000,000.00

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Current and contingent expenses of the Indian service	$210,363.31	$217,013.73	$241,035.64	$202,500.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)	2,758,373.41	2,506,279.02	3,018,954.35	3,241,889.77
Miscellaneous support	720,500.00	723,239.00	750,500.00	685,500.00
Interest on trust-fund stock (nonpaying State stock)	81,550.81	101,470.00	86,300.00	80,300.00
General and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service	1,331,397.47	2,074,148.45	1,535,512.30	1,350,647.53
Support of schools	1,379,568.15	1,857,909.28	2,201,711.75	2,312,385.00
Trust funds, principal			82,000.00	1,351.32
Payment of depredation claims				478,252.63
Total for the Indian service proper	6,501,759.10	7,480,954.47	8,036,014.04	8,352,916.24
Sioux national fund	3,000,000.00			
Payment to Seminoles for cession of lands	1,912,942.02			
Payment to Creeks for cession of lands	2,260,857.10			
Special agreements with Indian tribes			9,611,898.37	
Total payments for cession of lands	7,193,799.12		9,611,898.37	

*The $1,000,000 charged to Sioux national fund was returned to Treasury, as the treaty was not ratified.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the "current and contingent expenses" of the Indian service, which include pay of Indian agents, Indian inspectors and school superintendent, expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and miscellaneous contingent expenses, have been somewhat decreased in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1893.

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)," it will be noticed that the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1885 is $2,680,160.04, and for the fiscal year 1893, $3,141,889.77. This increase for 1893 of $460,000 is to be accounted for by several agreements made with Indians in the last few years, which provide for an annual payment of certain sums for a certain number of years. The appropriation of $3,141,889.77 includes the following sums appropriated on account of agreements negotiated since 1885:

Agreement with—	
Cœur d'Aléne Indians	$11,500
Fort Hall Indians	6,000
Indians at Blackfeet Agency	150,000
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency	115,000
Indians at Fort Peck Agency	165,000
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency	80,000
Iowas in Oklahoma	3,600
Sioux (schools)	150,000
Sisseton and Wahpeton	55,200
Chippewas in Minnesota	90,000
Total	826,300

Funds appropriated under the head of "Miscellaneous support" are for Indians who have no treaty or agreement funds, or whose funds under treaty or agreement are insufficient. The amount appropriated in 1885 under this head was $1,282,078.81; for the fiscal year 1893 it is $685,500, or a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. Of the above $685,500, the sum of $390,000 is given for the support of the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, San Carlos, Jicarilla, and Mescalero Apache agencies, and the balance is divided among the Indians of thirty agencies scattered over the whole of the United States.

For "general and miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service," $925,484.79 were appropriated for 1885, and $1,350,647.53 for 1893. The above sum of $1,350,647.53 includes $263,000 which is reimbursable from the sale hereafter of lands belonging to Indians, and is made up of the following items:

Aiding Indian allottees	$15,000
Allotments under act of February 8, 1887	10,000
Relief of Chippewas in Minnesota	200,000
Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation	8,000
Total	263,000

It also includes the following sums:

Pay of farmers	$75,000
Negotiating with Indians for cessions of lands to be restored to the public domain	31,500
Increase in appropriation for police over 1885	61,600
	171,100
	434,600

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None of the items making up this $434,600 are included in appropriations made for 1885.

For the support of schools, the amount appropriated in 1885 was $993,200, and for the fiscal year 1893 it is $2,312,385, an increase of $1,319,185. The table shows a steady increase from year to year in the appropriations for education. I only regret that so slight an increase was granted by Congress for the fiscal year 1893 over the amount given for the preceding year.

The agregate is as follows:—

Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1885	$6,198,719.67
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1893	8,352,916.24
Excess of appropriation of 1893 over 1885	2,154,196.57

But it should be considered that the above increase of $2,154,196.57 is more than accounted for by the following items:

Increase in school appropriations	$1,319,185.66
New agreements ratified since 1885	826,300.00
Payment of depredation claims	478,252.62
Reimbursable items from sales of lands	263,000.00
Total	2,886,738.28

In addition to amounts annually appropriated for the Indian service, the Government holds in trust funds belonging to various Indian tribes, and the annual interest accruing therefrom is paid over to those tribes, or is expended for their benefit.

The interest on the principal of the trust funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes is placed semiannually with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, respectively, and its expenditure is entirely under the control of the nation and its council.

The tribes possessing trust funds and the amounts thereof are as follows:

TABLE 14.—*Trust Funds of Five Civilized Tribes.*

Tribes.	Principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokee	$2,637,235.60	$137,838.94
Chickasaws	1,306,695.65	68,221.44
Choctaws	564,594.74	33,729.73
Seminoles	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Creeks	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Total	8,008,525.99	413,790.11

TABLE 15.—*Trust funds of tribes other than Five Civilized Tribes.*

Tribes.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians	42,560.36	42,560.36
Delawares	874,180.51	441,071.32
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	9,079.12
Iowas	171,543.37	171,543.37
Kansas	27,174.41	27,174.41
Kaskaskia, Peorias, etc.	52,000.00	
Kickapoos	115,727.01	115,727.01
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Indians	20,000.00	20,000.00
Menomonees	153,039.38	153,039.38
Osages	8,295,079.69	8,331,740.38
Omahas	182,324.08	180,480.72
Otoes and Missourias	601,085.88	611,443.20
Pawnees	309,190.41	355,268.88
Poncas	70,000.00	70,000.00
Pottawatomies	184,094.57	184,094.57
Sac and Fox, Missouri	21,659.12	21,659.12
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	55,058.21	55,058.21
Sac and Fox of Mississippi of Oklahoma	300,000.00	300,000.00
Santee Sioux	20,000.00	20,000.00
Senecas	40,970.60	40,979.60
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950.00	86,950.00
Senecas and Shawnees	15,140.42	15,140.42
Shawnees	1,085.65	
Shoshones and Bannocks	17,621.04	154,879.30
Sissetons and Wahpetons	1,699,800.00	1,699,800.00
Stockbridges	75,988.60	75,988.00
Umatillas	55,270.44	115,258.85
Uintah and White River Utes	3,340.00	3,340.00
Utes	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Total	16,216,883.90	16,001,870.96

LEGALIZING THE RECORDS OF THE OFFICE AND AUTHORIZING THE USE OF A SEAL.

By act of July 26, 1892, the recommendations of this office for many years have at last been carried out. The recording of all deeds and papers made in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is legalized.

Also, the Commissioner is authorized to prepare an office seal to be used for authentication of copies of office papers and records. A design for the seal is being prepared. The need for the above legislation was fully set forth in my last annual report.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Something more than three years have now elapsed since I entered upon my duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, during which period I have devoted my entire time and strength to the work of the office. I have studied the situation with as much care as it has been possible for me to bestow upon it; have traveled extensively among the reservations; have had numerous and prolonged interviews with all classes and conditions of Indians, and have consulted freely with agents, school superintendents, teachers, and others familiar with the work.

When the President did me the honor to ask me to take the office he placed before me a high ideal of its administration, and in a subse-

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quent conference with you, you expressed the desire that I would "administer the office on strictly business principles." There was thus laid upon me a duty of the highest possible character. The Indian Office has been in a constant state of flux, owing to frequent changes and short terms of the commissioners. Since 1832, a period of sixty years, there have been twenty-five commissioners, with an average term of service of less than two and one-half years. It is simply impossible that a great bureau like this should be most efficiently managed with such frequent changes in its controlling officer. A commissioner can little more than learn his duties in two and a half years,

For many years the office was under the ban of public opinion, and there was a widespread conviction that it was dominated by false ideas and was not managed on business principles nor in such a way as to satisfy a high public sentiment, an opinion which was not wholly without foundation. One of our most distinguished public men said to me that while he was a member of Congress, whenever he had any constituents clamoring for office for whom he could make provision nowhere else he always unloaded them on the Indian Office. He added, however, that he had afterwards come to feel how utterly indefensible such a procedure was. It is no uncommon thing to have men urged upon me for positions who are utterly incompetent and whose only claim for consideration is their own personal necessities or the political services they have rendered. The opportunities and temptations for fraud and dishonesty have necessarily been many, and they have not all gone unimproved. Undoubtedly persons have attempted to find employment in the service from low or bad motives, and many have failed to comprehend the responsibility resting upon them to perform efficient, honest, and faithful work.

From my three years' experience, however, I am fully convinced that the popular opinion regarding the demerits of the Indian service is greatly exaggerated. I have found very many persons who were actuated by the highest motives and who were possessed of large capacity, and who have devoted themselves with great fidelity to the performance of duty. I have striven very earnestly and have done everything in my power to improve the service and to fulfill the trust committed to me by you and the President, and I do not think that I arrogate anything to myself when I say that I have been in a large degree successful, so far as I have had authority and the power to work. I think it can be confidently asserted without fear of contradiction that the Indian service is to-day, on the whole, a very upright one, and that there is little in it which is open to serious criticism.

I have not been entirely satisfied, however, with the results thus far attained. I have met with unexpected obstacles and difficulties, some of which have paralyzed my most earnest efforts; others have hindered the accomplishment of my purposes, and others have made it very trying even to make an attempt at reform or improvement. Many times

I have been so utterly disheartened as to feel tempted to abandon the work, and am free to say that I have continued to discharge the duties devolved upon me, under the limitations, restrictions, criticisms, and disappointments which I have encountered, only from a stern sense of duty. The attractions of the office are few, its labors heavy, its limitations very great, and I do not think any man would continue in it for any considerable length of time and really endeavor to discharge the duties conscientiously in accordance with a high standard who was not impelled thereto by a devotion to duty and an earnest desire to fulfill, to the best of his ability, the solemn trust imposed upon him.

There is, perhaps, no bureau in the Government that has a larger number of business questions to deal with—questions of land, of law, of finance, of interpretation of treaties, the maintaining of an extensive school system, etc. It exercises supervision over 250,000 people widely scattered over a vast region of country. There are more than three hundred separate appropriations on its books, and it disburses enormous sums of money. The office in Washington is so well organized that no breath of suspicion ought to attach to the integrity of its methods, and its books and proceedings are always open to anyone who has the right to inquire into its work.

INCREASE IN WORK OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The work of this office increases both in quantity and in perplexity of details. The quantity is exhibited by the following facts:

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1888, the letters received numbered 101,992, while from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1892, the number of letters received amounted to 130,475, an increase of 28,483 or nearly 28 per cent.

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1888, the number of letters sent by the office was 67,151, while from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1892, the number was 91,705, an increase of 24,554. Many of these letters it should be said are voluminous documents, requiring great research and care in their preparation, and the mere figures fail to represent adequately the increase in the work.

There are several reasons for this increase. One is the rapid and enormous development of the educational system. The appropriation from the public treasury for this purpose for the fiscal year just closed is nearly a million dollars greater than it was three years ago. This has thrown upon the office a vast increase of business. The planning and erecting of schoolhouses, the appointment of teachers, the keeping of records, and the proper administration of this extensive school system, carried on as it is under such perplexing difficulties, involves an amount of labor that few people have any conception of except those actually engaged in it.

An approximate idea of the increase of work in the educational divi-

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sion is shown by the fact that the number of pages of letters sent out by that division for the three years 1886, 1887, and 1888, was 13,059, while the number sent out by the same division for the three years ending June 30, 1892, amounted to 23,050, almost double.

Another reason for the increase of business is the breaking up of reservations and the allotment of lands. During the past three years more than 24,000,000 acres of Indian lands have been restored to the public domain, and the amount of office work involved in preparing instructions for commissions, examining their accounts, and reporting upon their labors, as well as in allotting lands, has been very great. During the first three years of the last administration 4,125 individual allotments of lands were made to Indians, while during the three years of the present administration 12,273 allotments have been made, or nearly three times as many. This work involves the closest attention to details in order that each Indian may receive a patent for the exact piece of land to which he is entitled.

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL FORCE NEEDED.

There are other reasons for this increase of business which I need not enumerate. The fact is that the work thrown upon this office at present is greater than it can properly attend to. The time of the Commissioner is unavoidably largely taken up with personal interviews with people who call to see him on business and with the consideration of a multitude of things that completely engross his time, thought, and energies to such an extent that he can not give to the details of the work of the office that careful attention which is in a high degree necessary. Under the present law the Assistant Commissioner performs the duties of a chief clerk. Aside from such work his duties are so numerous and exhausting that he should be relieved entirely of this extra work which now practically devolves upon both him and the Commissioner. The office needs and ought to have a chief clerk who can attend to all this part of the work, thus not only relieving the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, which, perhaps, is a minor matter, but also, which is the main thing, facilitating the work of the office and insuring greater accuracy, thoroughness, and efficiency.

There is also needed an addition to the force of clerks. Some of those who are now here are simply overwhelmed with work, and are not only suffering from it but are in danger of permanent disability by reason of the anxiety and burden of their duties.

I asked, and you cordially approved it, that the last Congress should allow this office a chief clerk, and also an additional clerk, and I was strongly in hopes that this reasonable and urgent request might be granted. I was greatly disappointed, therefore, when not only was the request denied, and both the chief clerk and additional clerk withheld, but Congress took away from the office four clerks whom it already had, so that the office is now six clerks short of the force which I had hoped it would have for the ensuing year.

I earnestly ask your attention to this matter, as it is one which involves the efficiency of the service in the Indian Office, and I feel very sure, if the facts as I have here stated them, corroborated and enforced by many other facts which I could adduce, were fully understood by Congress, they would not withhold from the office the clerical force absolutely necessary for the proper performance of the duties devolving upon it.

CRITICISMS ON THE INDIAN BUREAU.

It is only fair to the office to ask your attention to the fact that notwithstanding the vast number of cases, many of them matters of the gravest importance, which have been acted upon by this office during the last three years, it has been a rare circumstance indeed when any valid objection or just criticism has been passed upon its action. Most of the business which has been transacted here has passed unchallenged.

Some of the ablest clerks in the office, experts in their various positions, have been there from twelve to twenty years, and if called upon would testify that there has been no violent breaking with the past, but a careful regard for law and regulation and a faithful observance of precedent, except where deviation has been necessitated by new conditions. But meanwhile the office has been aggressive. The amount of business transacted has been largely increased, great progress has been made in many vital directions, and it is safe to say that its efficient activity was never greater than to-day.

That imperfections and abuses should grow up in a great Bureau like this, having to do its work through 3,000 employés so widely scattered, is not to be wondered at. It is worthy of remark, however, that the criticisms most frequently point to abuses that occurred many years ago, to evils that are incident to the very anomalous condition of things, or to circumstances over which the Office has no control.

The most earnest efforts have been put forth to elevate the personnel of the service, to renovate and improve the school system, and to institute reforms of every practicable character. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has absolutely nothing to do with the appointment of Indian agents, but has not hesitated to ask for the removal of those who have shown themselves unworthy or incompetent for their work. One of the greatest reforms ever introduced into the Indian service was in extending the rules of the civil service over a large portion of it, on his recommendation.

Any Commissioner who tries to administer this office honestly and fearlessly in the interest of the Indians; who attempts to maintain a fair state of discipline among 3,000 employés; to insist that agents shall discharge their duties faithfully; that evil-doers shall be punished and the weak and innocent shall be protected; that incompe-

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tent or unfaithful agents and employés shall be discharged; that spoilsmen shall not corrupt the service; that the land-grabber shall loose his clutches on Indian lands; that cattlemen shall not fatten their herds on Indian grass; that traders shall deal honestly; that contractors shall fulfill their contracts; that public moneys shall not be misappropriated; that attorneys shall not despoil the Indians; that gamblers shall not rob them nor whisky sellers debauch them; that they shall not be lured to vagabondage by "wild west" shows; who insists that the Government shall be just and keep its faith, and shall build schoolhouses to educate all Indian children; who tries to defeat the schemes of powerful lobbyists urging hurtful legislation; who demands that the adult Indians shall keep their agreements, give up their savagery, send their children to school, and go to work to earn an honest living—the Commissioner who insists on progress and improvement, will be reminded very frequently of the utopian nature of his ideas. He will stir up opposition on every side. Criticism and abuse are the inevitable results of an honest endeavor to rightly administer the business of the Indian Office. I believe it can be done, however, if a man is willing to pay the price. The work of the present administration ought to make the next administration easier.

When my attention was first directed to the average length of term of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (two and one-half years), I wondered at its brevity; after a service of three years and two months and an experience of what is involved, I wonder that the average term of service has been so long.

One very encouraging fact in my experience is that I have had the cordial support of the great religious weeklies, of most of the powerful secular dailies of all shades of political opinions, and of hosts of men and women, whose good opinion I value more than gold. This, together with a consciousness of an honest effort to render a helpful service to an abused people, has been a great solace to me amid the cares and criticism incident to my work.

I have taken a great deal of pains to investigate any and all complaints and criticisms coming to my knowledge in regard to the treatment of the Indians. In some cases such criticisms and complaints proved to be entirely without foundation, and in others they were found to be based either upon a misapprehension of the facts or of the law in the case.

Undoubtedly there have been cases in which there has been a tardiness on the part of the Government in fulfilling its obligations, as well as faults of administration, through which the Indians have suffered loss or inconvenience and disappointment. In very many cases, however, the Indians themselves have misunderstood their relations, misinterpreted their rights, and have often themselves been grossly to blame for a failure to perform their part of the stipulated agreement.

So far as possible I have insisted upon the literal fulfillment of all the obligations of the Government to its wards, and during the past three years a number of important agreements which had been long pending have been ratified by Congress, and their conditions have either been complied with or are in process of fulfillment. So far as I know, there is now no matter of any great consequence pending which the Indians have a right to complain of as a failure on the part of the Government to fulfill its obligations.

In the purchase of subsistence and other supplies I have personally taken great care to see to it that only articles of merit were bought, and a great improvement in the quality of the dry goods, hardware, and agricultural implements especially has resulted. I believe it is now generally conceded by all of those cognizant of the facts that the Indian Department aims to buy only articles of excellent merit and at a reasonable price. Very critical oversight is extended to the delivery of these goods, so that the Indians to whom they properly belong shall receive the full quantity and quality of supplies to which they are entitled. There has been during the past year very little complaint in this particular.

CONCLUSION.

From this brief summary of the work of the office for the year it will be seen that every branch of the work has received due attention; that the forces at the control of the Commissioner have been used to the utmost to secure the highest possible degree of efficiency; that very considerable progress has been made in many directions, and that the present state of Indian administration is, on the whole, encouraging, and hopeful.

At the same time I am constrained to point out what seem to me dangers connected with the present situation among the Indians, which very properly may be denominated "the Indian crisis:"

First. There is danger that citizenship will be thrust upon the Indians before they are prepared for it, and that they will thus become the prey of evil forces which are now held in check but will then be let loose upon them.

Second. There is danger that the scheme of education which has grown up in the past and has been moulded and brought into shape, energized, and greatly enlarged within the last three years, may be checked in its beneficent work.

Third. There is danger that the efforts to purify the Indian service, lift it out of politics, and place it upon the firm basis of justice and of business methods, will be thwarted by those who are interested in keeping to the old system and of using the Indian service for personal, political and other mercenary ends.

Fourth. There is danger that the Christian people of this country in the present transition stage of the work, will fail to appreciate the im-

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portance of distinctively missionary work for these people by virtue of which they may be weaned from their superstitions and gross errors and be led to the practical acceptance of those fundamental truths which all thoughtful Christian men regard as essential to their welfare.

Therefore it behooves the friends of the Indians to consider with great care the Indian question as it presents itself to-day, with the view of correcting whatever defects there may be in the existing system, and then of maintaining the system and carrying into successful execution the present policy of the Government.

In reviewing the past three years and looking forward to the future, I venture to suggest the following as my mature conclusions:

First. The present policy of dealing with the Indians, which is all summed up in the one word citizenship, should be accepted as final, and should be carried into execution as rapidly as practicable. The one great thought which should dominate Indian administration is that the end is in sight, and that everything reasonable should be done to hasten the winding up of the affairs of the Indian Bureau. It ought not, under wise management, to take many years to complete this work

Second. Whoever is chosen as Commissioner of Indian Affairs should be selected with particular reference to his administrative qualities his ability, and his willingness to assume the responsibilities of the position, with a single eye to the accomplishment of the above result He should have a salary equal to that paid to other bureau officers in the Interior Department; should have larger discretion in the discharge of his duties, and greater authority in the selection of agents, appointments of commissions, and other matters that pertain so largely to the efficiency of his administration. He should, furthermore, have a sufficient force of clerks to enable him to transact the business with promptness and thoroughness.

Third. It should be understood, proclaimed, and acted upon that hereafter the sole test for appointment and continuance in service of any employé shall be that of fitness. No man should be selected for any position who is not competent to discharge its duties; no one should be continued in the service who has proven himself unfit, and no one should be dismissed so long as he is fully competent for the discharge of his duties.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

LETTER TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES AMONG THE EASTERN CHEROKEES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 3, 1892.

SIR: Relative to the school lands and property formerly occupied by the Society of Friends in western North Carolina, about which there is now some controversy touching the right of Mr. H. W. Spray to the possession of the same, I have the honor to state that, as shown by the accompanying plat, two tracts of land are involved, which are more fully described as follows:

(1) By the Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, Congress appropriated $1,000 for the erection of a boarding house, the purchase of tools and agricultural implements, and other necessary articles to establish an industrial training school among the Eastern Band of Cherokees in North Carolina. (23 Stats., 92.)

By an act of the Cherokee council approved August 4, 1884, N. J. Smith, the principal chief, was authorized and empowered to deed to the General Government a certain tract of land, in whole or in part, lying along Lufty River and extending to the street next to the town lot of N. J. Smith, and bounded on the one side by the Long Blanket tract and on the other side by the land of Clay, said land to be for the location of certain Government buildings (boarding school and shop) for the use of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. And as the said Indians were desirous and anxious to have said school building erected as contemplated by said act of Congress, and their council having empowered the chief to execute a deed to the Government, as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, preparatory to the erection of public buildings, Chief N. J. Smith did, on the 25th day of August, 1884, for and in behalf of said Indians, convey to the United States a portion of the land lying in North Carolina, conveyed by William Johnston and wife, October 9, 1876, to the said Indians, to be held in common, described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of town lot No. 2, being a portion of lot No. 33, in Temple's survey, in Cherokee, Yellow Hill Township, Qualla Boundary, State of North Carolina, and extending N. 58° 30' W., 16 poles, to the street adjoining town lot No 5, owned by N. J. Smith; thence N. 31° 30' E., 17 poles, to the land farmed by Clay, alias John Lossy; thence S. 58° 30' E., 16 poles; thence S. 31° 30' W., 17 poles, to the point of beginning, containing 1.70 acres, more or less, etc.

This deed was acknowledged before W. A. Gibson, clerk of the superior court, the same day, and is of record in this office in volume 7, Miscellaneous Deeds, pages 18 to 21, and is recorded in Swain County, in register of deeds' office, in Book D, No. 4, pages 531 to 534, October 22, 1884.

And by virtue of the same authority, the said N. J. Smith did, on the 24th day of March, 1885, for and in behalf of said Indians, convey to the United States a portion of the land conveyed by said Johnston and wife to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians by said deed of October 9, 1876, described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 1, being a portion of lot No. 33, in Temple's survey, in Cherokee, Yellow Hill Township, Qualla Boundary, North Carolina, and extending N. 58° 30, W., 8 poles, to the corner of the lot owned by the United States; thence N. 31° 30' E., 17 poles, along the line of the lot owned by the United States to the land farmed by Clay, alias John Lossy; thence S. 58° 30' E., 8 poles; thence S. 31° 30' W., 17 poles, to the point of beginning, containing seventeen-twentieth acre, more or less (.85 acre).

This deed was acknowledged the same day before William T. S. Curtis, a notary public of the District of Columbia; on the 31st day of March, 1885, reacknowledged before John E. Beall, a commissioner of deeds for North Carolina, in the District of Columbia, and is recorded in the register of deeds' office, Swain County, N. C., in Book E, No. 5, pages 278 to 282, May 26, 1885, and in this office in Miscellaneous Record, volume 1, pages 488 to 491.

These deeds have not been submitted to the Attorney-General for his written opinion as to their validity, Acting Secretary Muldrow deciding it not to be nec-

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ossary, nor have they been approved by the President, as required by the terms of the Johnston deed. From the plats accompanying these deeds it appears that the beginning is not in the northwest corner, as stated in the text of the deeds.

In a certificate of H. W. Spray, made January 20, 1880, relative to the purchase of these tracts of lands for the Eastern Cherokee training house at Cherokee, Qualla Boundary, Swain County, N. C., he avers that with funds furnished by the executive Indian committee of Western Yearly Meeting of Friends of Indiana, he caused to be purchased said lots and had them conveyed by deeds to the United States, to carry out the purpose of Congress in making the appropriation in 1884; that said buildings had since been put upon said land; that the first parcel of land purchased is described in deed of August 25, 1884, the other in deed dated March 24, 1885; that the sale was made at the nominal sum of $1 for each, with the understanding that he cancel claims resting upon said lots; that the claims upon the first lot, which was unimproved, amounted to $22.50; the second lot was owned by a company, who had placed upon it a two-story unfinished building, containing lumber, all of which was valued at $100, making the combined claims $122.50, which covered all claims upon said lands. By the deficiency act of September 30, 1890, Congress appropriated $122.50 to reimburse B. C. Hobbs for these expenditures in the purchase of said tracts of land. (26 Stats., 524.)

(2) On May 31, 1881, Dr. J. D. Garner and Barnabas C. Hobbs, acting for and on behalf of the North Carolina and Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, entered into a contract with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, through N. J. Smith, principal chief, and Coman Saunooke, second chief thereof, by which it was provided that said society—

Will establish among the East Cherokees at points which said chiefs and headmen may designate, one school of higher grade * * * and other common schools, as funds at their command will justify; * * * also make it an object to give instruction in agriculture, gardening, and in good housekeeping, and also in the obligations of sound Christian morality, with a view to prepare the Indian youth to become good citizens and successessful business men and women, and they do this because of the Christian love and friendship which they have for these people. * * * The chiefs and headmen of the East Cherokees, on their part, in order to enable them to do this work, agree to place to their use the annual interest of the trust funds held by the General Government for that object, the Friends above named agreeing to add to it such additional funds as they may be able to raise for the same purpose. * * * This agreement shall stand good for ten years or more, unless by mutual consent it shall be dissolved.

It appears from the alleged copy of a deed which is filed in this office by the Friends as Exhibit D to their letter without date, signed by N. E. Hubbard, president, and I. N. Hadley, secretary, that on October 14, 1884, Henry Smith and James Osawi conveyed to the principal chief of said Eastern Band of Cherokees a two-thirds interest in the undivided northern part of that tract of land known as the Long Blanket lot, numbered 35, containing 48 acres, more or less, and more fully described by notes and bounds, as follows:

Two-thirds interest in the undivided northern part of that tract of land known as the Long Blanket lot, numbered 35, and set apart described, and platted in the Yellow Hill Town plat in the survey and award made by the circuit court of western district of North Carolina at its November term in 1874, in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians against William H. Thomas *et al.*, and in the Qualla boundary, lying in Swain and Jackson Counties, in North Carolina, said Long Blanket lot lying in Swain County and being a parcel of land owned and held jointly by Long Blanket heirs and their assigns, beginning at an elm tree on the bank of Oconee Lufty River, at the foot of Main street, in the town of Cherokee, and running thence S. 14° west along and down said river 69 poles to a sycamore stump, an old corner, thence N. 85° W. 88 poles to a stake, thence N. 10° E. 113 poles to a stake, thence S. 87° E. 21 poles to a large forked pine, thence S. 58° E. 80 poles to the beginning, containing 48 acres, be the same more or less.

To be held by Indians "for school purposes and the uplands for such town and council purposes as said band by its council may determine." This "two-thirds interest" appears to be the lands adjacent to those now held by the United States for educational purposes, as shown by the plat attached hereto and marked thereon number 35.

It is not disclosed by the papers, nor is it otherwise made known, whether Smith and Osawi were, as alleged, the heirs of Long Blanket and, as such, had a right to convey; nor is it shown that such conveyance was approved by the council of said Indians, except as may be inferred from the following paper, which was acknowledged October 24, 1884, before the clerk of the superior court of Swain County, N. C.:

JAMES OSAWI and HENRY SMITH now appear before this council and state that they have no claim or title to any interest in the lot number 35, known as the Long Blanket tract of land, north of the branch separating the school lands from the part south.
Interlined and interpreted to the council before signing.

HENRY SMITH.
JAMES YOUSOW.

Witness:
THOMAS C. BROWN,
JAMES BLYTHE,
H. W. SPRAY.

Nor is it stated that said conveyance was ever recorded in said county, as required by the laws of North Carolina, a copy of which is submitted by Agent Leatherwood, in manuscript, as follows:

SEC. 1. That section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of the code be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: No conveyance of land, nor contract to convey, or lease of land for more than three years, shall be valid to pass any property as against creditors or purchasers, for a valuable consideration, from the donor, bargainor or lessor, but from the registration thereof within the county where the land lieth, *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to contracts, leases, or deeds already executed, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. *Provided further*, No purchase from any such bargainor, donor, or lessor shall avail or pass title as against any unregistered deed executed prior to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, when the person or persons holding such, or claiming under such unregistered deed, shall be in actual possession and enjoyment of such land either in person or by his, her, or their tenants, at the time of the execution of such record deed or when the person or persons claiming under or taking such second deed had at the time of taking or purchasing under such deed actual or constructive notice of such unregistered deed or the claim of the person or persons holding or claiming thereunder.

SEC. 3. That all deeds, contracts, or leases before registration, except those mentioned in section two hereof shall be acknowledged by the grantor, lessor, or the person executing the same or their signatures proved on oath by one or more witnesses in manner prescribed by law, and all deeds so executed and registered shall be valid and pass title and estates without livery of seizin attornment or other ceremony whatever.

Under the "award" by which title to the above-described land was confirmed to the heirs of Long Blanket, it was provided that said Indians "shall hold and possess their several tracts as their separate property, with the quality of being inheritable, but without the power of alienation except from one Indian to another, and then only with the assent of their council."

In pursuance of the agreement or contract executed May 31, 1881, first above mentioned, between Dr. J. D. Garner and Barnabas C. Hobbs, acting for and on behalf of the North Carolina and Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, and N. J. Smith, principal chief, and Coman Saunooke, second chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, said society caused a boys' dormitory, a schoolhouse, barn, and other buildings and improvements to be placed upon the lands above referred to, known as the Long Blanket tract; and through Jeptha D. Garner and Barnabas C. Hobbs entered into a contract September 27, 1881, with the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs for conducting the schools provided for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; and this contract was renewed from year to year by and between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the representatives of said society covering a period terminating June 30, 1892. In executing these contracts said society entered into an arrangement with or employed H. W. Spray to conduct such schools, and they were so maintained for the period stipulated, when the said society withdrew from their undertaking after first transferring to Mr. Spray their personal property.

On October 14, 1891, the said Indians in council assembled enacted as follows:

Whereas the contract with the Society of Friends for the conduct and management of our educational work has expired:
Be it enacted by the East Band of Cherokees in council assembled, That we do hereby grant unto H. W. Spray the use of our school buildings and school property for the conduct and management of our educational work, and a needed portion of the interest of our trust funds, such permitted sum and privilege to be and to continue until definite arrangement shall have been made and entered into for the future control of this work.

The only relation Mr. Spray ever held to the educational interests of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was as an employé of said society, which society was under contract with this office to maintain said schools as above stated. He never had any relations directly with this office. Upon the expiration of that contract and the requirement of said society, which was with the close of the fiscal year 1892, Mr. Spray was holding and still continues to hold possession of the buildings and premises, notwithstanding the efforts that had been made by the representatives of the Society of Friends to dislodge him therefrom.

In the Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, a provision was contained as follows:

The superintendent of the Indian training school at Cherokee, North Carolina, shall, in addition to his duties as superintendent, perform the duties heretofore required of the agent at said Cherokee Agency, and receive in addition to his salary as superintendent $300 per annum, which sum is hereby appropriated for the purpose, and shall give bond as other Indians agents, and that the office of agent be, and the same is hereby, abolished at that place: in all, $68,000: and all provisions of law fixing compensation for Indian agents in excess of that herein provided are hereby repealed.

Under this provision of law Mr. Andrew Spencer was appointed as superintendent, and the policy of the Department was to continue said schools through his agency, but Mr. Spray remaining in possession at the time of the withdrawal of said society, continued to hold the buildings and now refuses to vacate them on the demand of Mr. Spencer.

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On August 5, 1892, Mr. Spencer was instructed by telegram to "notify Spray to vacate school premises at once; take charge of school immediately; retain temporarily such employés as needed to run school; notify Spray that no further negotiations will be held with him for purchase of property till he has surrendered the school * * *;" and on August 8, 1892, the office received the following telegraphic answer from Mr. Spencer:

Instructions followed. Spray resisted. Served written notice to leave Eastern Cherokee country. It will require force to remove him from Territory or buildings. He says it is a bluff on your part; about three-fourths of the Indians are with him. Blythe says it is a fight to the end.

On August 9, 1892, I addressed a letter to Mr. Spencer instructing him to "serve written notice on Mr. Spray, demanding him to surrender school into your hands. Notify him also that he must not expect this office to reimburse him directly or indirectly for any expenses incurred by him without authority for the management of the school * * *;" and on August 22, 1892, a further instruction was sent Mr. Spencer, as follows:

You will serve written notice upon Mr. Spray that he is retaining unlawfully the Government school building and is interfering with and thwarting the purposes of the Government to open and maintain a free school for the benefit of the Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina. You will demand of him that he will surrender the school and all Government property by the 15th of September. If he has any proposition to submit to you in writing regarding the sale of his property, you may consider the same and forward it to this office with your recommendations, provided it is submitted to you prior to September 15, and provided that Mr. Spray has surrendered to you full control of the school. Otherwise you are directed to have no further correspondence with him or negotiations of any character regarding the sale of his property.

Accordingly, on August 25, 1892, Superintendent Spencer served a written notice upon said Spray, demanding the surrender of the schools and Government property, as above directed, and in reply thereto received, under date of September 12, 1892, the following communication:

First. I am willing to dispose of my personal property for cash or negotiable paper, but will not give possession of same until carefully listed, estimates fixed and approved by the Indian Office. I would expect the Government to take all my property, furniture, stock, implements, crops, etc., in order that I might not be detained in this country contrary to my wishes.

Second. For the length of time I have conducted the school, since July 1, and until disposition of property, I desire that the Government pay me the per capita allowance per pupil.

Third. The possession of the buildings and payment for improvements are matters which must be adjusted with the council. I am willing to surrender my rights to the premises at any time the council desires that I should do so. By buildings I mean not only those occupied by the training school, but also those used in the day schools. Any property to which the office has an unquestioned title I am ready to deliver at once.

On August 23, 1892, Mr. Spray stated as follows in a letter to this office:

I have at no time refused to give Mr. Spencer possession of any property, buildings or otherwise, to which he could establish a legal title. I have and do insist that the property rights of the Indians and myself should be duly respected. I believe the Indians have taken action in this matter with a full understanding of its possible results.

On August 26, 1892, after serving said notice Superintendent Spencer informed this office by letter that he had seen Mr. Spray and said to him that he was "led to believe from his letter that he was willing to turn over to him (Spencer) the Government property held by him. I supposed he meant this building (girls' dormitory) and the shop. I asked him if he was willing to turn that over. He replied 'That depends on what the Indian say; I have a lease of these buildings from them, and will not surrender them unless they direct me to.' I said, 'Well, then, you claim that the Government has no property here which they can establish a legal claim to? That is the way it is.'"

On September 10, 1892, Mr. Spencer reported to this office the receipt by him of a letter from Mr. Spray, as follows:

Replying to your notice of the 15th instant, I call your attention to the fact that all the personal property used in the conduct and management of the school belongs to me individually. Of this I decline to give you possession until we have listed the same and agreed upon estimates, and the estimates are approved by the Indian Office. The buildings of which you speak, girls' dormitory, the shop, and the schoolhouses in which the day schools are usually conducted, I hold under and by authority of the chief and council of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Of these I respectfully decline to give you possession, except by and with the consent of said chief and Council.

On September 15, 1892, Superintendent Spencer was instructed by this office as follows:

If Mr. Spray has not surrendered the buildings to you at the time you receive this letter, you will make demand upon him for their immediate and unconditional surrender, and you will conduct no negotiations with him until you shall have been put in possession of the buildings. You will say to him that if this surrender is not made immediately upon demand no further negotiations will be held with him. This condition has been before imposed and must be complied with preparatory to any transfer to the Government of personal property owned and held by Mr. Spray * * *. This office has no contract with Mr. Spray for a school at Eastern Cherokee during the fiscal year 1893, or any portion thereof; does not recognize his right to operate a school; does not recognize the fact that he has been carrying on any school; will not pay him for any expenses he may have incurred since June 30, 1892, from which time up to the present he has been acting without authority from this office; and will recognize no claim for compensation or expenses for the care of any pupils since the date above named. This office recognizes no rights that Mr. Spray may claim to have in any land or buildings among the Cherokees, either at the training school or at the day schools. As to the adjustment with the council of any matters relating to the possession of buildings and payment for improvements, Mr. Spray need not concern himself. The thing for him to do, and the only thing for him to do, is to give you immediate possession of the buildings. As soon as you have appraised the personal property which you wish to purchase from Mr. Spray, you will submit a copy of the list to this office for its information, in order that a sufficient sum of money may be remitted to you for the purpose of making payment.

On September 21, 1892, Superintendent Spencer replied as follows:

Pursuant to your letter of the 15th instant, I went to Cherokee yesterday, read to Mr. Spray the first and second paragraphs of your letter, and demanded of him the possession indicated. Such possession he refused to give, saying at the same time that he was willing to sell, but that the property must first be listed. In other words, that if we wanted to buy his property he would sell it to us as a favor, but that we must take it on his own terms or not take it at all. I doubt if the Government wishes to buy his property at all now. Certainly, I think it would have been the utmost folly for it to have bought it without the assurance that it was to need it in the school.

This terminates the correspondence between this office and Mr. Spray touching his surrender of this property. It will be observed that he (Spray) is unlawfully retaining possession of the same and resisting the demands of the Government for his dispossession therefrom. Whatever rights said Indians might have had to grant to him the possession of the property within the bounds of the Long Blanket tract before mentioned, they had no rights of property whatever as to that tract before described which was paid for by and deeded to the United States, and upon which the girls' dormitory, boarding school and shop are located, and which are the ones, it is understood, that Mr. Spray is now in the actual occupation of, and from which it is the desire of this office that he should be speedily removed.

On March 1, 1891, the civil-service law was extended to cover certain branches of the Indian service, among them that of superintendent of Indian schools, the position now filled by Mr. Spencer. In addition to performing the duties heretofore required of the agent at the Cherokee Agency, as provided for in the act of July 13, 1892, and pursuant to said civil-service law, Mr. Spencer was appointed. There is thus no possibility whatever for Mr. Spray being appointed to or employed in the position of superintendent of the school for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, as he has not passed the civil-service examination and is not eligible to such position.

This whole matter is therefore respectfully submitted to you with the recommendation that it be referred to the Attorney-General of the United States for his consideration, and with the request that he direct the United States district attorney for the western district of North Carolina to take such steps as may be necessary for placing Mr. Spencer in possession of the property above referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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Comparative statement of forty-seven reformatory institutions throughout the United States, showing the character of same, number of inmates, number of officers, salaries of same, cost of food, clothing, fuel, and lights, and other items of maintenance, and also pro rata cost of each inmate.

Name and location of institution.	For year ending—	Walled or open.	Boys or girls.	Average number of inmates.	Salary of superintendent.	Salary of assistant superintendent.	Salary of matron.	Salaries of assistant matrons.
State Reform School, Meriden, Conn	June 30, 1891	Open	Boys	434	$3,000	None	$1,000	$300.
Industrial School for Girls, Middletown, Conn	2 years, ending June 30, 1890.	Open	Girls	217				
State Industrial School, Golden, Colo	2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1891.	Open	Boys	145	*a*1,500	*a*780	600	$360.
Ferris Industrial School, Wilmington, Del	Dec. 31, 1891	Open	Boys	50	*b*1,000	*b*350	Supt's wife acts	
Reform School of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.	June 30, 1891	Open	Boys	198	1,500	900	$800	3 at $180.
State Reform School, Pontiac, Ill	June 30, 1890	Walled	Boys and young men.	375	2,500	1,800	$500	$480.
Indiana Reform School for Girls, Indianapolis, Ind	Oct. 31, 1891	Open	Women and girls	207	1,200	720	$840 and $360	$360.
Indiana Reform School for Boys, Plainfield, Ind	do	Open	Boys	543	2,000	840	$600	None.
State Industrial School for Boys, Eldora, Iowa	2 years, ending July 1, 1891.	Open	do	400	*a*1,200	*a*780	$6000	$300. *a*
Iowa State Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellsville, Iowa.	do	Open	Girls	117	1,500	None	With superintendent.	None.
State Reform School, Topeka, Kans	Dec. 3, 1891	Open	Boys	213	1,000	480	$300	$240.
Louisville Industrial School of Reform, Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 31, 1891		Both	296.5				
Boys' House of Refuge, New Orleans, La	Dec. 31, 1891	Walled	Boys	96	1,200	480	None	None.
State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth, Me	Nov. 30, 1891	Walled	do	100	1,000	900	$400	Do.
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md	do	Open	Men and boys	403	*c*150	150	None	Do.
House of Refuge, Baltimore, Md	Nov. 30, 1892	Walled	Boys	208	1,200	None	do	Do.
House of Reformation, Cheltenham, Md	Nov. 30, 1891	Open	Boys	370	1,000	*c*360	No salary	Do.
Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass	Sept. 30, 1891	Walled	Men and boys	758	3,500	2,000	None	Do.
Reformatory institutions, Deer Island, Mass. (House of Industry, House of Reformation, Truant School).	13 mos., ending Jan. 31, 1892.	Open	Both sexes, adults and minors.	1,181	2,500	1,200	$360	$240 and $300.
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass	Sept. 30, 1891	Open	Girls	89.01	1,000	650	$250	$300.
State Primary School, Monson, Mass	do	Open	Both	329	1,600	None	$400	$300 and $250.
Lyman School for Boys, Westboro', Mass	do	Open	Boys	300	1,800	900	$400	$250.
State Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian, Mich	Dec. 30, 1891	Open	Girls	130	1,000	500	1 at $375, 5 at $350	$300.
Reform School, Lansing, Mich	June 30, 1891	Open	Boys	502	2,500	1,200	$420	None.
Minnesota State Reform School, Red Wing, Minn	July 31, 1890	Open	Boys and girls	240.5	1,600	1,000	$400	$540.
Minnesota State Reformatory, St. Cloud, Minn	Dec. 31, 1890	Walled	Boys	135	3,000	1,000		
State Reform School, Boonville, Mo	do	Open	Boys	100	1,200	720	$500	None.
State Industrial School, Kearney, Nebr	2 years, ending March 31, 1893. *d*			475	2,000	1,200	$600	
State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J	Oct. 31, 1891	Open	Boys	335	1,500	None	$420	Female teachers.

State Industrial School for Girls, Trenton, N. J	do	Open	Girls	75	1,000		$600	$300.
New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y	Sept. 30, 1891	Walled	Boys and men	1,204	3,500	1,000	None	None.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y	do	Walled	Both	500	3,500	2,000		
State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y	do	Walled	Both	782	2,500	1,800	Female department, $1,000; boys' primary, $720.	$300.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y	do	Walled	Both	2,355	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1890	Walled	Both	305	1,680	1,200	$600	
Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1891	Open	Girls	294	1,200		$400	8 at $300.
Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio	Nov. 15, 1891	Open	Boys	660	1,200	720	$400	
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.	2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1890.	Walled	Youths and girls	400	*a*5,000	*a*1,800	None	None.
Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza, Pa	Sept. 30, 1891	Open	Both	483	2,400	None	$800	None.
House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa	Dec. 31, 1891	Walled	Both	734	3,000	1,500	$1,000	$600.
Oaklawn School for Girls, Howard, R. I	do	Open	Girls	39	800			
Sockanosset School for Boys, Howard, R. I	do	Open	Boys	171	2,500	None		$180.
State Reform School, Plankinton, S. Dak	do	Open	Both	70	1,500		$600	
House of Correction and Reformatory, Gatesville, Tex.	do	Walled		147.5	1,800			
Vermont Reform School, Vergennes, Vt	June 30, 1891	Open	Both	90	1,200	500	$500	$250 and $200.
Wisconsin Industrial School, Milwaukee, Wis	Oct. 1, 1890	Open	Girls and small boys.	175	1,000	300	2 at $420, 1 at $300 and 1 at $240.	$276.
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis.	Mar. 1, 1892	Partly walled.	Boys	396	1,600.00	1,320	$240	None.
Total				17,357.51				

a Per annum. *b* And wife. *c* Members of Christian societies. *d* Estimated.

Comparative statement of forty-seven reformatory institutions throughout the United States, showing the character of same, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of institution.	Salaries of teachers.	Amount paid other employés.	Total salaries.	Food, groceries, etc.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Other items of maintenance.	Total maintenance.	Total expenditures.	Total employés.	Pro rata cost of each inmate per annum.
State Reform School, Meriden, Conn.	$300	$11,928.67	$19,128.67	$17,923.84	$4,448.20	$7,644.43	$27,897.16	$57,913.63	$77,042.30	40	$177.5168
Industrial School for Girls, Middletown, Conn.			9,580.91	8,874.74	3,090.30	2,867.41	21,513.95	36,376.40	45,957.31		211.7848
State Industrial School, Golden, Colo.	$600		19,248.30	13,867.30	3,714.82	2,963.93	30,907.08	47,739.21	66,987.51	17	230.9914
Ferris Industrial School, Wilmington, Del.	Assistant superintendent's wife acts.	300.00	2,102.00	2,438.89				6,290.00	8,392.00	6	197.84
Reform School of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.	2 at $660, 2 at $600, and 2 at $480.	5,751.07	12,771.07	10,006.75	648.24	3,193.24	13,952.15	27,800.38	40,572.05	37	a204.9093
State Reform School, Pontiac, Ill.	Male, $600; female, $300.		15,401.10	17,326.00	2,989.25	3,960.73	14,165.94	38,441.02	53,842.12	30	142.579
Indiana Reform School for Girls, Indianapolis, Ind.	$360	5,853.60	10,103.36	8,195.58	4,041.95	3,232.27	14,467.04	29,876.94	39,980.30	19	193.1415
Indiana Reform School for Boys, Plainfield Ind.	$360, $420, $480, $540, and $600.	(b)	18,136.61	22,448.44	5,890.55	5,721.85	13,802.55	47,863.39	66,000.00	38	121.547
State Industrial School for Boys, Eldora, Iowa.	$7,800	12,250.72	25,810.72	17,724.69	10,021.28	6,099.44	13,704.10	47,549.51	73,360.23	34	183.406
Iowa State Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellsville, Iowa.	$270c	a810.00	8,585.26	9,159.42	2,940.79	2,950.17	5,001.54	20,051.92	28,637.18	14	244.7622
State Reform School, Topeka, Kans.	$240	8,380.34	11,120.34	7,011.58	2,911.15	2,638.72	4,337.42	16,898.87	28,019.21	30	131.5456
Louisville Industrial School of Reform, Louisville, Ky.			10,371.92	10,363.76	2,749.87	2,526.60	8,998.23	24,638.46	35,010.38		118.0789
Boys' House of Refuge, New Orleans, La.	None	2,127.60	3,807.60	4,896.52	708.20	297.15	340.39	6,032.45	9,840.05	7	102.5005
State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth, Me.	$300	4,766.35	7,966.35		1,556.48	465.37		22,585.55	30,551.90	19	305.5188
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.	$150d	7,319.70	9,494.70	11,868.80	5,415.00	3,088.44	10,955.66	31,328.50	40,823.20	12	101.2982
House of Refuge, Baltimore, Md.	Male, $500; female, $300.		11,838.57	11,526.20	2,638.00	3,916.08	15,483.78	33,564.06	45,402.63		218.2819
House of Reformation, Cheltenham, Md.	5 at $300	3,780.00	6,640.00	8,000.00	2,800.00	1,400.00	4,674.33	16,874.33	23,514.33	18	87.0901
Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass.	None	63,507.43	69,007.43	47,278.39	10,194.98	11,810.57	37,139.49	106,423.43	175,430.86	90	231.4391
Reformatory institutions, Deer Island, Mass: House of Industry, House of Reformation, Truant School.	1 at $700, 3 at 500.	30,788.50	37,138.50	32,234.16	13,484.24	11,957.81	36,969.29	114,645.60	151,784.10	86	128.5217
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass.	$300	4,420.43	8,806.57	5,059.20	1,684.80	1,324.50	3,814.87	11,883.46	20,690.03		232.1461
State Primary School, Monson, Mass.	13 at 250, 2 at $360, 1 at $500, 1 at $540.	12,038.44	17,628.50	14,797.59	6,989.13	2,590.21	9,239.08	33,616.01	51,244.60	50	156.957
Lyman's School for Boys, Westboro', Mass.	6 at $300, 1 at $250.	11,709.80	16,832.30	9,428.35	2,077.39	4,058.60	14,138.28	25,644.52	42,476.88	43	212.3844
State Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian, Mich.	1 at $400, 2 a. $600, 6 at $300.	6,255.03	12,760.01	7,007.60	5,296.66	6,174.73	2,896.60	21,975.59	34,736.20	33	151.027
Reform School, Lansing, Mich.	Male, $700; female, $330.	12,525.68	16,225.68	14,431.77	6,545.33	6,811.76	52,336.81	96,351.35	112,577.03	412	224.257
Minnesota State Reform School, Red Wing, Minn.	$1,800	7,726.99	13,066.99	10,789.12	3,556.35	3,575.52	18,555.82	36,476.81	49,543.80	30	176.027

Minnesota State Reformatory, St. Cloud, Minn.	$220.19	13,036.72	17,256.91	8,319.02	3,694.50	3,862.06	14,824.76	30,700.34	47,957.25	32	355.2389
State Reform School, Boonville, Mo.	$600		9,360.00	4,649.03	1,482.48	1,791.37	18,588.68	26,481.56	35,841.56	18	358.4156
State Industrial School, Kearney, Nebr.	6 at $800, 1 at $600.		39,360.00	35,088.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	39,500.00	107,588.00	146,948.00		268.1533
State Reform School, Jamesburg, N. J.	Male, $480; female, $300.	14,115.96	18,315.96	10,817.81	5,371.90	3,875.02	20,610.14	40,674.87	55,990.83	45	167.1368
State Industrial School for Girls, Trenton, N. J.	$300	(e)	3,934.84	1,806.82	Made ..	749.77	6,590.39	8,316.16	12,301.00	11	164.0133
New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.	$2.50 to $5 a session. Supervisor of school, $1,000 and living.	600 to 1,800 yearly.	38,265.27	54,533.44	23,046.10	16,849.96	50,871.04	145,300.21	183,565.48	88	152.463
House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.			40,932.68	27,200.58	11,845.53	10,588.73	11,105.53	60,740.37	101,673.05		
State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.	25 females at $420	36,126.82	50,926.92	45,668.48	20,236.91	18,489.29	23,438.66	107,833.34	158,760.26	73	203.3461
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y.	(d)		61,735.77	108,737.50	11,687.69	4,291.31	85,396.70	270,113.20	331,848.97	124	243.022
Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio.	$1,910	13,406.17	18,805.17	13,513.30	5,262.75	3,574.16	16,248.37	38,598.58	57,343.75		124.1491
Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio.	8 at $300	600.00	10,666.10	9,769.93	2,899.98	4,496.93	13,436.98	30,513.82	47,179.92		188.0123
Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio.	12 females at $40.		24,158.33	34,100.60	Made...	6,352.90	33,459.22	73,912.82	98,071.15	44	160.4759
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.	$2,000	49,204.68	64,804.68	24,734.53	14,087.60	15,149.66	154,899.70	209,471.49	274,276.17		148.5911
Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza, Pa.	Male, $650; female, $420.	18,336.00	26,276.00	36,525.25	16,244.24	7,952.41	12,753.40	67,475.30	112,227.74	57	342.7702
House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa.	$360	28,883.27	42,693.27	31,655.29	5,486.66	9,167.76	58,600.61	104,910.32	147,603.59	101	232.4798
Oaklawn School for Girls, Howard, R. I.	Female, $300		2,042.28	1,177.61	252.37	474.93	380.81	2,326.72	4,369.00		201.0948
Sockanosset School for Boys, Howard, R. I.	Female, $300		12,066.44	7,508.40	3,947.03	4,563.83	10,234.29	26,253.55	38,319.99	26	150.0552
State Reform School, Plankinton, S. Dak.	1 female $360		5,000.00	7,000.00	(f)	1,300.00		8,300.00	13,300.00	14	224.0933
House of Correction and Reformatory, Gatesville, Tex.	2 at $360	4,290.00	6,810.00					7,500.00	14,310.00	17	190.00
Vermont Reform School, Vergennes, Vt.	3 at $400, $225, and $200.	3,005.44	5,809.44	2,778.77	992.59	1,037.59	5,814.15	11,223.10	17,032.54	16	97.017
Wisconsin Industrial School, Milwaukee, Wis.	2 at $320, 4 at $264.	1,500.00	7,334.77	7,536.40	2,218.89	2,934.58	461.44	13,151.31	20,486.08	24	189.25
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis.	3 males at $480, 2 females at $360, and 2 females at $360.	12,052.96	18,092.96	20,765.92	7,399.26	6,539.19	28,397.70	63,002.07	81,095.03	49	117.0033
Total			924,272.60	896,845.28	252,135.92	243,940.71	905,892.17	2,423,171.49	3,352,980.52		204.7855

Blank spaces indicate that the information could not be obtained. *Food and clothing included in same item. a Under the act of Congress all the moneys derived from labor of inmates must be covered into the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia. Under this law $2,717.64 was so deposited at the close of the fiscal year, making the actual cost to the United States and District of Columbia of maintaining the school $37,854.41 and the pro rata cost of each inmate $191.1838. b $25 to $60 per month c Per annum. d Members of Christian societies. e $30, $20, $18. f Clothing included under head of food.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED IN PUTTING INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

FORT HALL, IDAHO.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, March 6, 1892.

SIR: Acting upon the instructions contained in your communication of January 16 last (Education, 972, 1892), will say that I have followed out your instructions to the letter; and even went further than ordered, inasmuch as I have, after my police have failed, gone in person and taken quite a number of school children by force, which required considerable force, as I have been pounced upon on more than one occasion, where a test of strength followed. In one of these encounters I would certainly have been worsted, if not entirely used up, only for the prompt assistance of Joe Rainy, a half-breed policeman. As it was my clothes were torn, and it became necessary for me to choke a so-called chief into subjection. We, however, placed his children in school. But things are assuming a more serious aspect every day.

On the 27th ultimo I was informed by some of my Shoshone friends that five of the Bannack policemen had at a Bannack council promised the other members of the tribe that they would make no further effort to get Bannack school children. On learning these facts I called up the aforesaid five policemen and demanded that each of them should procure at least one Bannack school child by the following Saturday, and named as a penalty for their failure to do so their discharge from the force. Accordingly they were discharged yesterday, as they had made no effort to get the children. One of their number, who bears the title of "War Chief," requested me to write and tell you that no more Bannacks would act as policemen.

The Indians became quite excited and four of the Shoshone policemen resigned, whose places were taken by other members of the tribe, not, however, until I agreed that I would not insist on their taking Bannack children. I offered to place five members of the Bannack tribe on the force who would promise to get Bannack school children; none volunteered, and thus the matter stands to-day.

There are only twelve or fourteen full-blood Bannack children in the school, while there is at least three times that number suitable in their camps. The opposition does not all come from the Bannacks, however, as there are quite a number of Shoshones who are equally as bitter in their opposition to the school. Among them is a man who, I was told yesterday, has said he would "fix" me if I attempted to take his children, which means he would kill me. I am also reliably informed that others are indulging freely in like threats.

There are two Shoshone chiefs who have stood by me manfully and who deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to fill the school in the face of the taunts, jeers, and threats of many of the head men of both tribes. With a single exception, I have also been supported by the civilized and partially educated half-breeds here.

As matters now stand there are but two alternatives. Troops must be sent at once, or it must be admitted that the Bannacks with a few of their Shoshone followers are on top. I am not an alarmist and the last man to call for such help did I not fully realize the fact that the time is at hand when this wild and lawless element should be made to realize that they will not be allowed to oppose and sneer at orders given them by the United States Government. I think that one full company of infantry would be sufficient if they could be gotten here inside of twenty days, or before the snow is out of the surrounding hills. I believe further that their presence would be sufficient to accomplish the desired result without resorting to harsh measures.

While here some eighteen months since you told these people emphatically that they must send their children to school; that troops would be called, if necessary, to carry out your orders. Your letter of January 11 last reiterated what you had formerly told them. A backdown now would be a very serious thing to all parties interested.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Hall Agency, May 7, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions of April 11, I have made investigation of affairs at the Fort Hall training school.

First. The plant at the school is in good condition and when the repairs and improvements now making are completed the material conditions will be very favorable to good service.

* * * * * * *

Fully appreciating the necessity of increasing the attendance, I have coöperated with Agent Fisher in his efforts to induce the Fort Hall Indians to put their children in school.

Having carefully considered the situation and advised with Agent Fisher, I proceeded in accordance with your general instructions to special agents to call the Indians together in general council. I patiently explained the policy of the Government as to the education of their children; pointed out the advantages to their children and met their objections in such a manner as to remove them if possible. In addition to this, I went to the settlements on distant portions of the reservation, visited them in their homes, and exhausted argument in my efforts to secure their children for the school.

In every case I met positive refusal, accompanied with more or less of insolence.

Yesterday I went with Agent Fisher to the Blackfoot settlement to get children, and being positively refused, the police were ordered to gather the children up; upon which they all refused to obey orders and each and all resigned. When we went to the camp many of the worst Indians armed themselves and threatened to attack the police in case they attempted to take the children by force. Members of the tribe refused to serve as policemen unless assured that they will not be required to take school children by force. These same men are fearless when ordered to arrest even desperate criminals. It is not physical courage that they lack, but the moral courage to take the children against the protest of the parents and the sinister threats of the much feared medicine man, whose influence is always and strongly against the white man's innovations, more particularly the school.

Religious fanaticism is very general, as evidenced by the persistent dancing, the peculiar ceremonies, and the unusual amount of paint and charms displayed.

The medicine men predicted during the winter that great floods would destroy the whites, and curiously enough there have been unprecedented rains this spring, which has so emboldened the most fanatical that they are prepared to resist any efforts to stop the dances, extend farming operations, or to put their children in the school. The coming of the Indians' Messiah, according to the revelations of the medicine men, is conditioned upon the firm resistance to white man's ways. While I am of the opinion that only a few of the whole number would resort to violence, yet a great majority are dominated by the medicine men. Many of those whose children are in school seek to take them out, and no runaway is permitted to return to the school.

I am well satisfied that Agent Fisher discharged his whole duty in regard to filling the school—going to extreme lengths, involving himself in personal encounter. He impresses me as a conscientious officer, lacking neither energy nor interest in executing the Department orders.

There are at least one hundred and perhaps one hundred and twenty-five children in the camp that should be in the school; but so long as these people are in their present mood and under the influence of some dozen nonprogressive medicine men and would-be chiefs, Fort Hall school can not be recruited from this reservation. They openly declare their intention of taking their children from the school at the usual vacation time, and if this be done it will be almost impossible to get them back to school again.

In compliance with your request that I submit such recommendations as the conditions seem to warrant, I submit the following as the result of patient inquiry and close observation during the three weeks I have been on this reservation:

First. There are a few nonprogressive disturbers among these Indians, well known to the agent and agency employés, who should be arrested and removed from the reservation for a time, being allowed to return only on assurance of good behavior.

Second. The children of proper school age and in proper physical and mental condition should be promptly placed in school before the Indians scatter out among the mountains.

Third. To attempt this with the Indian police will result in failure and bloodshed.

REF0070325

Fourth. The simple presence of a sufficiently formidable military force at some point on the railroad in the vicinity of the agency would enable the agent to put the children in school and secure the disturbers referred to above without calling upon the military for any active service.

This opinion is based upon the fact that these people have a dread of conflict with the soldiers. They pretend to believe that the Government officers—inspectors, special agents, school supervisors, and the agent—are paid so much per child for putting children in the school. They say if "Washington" wished to put the children in school he would send soldiers. I am of the opinion that it would require the presence of soldiers—but only the presence—to bring these people into subjection. I make this recommendation reluctantly, but not the less earnestly, believing that it will forever settle such questions among these people and prepare the way for successfully carrying out the broader and more comprehensive plan for establishing them in the ways of progress and civilization.

As already suggested, proper action should be taken before they go off to the mountains for the summer.

My general report on this agency will be of a character to support the above recommendations.

Very respectfully,

J. A. LEONARD,
United States Special Indian Agent.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, June 16, 1892.

SIR: On March 11, 1892, I addressed you a communication inclosing a letter from S. G. Fisher, United States Indian agent at Fort Hall, Idaho, and recommended that his request for a company of troops be complied with. On May 17 I received from you a communication dated the 16th, inclosing a letter from the President dated the 9th, in which the President says:

> I do not like to resort to extreme measures in these cases, and hope that this matter can be successfully managed by the agent and his police. Of course, if the resistance to the authority of the agent continues I will reconsider the question.

Some time since I directed Special Agent Leonard, a man in whose judgment I have very great confidence, to proceed to Fort Hall, canvass the entire situation, and make to this office such recommendations as the circumstances seemed to require.

I inclose his report, dated Fort Hall, May 7, and beg leave to ask your attention to the situation as he finds it, and to his earnest recommendation that a company of soldiers be stationed near the agency for the moral effect which their presence will have upon these Indians. The statement of facts made by Agent Leonard, it seems to me, warrants fully his recommendation, and I have the honor to ask very earnestly that this matter be again laid before the President with the request that he order a company of soldiers to proceed at an early day and take station near the agency at Ross Fork, and that the commanding officer be instructed to coöperate with Agent Fisher in maintaining his authority in filling the school with children.

I dislike very much myself to resort to force, but when I know that these people are making so little progress and show such a determined effort to keep their children away from the only agency now available to promote their intelligence and prosperity, I would be unfaithful to my trust if I did not urge the use of all available means in behalf of these people.

You will observe that by your liberal indorsements this office has been able to put this school at Fort Hall into a most excellent condition, and it is now prepared to accommodate 200 pupils and to afford them not only a comfortable support, but the best of industrial instruction. One hundred of the children for whom the school has been specially developed are now kept away from it by their parents, who are under the influence of ignorant medicine men, who see in the growth of the school and extension of its influence a certain destruction of their own evil influence over this degraded people. Surely we can not allow this state of things to continue.

I do not believe that it will be necessary at all for the soldiers to lift a finger, and

that all that is needed is their simple presence in order that the Indians may understand that the orders of the agent appointed over them by the Government must be obeyed when he directs them to put their children in school where they can be fitted for intelligent citizenship.

Asking that the report of Agent Leonard be returned to the files of this office when no longer required, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TULALIP, WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Seattle, Wash., October 11, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in company with Agent Thornton, of Tulalip Agency, I visited the Lummi Indian Reservation, under authority of your office letter dated August 22, 1892, for the purpose of transferring the 13 Indian pupils, recommended under date of June 16, 1892, from the Lummi day school to the Salem Indian training school. On Monday, October 10, we endeavored to collect the pupils for transfer, but found that the Indians fiercely opposed it, and that the pupils had taken to the woods. During my visit to this school in June last, the pupils and most of the Indians were willing for the transfer to be made. In fact had the pupils been transferred at that time, at least twenty would have gone without opposition.

The cause of the present difficulty seems to be the result of the efforts of one J. B. Boulet, a Catholic priest, who makes periodical visits to the Lummi and Swinomish reservations. He had visited the Lummi Indians a few days previous to our arrival and there is no doubt gave them explicit instructions to resist this transfer to the utmost. While the Indians are silent on this subject, the teacher, Mr. Evans, informed Agent Thornton and myself that he heard Mr. Boulet say that he had instructed the Indians to stand firm in this matter, and not allow their children to be transferred.

Mr. Boulet also censured Mr. Evans, who is a Catholic, for favoring the transfer and attempted to intimidate him by intimating that he would forfeit his position and that Mr. Boulet would soon have a teacher there who would follow his instructions.

There is no doubt that Mr. Boulet has worked upon the religious sympathies and parental feelings of these Indians until they are determined to oppose this transfer to the utmost. The Lummi Indians were so intimidated by the leading Indians that they were utterly inefficient in the matter, and the children ordered transferred were so secreted in the dense forests and undergrowth of the reservation that it was impossible to find any of them.

Of the Indians leading this opposition Thomas Jefferson is the principal. He is, in my estimation, a dangerous man. The other is Henry Kwina. It is my opinion that they should be removed from the reservation and turned over to the military for insubordination and contempt. With the removal of these two leaders and the presence in Whatcom of a file of soldiers I think this transfer of pupils could be accomplished.

I would recommend that J. B. Boulet, Catholic priest, be debarred from the privilege of entering upon any portion of the several reservations embraced in the Tulalip Agency.

I do not know whether the Lummi Indians can be classed as citizens or not. Most of them have patents for their allotments but do not pay taxes.

I would say that Agent Thornton used his utmost powers to accomplish this transfer. He assures me that he is anxious to have the supremacy of the Government maintained at Lummi. I have furnished him with the main points contained in this letter, and he will report on the matter at once.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM T. LEEKE,
Supervisor of Education.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REF0070326

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Tulalip Agency, October 14, 1892.

SIR: Your attention is hereby respectfully called to the following statement of facts as regards the attitude of the Lummi Indians in relation to the transfer of children from the Lummi to the Salem school.

In June, 1892, Supervisor Leeke and myself went to Lummi to select pupils for proposed transfer, and at that time the names of thirteen children were duly submitted, all of whom were not only willing, but anxious to be sent to Salem, and consent was given freely by the parents of eight of the selected pupils to their being transferred after the parents and children were fully informed in every particular concerning the Salem school.

A large number of pupils not selected by the supervisor were also anxious to be sent to Salem; in fact, so popular was the idea with the children at Lummi that the day school teacher feared his school would be depopulated. Since the selection was made, and up to a month past, the chosen children frequently inquired of their teacher when they were to be taken, and were impatient on account of the delay.

About September 1, 1892, an entire change was noticed in the disposition of both children and parents as regards the transfer to the Salem school, and on inquiry it was found that J. B. Boulet, of New Whatcom, the Catholic priest in charge of the Lummi Mission, had strongly advised the Indians not to permit the Government to take their children from a school where they were under Catholic influence to one which is nonsectarian, and further told them that "the object of the Commissioner in ordering such transfer of children was to bring them under Protestant influence, and thereby make Protestants of them;" also to break up all Catholic schools, as well as schools where there are Catholic teachers (as is the case at Lummi). This priest told the Indians to stand firm, to refuse absolutely to allow their children to be taken from Lummi, and if they did so the Commissioner would be powerless in the matter, and unable to enforce his orders.

In connection with the attitude of J. B. Boulet in the premises, I beg leave to call your attention to the inclosed clipping, dated July 5, 1892, from the "New York Catholic News," and am advised that in the next issue of said paper, on or about the 22d instant, a further communication will appear from the same source.

The action of J. B. Boulet, as well as his letter inclosed herewith, brough forth a remonstrance from the Lummi teacher, who, though a Roman Catholic, in no way permits his religion to interfere with his duty as a Government employé, and by such he incurred the displeasure of his spiritual adviser, who informed him that "on the change of administration about to take place he would see to it that the teacher of the Lummi school was one who would be in sympathy with the church and would further its interests and desire as regards the education of its children."

As a result of the outrageous and treasonable interference of this foreign missionary the supervisor of education, William T. Leeke, and I were unable to get a single pupil for the Salem school from Lummi when there on the 9th instant, and I found the condition of affairs as regards transfer of children to be as follows: There was but one of the pupils previously recommended for transfer in the schoolhouse when Mr. Leeke began to talk to parents and children on the subject, and in a short time this one disappeared and could not be found.

When we desired to see the selected pupils it was not possible to find one of them, and at that point I requested assistance from the judges and police to get the children, and effort was made to obtain special police for the emergency. The judges refused absolutely to help us and did all in their power to hinder us in our work. The police, though seemingly willing to do as they were told, had evidently been intimidated and were of no service, and it was impossible to get an Indian to act as special policeman.

Being unable to accomplish anything I addressed the judges, police, and people and patiently and clearly explained the situation to them, the character and conduct of the Salem school, the object and desires of the Government as regards the transfer, the benefits to be derived from such and, in short, used every effort to gain their confidence and consent and get their assistance; but they were obdurate, sullen, and not to be moved one iota from their position. I then told them they were doing a most serious thing in refusing to obey the orders of the Government; that I would be obliged to report their action to the Commissioner, and that it was possible he might send soldiers to make them obey and respect the commands of the United States and its officials, but all to no avail, as they were no more amenable to threats of force than to reason and argument.

Henry Quinagh, former chief of the Lummis, a man of great influence with the people, using no English, and with more sympathy with old Indian habits and customs than with white civilization, a devout but narrow-minded Catholic, is completely under the control of the priest and is simply his mouthpiece. What the priest commands he does, and such advice as he in turn gives his people they follow implicitly. J. B. Boulet is primarily the cause of the present difficulty, and through Henry Quinagh he has been able to put the Lummi Indians in a defiant attitude toward the Government. The influence of Henry Quinagh is detrimental, as he is opposed to the civilizing policy of the Indian Office, and he is too old and too bigoted for a possible change of opinion or attitude.

Thomas Jefferson, a policeman recently discharged for neglect of duty and insubordination, ambitious, unprincipled and bright, though uneducated, is also a man of influence with the people, is a devout Catholic, and opposed to the transfer of children. He is an unmanageable, dangerous Indian, feared by the others and by the Government employés. On the slighest pretext he interferes with the conduct of the Lummi school, going so far as to enter the schoolroom and intimidate the teacher. He likewise interferes with the court, and his evil influence and presence is an actual source of trouble and a possible source of danger. He openly defies us as representatives of the Government before all the people and dared us to take his children to the Salem school.

In view of the above facts I have the honor to respectfully and strongly recommend:

(1) That J. B. Boulet be denied the right to set foot on any reservation of this agency.

(2) That a detatchment of United States troops be sent to Lummi to assist me in carrying out the orders of the Department and in upholding the dignity of the United States.

(3) That Henry Quinagh and Thomas Jefferson be sent to a military prison for such time as all circumstances of the case warrant.

In connection with, and as further reason for the several recommendations above made, I would state as regards the first that so long as J. B. Boulet is in a position to incite the Indians to disobedience there can be no harmony in the relations of this office with such Indians, nor can I enforce the orders of the Indian Office when said orders are supposed by J. B. Boulet to be antagonistic to the interests and influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

As to the second, I am of the opinion that the situation requires strong measures to make the Lummis respect the Government of the United States, and if they are not at this time forced to obey the order of the Indian Office in regard to the transfer of children, the representative of the Government, as such, will be unable to command respect. His orders and advice will but be treated with open contempt, and the progress of the civilization of all the Indians connected with this agency will be greatly retarded if indeed it does not receive a blow fatal to the desire of the Government of an eventual complete emancipation and civilization of these people. Should the Lummi Indians at this juncture succeed in evading the law and order of the Indian Office, it will in no time be known to every Indian connected with this agency, and should they care to refuse to send children to the Tulalip school, which they are quite likely to do, it will be impossible for me to fill said school.

The presence of Quinagh and Jefferson is a menace to all on the Lummi Reservation. After the attitude assumed by them toward the representatives of the Government, an example should be made of them for the general good of the Indians and in the interest of law and order, obedience and civilization. I am of the opinion that it is neither safe nor advisable for either of these Indians to be at large, and it being impossible for me to imprison them at Lummi or Tulalip, I would earnestly request that my recommendation in this matter particularly be followed as soon as practicable.

In the event of sending United States troops to Whatcom, or the Indians in question to prison, I would request that I be advised of the action of the Department in sufficient time for me to send the Tulalip police to Lummi and thereby prevent the escape of said Indians and children from the reservation.

Henry Quinagh, Thomas Jefferson, and a number of the parents of the school children hold patents to their land on the reservation, but in no instance have they been taxed.

I would call your attention to the report of Supervisor Leeke, dated October 12 1892, on the subject-matter of this communication.

Very respectfully,

C. C. THORNTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*

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MORE OF MORGAN'S WORK.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH., *July 5, 1892.*

EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC NEWS:

The Lummi Indians, whom I visit every six weeks or so, have a large day school, averaging more than eighty boys and girls, and taught by a capable Catholic teacher. An inspector visited said school last week, and said that in July 15 of the largest pupils of this school would be taken away and sent to an Oregon Indian industrial training school, which is far from being in the odor of sanctity. Morals are said to be very low in that school; too much freedom among the sexes and followed by many breaches against chastity. Graduates of this school are generally proud, haughty—polished heathens. The Lummi Indians, being all good practical Catholics, are not willing to let their children go to their inevitable perdition. They are threatened with force to take their children away, and they do not know what to do. I think the Government, or rather Preacher Morgan, wants to excite these peaceful and industrious Indians to resistance in order to have a pretext to open this much coveted reservation to the surrounding greedy whites.

Last fall a drunken white man was supposed to be killed by an Indian from his reservation. The Indian was tried, but could not be convicted. When the Indian was allowed his freedom the whites tried to kill him, and he had to leave his home to save his life. He tried to come home lately, but he was again hunted by the whites and had again to flee for life. In the meantime I understand that a numerously signed petition was sent to the Indian authorities in Washington, D. C., to either prevent the Indians from leaving their reservation, or to drive them away from it. So if Morgan can manage to have the Indians resist this brutal order of taking away the children by force from their parents, it will be a plausible pretext to either exile or exterminate these good, peaceable Indians. I can not see how any power on earth can has a right to take away children from their parents when they have a good school where they can be made to become good Christians and useful members of society. But I suppose these poor Indians have no rights that Morgan should respect. He has might and brute force on his side, and that is all he requires.

Consequently I do not see how consistent Catholics can so stultify themselves as to cast their votes to continue Morgan's brutal, bigoted rule for four years more. If the rascals are not ignominiously turned out from power this fall there will not be an Indian child left in a Catholic school four years hence.

Then, Mr. Editor, agitate the Indian school question in season and out of season in your able paper, till every Catholic is obliged for very shame to cast out the incubus represented by Morgan and his clique. Write one of your forcible editorials on the above subject and urgently request all Catholic papers to spread it broadcast over the land (before the November elections).

Yours, most respectfully,

REV. J. B. BOULET.

NAVAJO, ARIZONA.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Navajo Agency, N. Mex., November 2, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my telegram dated Round Rock, October 30, 1892, I herewith submit the following particulars regarding my recent trouble with the Navajoes:

Being desirous to fill my agency school with Navajo children, and considering the fact that that part of the reservation lying in the vicinity of Round Rock had not contributed any children to the school, it appeared to be the best and most proper district to visit. In company with Chee, who owns a large store at Round Rock, seven police, my interpreter, and the industrial teacher, we arrived at Tse-a-lee, a point about 50 miles north of the agency. Here I divided my force into three parties, sending two police into the Carrizo Mountain district. My interpreter and a judge of the court of Indian offenses, with a guide to point out the hogans, left for Cañon de Chelly: while myself with the remainder of the party proceeded to Round Rock.

From my Carrizo Mountain division it appears that Black Horse had learned that I was at Round Rock for the purpose of procuring twenty-five or thirty children, which had been promised me by the friendly Navajoes of this vicinity. He immediately collected his band of outlaws and proceeded to Round Rock to oppose me in my intentions. After he arrived I went into council with him and his followers. In this council I made him every fair and honorable promise as to the treatment and attention which would be given these children. I also reminded him and his people what had been done by the Government for the Navajo Indians, and how he and his faction by their conduct were abusing the confidence that had been placed in them by the Government in its greatness in granting them full pardon for all past offenses, when from starvation they were compelled to surrender as prisoners of war in 1862 and 1863. I spoke at length on what was being done in the way of education of their children, and for their own advancement, and assured them to what their opposition would lead and the punishment that would surely follow if they disregarded my instructions and the wish of the Department. But he was obstinate, and demanded that the children be turned over to him, and refused to compromise in any way.

The result was that after he had threatened to kill me and my followers if I didn't comply with certain very unreasonable demands, such as "closing down the school," "to make no further arrests on the reservation," "to wipe out the entire Indian work, wanted nothing to do with the Government, agent or anyone else, wanted no houses built nor any tools, implements, in fact no trader's store on the reservation," and even "to abandon the agency entirely," and would prevent any Navajoes in his district or any other portion of the reservation from sending children to school, he worked on his followers to such an extent that they rushed on me and very viciously overpowered me and removed me from the building in which the council was held. Here they continued their violence on my person. The trader Chee and his clerk, Mr. Hubbell, succeeded in tearing me away from them and getting me on the inside of the trader's store again.

The doors and windows were immediately barricaded and all possible preparations were made for a defense in case of an attack on the building. The wildest excitement prevailed among Black Horse's band on the outside. In our then present condition, with only a handful of men, and no more than 50 rounds of ammunition for two Winchester rifles, two revolvers, then add to this their crazed and defiant yells of "kill the agent," "kill all of the d——," "don't leave one to tell the tale," with such like threats, had a tendency to place a very unsatisfactory and alarming phase to our situation. Had it not been for a policeman making good his escape on the first outbreak and reporting to Lieut. Brown, who was then stationed at Tse-a-lee, a point about 25 miles south of us, and the impossibility which a hard continuous rain made for setting the building on fire from the outside, there would not have been the slightest chance for one of us escaping with our lives. The Indians were frantic, and chided themselves for not having killed me and the rest of the party when they had the opportunity. We were subjected to this very uncertain suspense for nearly thirty-six hours, with the Indians continuing their threats throughout the entire time. I was compelled to make all sorts of promises to this gang of thieves and murderers in order to partially pacify them.

Our condition was very critical at the arrival of Lieut. Brown and his ten men, who had delayed for the report of a courier which he had dispatched us to learn whether or not our condition was alarming and needed assistance. The arrival of his party had the desired effect. Black Horse then requested that no troops be sent in his section, but Lieut. Brown told him he could not say as to what would be done in this matter by Gen. McCook, but gave him to understand that the offense of which he and his followers were guilty was a very grave one, that of assaulting a United States officer.

So the trouble was settled for the present, having suffered no further personal injury than a broken nose and a bruised body for myself and dangerous head wounds inflicted by clubs on the person of one of my most faithful policemen.

However, the most vital point in connection was my entire forfeiture of the purpose intended to this renegade Indian and his band of followers. In the procuring of these thirty-four children I had the support of all the best and leading Indians, among them being Chee, Char-lot-si, Isch-ble-clan-ny, and Be-kud-dy, all the above-named Indians being Government officers at this agency. If I am not supported in this matter, and compelled to leave this rebuke go unpunished, it will indefinitely retard the school work among the Navajoes.

And now, in view of the perilous condition of affairs at Round Rock, and the danger which both life and property is subjected to, I have recommended to the post commander at Fort Wingate that a detachment of ten or fifteen men, equipped with subsistence sufficient at least to hold them over the winter, be stationed at Round Rock; and have further requested that at least one company be stationed at this agency for protection. Desiring to exhaust all reasonable means before going to extremes, I have sent a messenger to Black Horse and those implicated in this fracas, requesting that they come to the agency. If they refuse to come, I then respectfully recommend their removal from the reservation and confinement in some military prison some distance from the Navajo country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID L. SHIPLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PUEBLOS, NEW MEXICO.

THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1891.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 31st of March last relative to the renewal of this bureau's contract for conducting St. Catherine's Industrial School, Santa Fé, N. Mex., in which you propound certain interrogatories in reference to the same, I have the honor to file herewith copy of a letter, dated the 16th ultimo, from Most Rev. J. B. Salpointe, Archbishop of Santa Fé, under whose immediate charge the school is, wherein are given answers to each of your interrogatories, which, in the opinion of this bureau, are satisfactory and make it incumbent upon you to sign the contract in question.

Very respectfully,

P. L. CHAPPELLE,
Vice-President.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *April 16, 1891.*

VERY REVEREND DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th inst., inclosing copy of a letter addressed to you by Commissioner Morgan in regard to St. Catherine's School, I received in due course. In compliance with your request, I herewith reply to the interrogatories addressed to you by the honorable Commissioner.

Query No. 1. "When I visited the institution last fall, I found that there was an entire lack of facilities for industrial training such as is required by the contract. Will you tell me whether this defect has been remedied? If so, how?"

Answer. In the first place, I beg leave to say that when Mr. Morgan visited St. Catherine's School, we had no contract with the Government to oblige us to conduct the institution in any particular manner. Still, when the Commissioner made his visit, there was at St. Catherine's a carpenter, John Dixon, alias Juan Pancho, a native from the Cochito Pueblo, who had spent a number of years at Carlisle, speaks good English, and knows his trade well enough to teach it. The man has been replaced since January 1 of this year by Juan Domingo Archuleta, one of our pupils, who has been working at the trade for three years in the institution.

There was also at the same time Frank Ortiz as farmer, but actually working as teamster, the season not allowing any agriculture as yet. Now, instead of one farmer for the benefit of the Indians I have two, namely, Marion Valery and Paul Bobin, both experienced gardeners and farmers, who, since the beginning of last month, are in charge of the "Villa Pinteresca," my country place, and ready to teach any number of Indians I may send to them. I expended a large amount of money on said property last year in order to secure water for irrigating purposes and to make it a model farm. There our St. Catherine's pupils were trained at gardening last summer. This year they ought to be there already, but having no contract with the Government for the school and no means of our own to start the work with reasonable hope of success, we had to wait for better chances. As you know, the farm lies about three miles north of St. Catherine's, and the distance makes it necessary to have there a supplementary house for lodging, feeding, and schooling eight or ten boys at a time, those to be replaced by others week after week. This was practical last year, but required an expense that, under the present circumstances, I felt unable to assume.

In regard to tailoring work, as far as sewing and mending are concerned, it has been going on in the institution for such of the boys as have desired to apply themselves to it.

All this could have been explained and shown to Mr. Morgan had he asked for it, but he did not. Had he visited the workshops adjoining the institution he would have seen that there are also ample facilities for blacksmithing and weaving, if we had the means to have those trades taught now as they were when we had a contract for the school. Has now Mr. Morgan any right to find fault with St. Catherine's for not teaching a number of trades, when he is the man who prevented it by refusing to sign the contract as it was before?

Query No. 2. "At that time the matron of the institution spoke no English, but only Spanish, which was the common language of communication with the pupils. Among themselves the pupils spoke little or no English. Will you tell me what has been done in regard to this?"

Answer. At that time the matron of the institution was Mrs. King, the one who received Mr. Morgan at St. Catherine's, and she speaks no other language but the English. The honorable Commissioner does not tell the truth here, and in proof of it I have only to say that, on his own recommendation, the same lady has been since appointed to the Santa Clara Pueblo school as Government teacher.

"Among themselves the pupils spoke little or no English." This is a gratuitous assertion on the part of Commissioner Morgan, because he had no opportunity of ascertaining what kind of language the pupils spoke among themselves. As the Commissioner had not announced his visit, it happened that when he made his appearance at St. Catherine's the pupils were enjoying a vacation day, and that one-half of their number at least had been permitted to go to a feast at the Tesuque Pueblo, about 9 miles distant. There were twenty-five or thirty around the house, and those could have been gathered in a very short time by the ringing of the bell, but the Commissioner was in a great hurry and contented himself with going hastily through the different rooms of the main building. He found two of the pupils studying in one of the class rooms, and asked of them to read a few sentences from the book they had in their hands, put them some indifferent questions, and that is all he saw of the pupils of St. Catherine's.

Among themselves and out of the surveillance of their directors or teachers, boys of the same tribe may use occasionally their native language, and this is very natural, as Mr. Morgan can suppose it: but the fact is, that either in the schoolroom or anywhere else, when under the eyes of their instructors, they do not use any but the English language. As to their proficiency in the use of this tongue, it is recognized that when they are once started they progress as much as children of any other nationality. In proof of it I would refer to the testimony of Mr. McKean, a special Government agent for Indian depredation claims, who about four weeks ago, in company with a Government land agent, whose name I can not recall now, spent one morning in St. Catherine's classrooms, and manifested his astonishment at the standing of the pupils in the different grades. The same, if necessary, can be certified to by the president of St. Michael's College, this city, and many other competent persons who assisted at a public examination of the pupils of St. Catherine's on the 11th of March last. You must have received copy of the Santa Fé Sun, expressing an opinion about the said examination. Those who spoke of what they have seen can tell the truth. Mr. Morgan speaks of what he has not seen, and this is the reason why what he says is not true.

Query No. 3. "There were no facilities for heating the dining room, which was consequently cold, cheerless, and unhealthy. What has been done to remedy this?"

Answer. There were, as there have always been, facilities for heating the dining room; but the case is that this room receives heat enough from the adjoining kitchen without requiring any special heating apparatus in it. Otherwise the room is far from being cheerless and unhealthy, owing to its exposure to the morning sun, and nobody, up to this date, has complained about it. Indeed thus far, although epidemic diseases were not wanting in several parts of the country, the inmates of St. Catherine's have enjoyed the blessing of good health, as can be certified by Drs. Longwill and Sloan, who are the physicians of the institution.

No. 4. "Your attention is invited to the fact that the Government school at Santa Fé, established by act of Congress prior to the present administration, is now complete, in successful operation, and prepared to accommodate comfortably and properly train all the pupils now at St. Catherine's."

Answer. To this communication made to you by Mr. Morgan, I would beg leave to answer by some questions, viz: (1) Does the honorable Commissioner think that when a contract was given by the Government to the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for conducting St. Catherine's Institution this contract was subject to the establishment of a Government school at Santa Fé? No condition of the kind was expressed in said contract, and really at that time, although the sum of $25,000 had been appropriated by Congress for the building of an Indian school at Santa Fé, nobody knew whether or not such institution could be established, owing to the difficulty of finding for it a location such as was required by the Government. (2) Was the Government school intended for the Pueblo Indians? If so, it was not only a mistake but a wrong calculation, because the Pueblo Indians, being Catholics, do not want any but Catholic schools for the education of their children. (3) Now, after five years of hard work, among difficulties of all kinds to get pupils, after incurring the expense of putting up large and commodious buildings for our institution, and when this institution is working successfully and is patronized by the Indians themselves, is it just and right

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that it should be broken up by the Indian Commissioner solely for the purpose of securing pupils for the Government school?

"The Government school at Santa Fé is now complete," says Mr. Morgan. I think it is. "In successful operation." This can be said and believed in Washington, but for your information I will say that this is not believed here in Santa Fé, and for many reasons: (1) It is known here that it is only with great difficulty that the managers of that school can procure here and there a few pupils, who, when brought here, take the first opportunity to run away. (2) That the pupils are not taken care of properly at night, as some of them have been found in and put out of bad houses by Deputy Sheriff Perfecto Gonzales. (3) It is only a couple of weeks ago that one of the officers of the Government school informed me that all their efforts to get pupils from the pueblos were of no avail. He told us that they had actually only thirty or thirty-two pupils, counting men, women, and children of three Indian families they have as pupils and ten Apaches who were sent to the school by superior authority. Really, if Mr. Morgan knows how things go on now in the Santa Fé Government school he is very indulgent, to say the least, in saying that it is now in successful operation.

In closing, the Commissioner plainly states that he will be unwilling to sign a new contract for St. Catherine's School until after the Government school is filled. Then he goes on to say:

If those in charge of St. Catherine School, instead of opposing the Government school, will, in connection with the priests in the pueblos, cooperate with the Government heartily, there will be no difficulty whatever in filling the Government school to its utmost capacity and also filling St. Catherine's.

These few words involve two different things: (1) That those in charge of St. Catherine's and the priests in the pueblos are opposing the Government school at Santa Fé, and (2) that if they repent and work for the filling of the Government school at the expense of St. Catherine's, then the Commissioner will be benevolent enough to sign a contract in behalf of this last one.

To the first, I have to say that neither those in charge of St. Catherine's nor the priests in the pueblos have made any direct opposition to the Government school. Had they done so, the Government institution would not have a single pupil from the pueblos, except those who are there now for the sake of a livelihood, like the three Indian families I have spoken of who are there as pupils and with a salary at the same time. We do not attack; we are the attacked in the war Mr. Morgan is waging against the religion of our Pueblo Indians, and what we are doing is only to protect the rights of those Indians as regards their faith and that of their children.

The Government teachers are daily canvassing the pueblos with the Indian agent, trying to get pupils through intimidation, telling the Indians that they must not expect protection from the Government if they do not send their children to the Santa Fé Government school. In fact, under this pretext, the agent has already refused to act for the Indians of Taos, San Juan, and San Ildefonso, in the difficulties they have with their neighbors for the quiet possession of their lands. As an example of the dealings of the Government officers here with the Indians, I subjoin a letter just received by Father Antonio, the superintendent of St. Catherine's School, from the Santo Domingo Indians.

Harassed and frightened by the menaces of these men, speaking in the name of the Government, the Indians come to us and ask if really they will be punished for not sending their children to schools which they consider as opposed to their religious convictions. Of course our answer is that the Government has neither the right nor the intention to interfere with their religion, and that they must pay no attention to the threats of subalterns, whose position depends upon the success they may have in the proselytizing work committed to their care. Is that opposing the Government institutions? Not directly, indeed, but on account of the religious principles therein taught, which principles are in opposition to the religion the Indians have professed for over two centuries and which they earnestly wish to be the religion of their children.

Second. If those in charge of St. Catherine's and the priests in the Pueblos were willing to work, collecting pupils for the Santa Fé Government school, this being filled to its utmost, Commissioner Morgan would be inclined to sign a contract for St. Catherine's. In other words, if we were willing to give to Mr. Morgan what we have got at the price of several years of hard work, he would have the kindness to give us a chance to commence again. Evidently, the Commissioner is not aware of the motives by which we are actuated in our action in regard to the Indians. He ignores the fact that it is through conviction that we work for their interest, either material or spiritual, and that no promise, no matter how advantageous it may be, will induce us to fail to our conscience and duty.

In my opinion, as long as the Santa Fé Government school is intended for the education of the Pueblo Indians, it will be a failure. The Catholic Indians do not want it, and it is only by dint of money and menaces that some may be induced to avail themselves of it. If the Commissioner really desires the education of the Indians, why does he not try to get pupils from the Moquis, the Navajoes, and other tribes which have no schools, instead of turning his efforts towards the destruction of institutions already established and in successful operation in the Pueblos? It may be that the intentions of Mr. Morgan are right, but, taking things as they are, his action in regard to our schools looks, in the opinion of all fair-minded people, as a religious persecution.

It is difficult, I know, to collect pupils from the tribes I have just mentioned, but it is not impossible. It is only a question of time and persevering efforts, just as it has been for us to get pupils from the Pueblos for St. Catherine's and for Bernalillo.

Yours, truly,

J. B. SALPOINTE,
Archbishop of Santa Fé.

Very Rev. J. A. STEPHAN,
Director Bureau Catholic Indian Missions, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

SANTO DOMINGO, *April 16, 1891.*

MY DEAR SIR: To day, without expecting him, Agent Segura arrived here, accompanied by a Mr. McCarthy, and immediately ordered me to call a meeting of all the Mayores of the Pueblo. He declared to us that he came here to prove to us that we were obliged to send our children to Santa Fé to the Government school.

We then told him we had a school here, and that we had some children at the bishop's school in Santa Fé. Segura then became angry and said that that school was established by the bishop and not by the Government, and he told us that as we did not wish to comply with his orders that he was going to abandon us, and that he would not do anything for us in whatever circumstances we might need his services. He then left, very much displeased.

Now we don't know what to think of that, and we desire to get some instruction from you. In case the agent's threats prove to be effective, and in case that we should have need of his services, to whom should we apply for assistance in our grievances?

Waiting for a prompt answer,
Your friends,

JOSÉ ATENCIO CALABASA, *Governor,*
And the Mayores.

Rev. Father ANTONIO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, July 31, 1891.

DEAR SIR: On the 9th of May, 1891, Rev. P. L. Chappelle, vice president of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, transmitted to this office your communication of April 16, 1891, addressed to Very Rev. J. A. Stephan, director Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.

I have read and re-read this communication, and beg leave to ask that you will re-read the office copy of the same, which undoubtedly you retained. I can hardly bring myself to the conclusion that you intended to write just such a letter, or that you will, on reviewing it, still insist upon the positions there taken by you.

Let me in all kindliness ask your attention to the misapprehension which runs through the entire communication regarding myself and my motives.

On page 2 you accuse me of telling an untruth, having reference to the statement which I made that the "matron of the institution spoke no English, but only Spanish." I understood from Mrs. King, who made the statement to me in the hotel in Santa Fé, that she, Mrs. King, was seamstress, if I remember rightly, and that the person to whom she alluded as speaking no English was matron. I still think I was correctly informed.

On page 3, with reference to my statement that the "pupils speak little or no English" you say, "This is a gratuitous assertion on the part of Commissioner Morgan." I reply that the statement was made upon the testimony of Mrs. King, whose word I had no reason whatever to doubt.

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On page 4 you dispute my statement point blank with reference to facilities for heating the dining room. I asked Father Jouvenceau what facilities he had for heating the dining room and he replied, "None," *and I certainly saw none in* the room. Your statement that the room can be heated from the adjoining kitchen I do not regard as meeting the criticism at all.

On page 6 you assert, "We do not attack; we are the attacked in the war Mr. Morgan is waging against the religion of our Pueblo Indians." And elsewhere in your communication you assume apparently that the object of the Government in establishing national schools among the Pueblos is to destroy the Catholic faith of the Indians, and therefore I, in carrying out that policy, am bent upon religious persecution.

I hardly know how to reply to a statement of this kind. I certainly would have supposed that you understood that the public-school system of the country is designed primarily for the preparation of children for the duties of citizenship, and it is no part of the work of the public-school system to propagate any particular creed. If the work done in these public schools interferes with the faith of any of the pupils, whether Protestant or Catholic, it is incidental and constitutes no part of the work of these institutions.

To reiterate what I have already said, the object of the Government and of those charged with the administration of Indian education by means of public schools is not in any sense to interfere with the religious belief of the pupils for whom the school is established, and your assumption that in carrying out the work of establishing Government schools and rendering the whole Government system efficient I am aiming at the destruction of the faith of Catholics is entirely without foundation and without reason.

Let us now ask your attention especially to the statement made by you on page 5, namely:

> Was the Government school (at Santa Fé) intended for Pueblo Indians? If so, it was not only a mistake but a wrong calculation, because Pueblo Indians, being Catholics, do not want any but Catholic schools for the education of their children.

This presents in very striking words the whole matter of controversy between you, as the representative of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as the representative of the Government. You assume that the Pueblo Indians are Catholics, and that they do not wish any but Catholic schools, and that the establishment of a Government school among them is not only distasteful to them but does them great wrong.

Father Jouvenceau, when here the other day, in answer to my question as to whether he had used any influence against the Government school, replied in substance, "No, Mr. Commissioner, not directly; I have simply said, when I have visited the Pueblos, to the Indians, 'You are Catholics and mine is a Catholic school, and you ought to send your children to my school.'"

This same doctrine, if I correctly interpret it, runs through the whole of your communication on which I am now commenting.

It would seem from this that you can not find it consistent with your position to coöperate with the Government in the establishing and maintenance of Government schools for the Pueblo Indians. On the other hand, you seem to feel that it is obligatory upon you, as a good Catholic and as an archbishop charged with the spiritual welfare of these Pueblo Indians, to oppose, in the interests of religion, any and all efforts towards the establishment and maintenance of Government schools within your diocese.

I will not at the present time argue with you as to your rights and privileges and duty as a churchman to use your influence with your own parishioners in advising and controlling them with reference to the education of their children. I will not even raise the point how far you are at liberty as an American citizen to oppose, directly or indirectly, the work of the United States Government when it is attempting to establish for these people a system of schools which shall prepare them in future for the duties of citizenship. I ask your attention in passing, however, to the fact that the training which these people have had in the past has utterly failed to fit them for the demands made upon them by the exigencies of modern life, and that unless something is done speedily in the way of improving the education of the young, especially in giving them an industrial training, they must continue, as they have long been, in a semilethargic condition, making little progress in civilization, and more and more threatened with disaster from the stronger civilization that is surging about them.

I come farther now to a point to which I wish to ask your very special consideration, and it is this: If the St. Catherine's school and the other schools that have been carried on under contract with the Government are strictly Catholic schools, designed for the propagation of the Catholic faith, I do not quite see

on what ground you can ask that they be supported by public funds. I do not believe that it is the work of the National Government, under any conceivable circumstances, to support out of public moneys an institution, of whatever nature, which has for its limited aim the propagation of any sectarian creed. And if your schools are designed for that, and if you appeal to the Indians to patronize them, and to patronize them exclusively on the ground that they are distinctively Catholic, and that they are in so far antagonistic to the Government schools, then I think you ought in consistency to appeal to your own people for charitable contributions for the sustaining of these schools as missionary enterprises, and that you should withdraw at once all claim upon the Government for public funds for the carrying on of this church work.

But I go farther, and I submit that in so far as you are receiving from the public Treasury public moneys for the support of distinctly mission or church schools, having for their specific aim the propagation of your particular creed, you are debarred from any active opposition, direct or indirect, to the broader work attempted for these Indians by the Government. If the schools that you are maintaining at Government expense are to be used as agencies against the Government which supports them, and for the hindrance of the work of the Government in its own schools, then I think that any fair-minded man would say that the Government, simply in self-defense, will be obliged to withdraw from those schools every dollar contributed for their support. It certainly is asking a great deal to solicit aid from the Government for mission work, and it goes entirely beyond the bounds of reason when the institutions thus supported are turned as agencies against the Government to hinder or prevent the work in which it is engaged.

I submit to you these propositions:

First. The Government of the United States has entered upon the work of establishing and maintaining a system of Government schools for the education of the Indians, and these schools are being pushed with energy and the Government is committed to their defense.

Second. That the Government not only has the right to do this but is under strong obligations to do it.

Third. That the Government will protect these institutions against any unwarranted interference with their work and it can not be expected that the Government will quietly allow the enemies of these national institutions to interfere with their work without interposing an objection and, if necessary, a protecting arm.

Fourth. It is not to be expected that the Government will pay out of the national Treasury for the establishing and maintaining of institutions of any kind in the Indian country, when it is boldly avowed by those having these institutions in charge that they have the exclusive right to that work, and that they look with disfavor upon the work of the Government in national schools, and that they are to determine (1) the legitimate work of the Government institutions, and (2) what means they will regard as fair for interfering with the operation of these national institutions.

On July 7 I went out of my way somewhat to address you a kindly letter, asking your attention to some of these points, and requesting from you a statement of your views in order that I might find, if possible, some common ground on which we could stand in the prosecution of the work of education of the Pueblo Indians. To this communication I have received no reply.

On July 6 I forwarded to the Indian agent at Santa Fé, Jose Segura, contracts in quintuplicate for 50 pupils for the year to come at St. Catherine's school. Under date of July 14 the agent returned these contracts to me with the statement:

> I presented the contract made in quintuplicate for St. Catherine's Industrial Boarding School to Bishop Salpointe, who has control of the school above mentioned, and he said he could not sign the contract for the reason of so small an average being allowed; that he would communicate with the honorable Commissioner direct and further explain why the average allowed as per the contract is not sufficient.

On July 17 Father Antonio Jouvenceau filed in this office a communication asking for 100 pupils for the year to come, in which he stated:

> Fourth. That the authorities of St. Catherine's school will use no unfair means to weaken the legitimate efficiency of the Dawes Institute.

The above statement, quoted from the communication of Father Jouvenceau, is not at all satisfactory to me. If he is to define what is meant by "unfair means," and especially if he is to define what he regards as the "legitimate efficiency of the Dawes Institute," in the line of your statement that the Dawes Institute has no right to exist, because you assume it to be antagonistic to the faith of the Indians, then of course it could not be otherwise than that there

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should be constant friction between the St. Catherine's school and the Dawes Institute, and between those engaged in the Government service and those engaged in the service of your church schools.

I wish to ask your attention once more to the almost entire lack of proper facilities for industrial education at St. Catherine's. The evidence on this, submitted by inspectors and special agents, confirmed by the observation of the Assistant Commissioner and myself, is conclusive. And besides this, in a conference between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the vice-president and secretary of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions it was admitted that the facilities for industrial training had not been good, and that the bureau had not fulfilled its contract with the Government in that respect.

I have written this not with the view of provoking controversy, not with the view of stirring up feeling, not with the view of embarrassing you, but with the view of laying before you fully the merits of the case as they appear to me. In order that if contract is made for the education of pupils at Government expense in St. Catherine's School at Santa Fé, it may be known distinctly what the views of the office are regarding the relation of that school and the Government school at Santa Fé.

With this statement I am prepared to say that if I can have your personal assurance that St. Catherine's School is prepared to take proper care of 100 pupils, and to provide them with satisfactory industrial training, and that none but English-speaking employés will be kept in its service, and if I can have from you any satisfactory statement in reference to the attitude that you will assume toward the Government schools, I will grant to the superintendent of St. Catherine's, or to the officer immediately in charge of the school, a contract for 100 pupils.

In conclusion, allow me to ask your attention to this fact that the Government school at Carlisle, where a considerable number of Pueblo youth have been educated, was established in 1879; that the Government school at Albuquerque for the special benefit of the Pueblos was established in 1881, although the school was not conducted by the Government until a later period (1886); that Dawes' Institute at Santa Fé, also specially instituted for the Pueblos, was created by law before I entered upon my position, and that consequently I am in no wise responsible for the effort of the Government to establish and maintain Government institutions for these people. Any opposition therefore to these schools on your part, or on the part of others, is not opposition to me nor to the present administration of the Indian Office, nor to the present administration of the Government; but it is in opposition to the established policy of the United States, and must be regarded as such.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, *Commissioner.*

Rev. J. B. SALPOINTE,
Archbishop of Santa Fé, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

ARCHEPISCOPAL RESIDENCE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 31, 1891.

MY DEAR SIRS: I have the pleasure to communicate to you the opinion of an official of the Government, Mr. Shields, assistant prosecuting attorney of the State, as to whether or not the Indians of the pueblos of New Mexico are obliged to send their children to the Government schools. The aforesaid attorney writes to the Secretary of the Interior in substance as follows:

HONORABLE SIR: I am of the opinion that until Congress takes some action upon this particular subject, no one can oblige the Indians to give preference to other schools, that they may take advantage of the Government schools for the education of their children.

That is to say, that the Indians of the pueblos of New Mexico are free to choose among the schools that are given them, the ones that suit them the best for the education of their children, and that the resistance that they made to those who through threats and promises wished to take their children to their schools has been a just resistance; and for this I give them my congratulations.

They have used their rights as fathers of families and as Christians. They have shown that the instruction they seek for their children is the instructions that is given in the Catholic schools.

Your attentive servant in the Lord,

J. B. SALPOINTE,
Archbishop of Santa Fé.

To the governor, the principal men, and neighbors of the Pueblo of Ildefonso.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 15, 1892.

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of July 19. You inform me in that that you will return to Santa Fé about the middle of August. As that time is now at hand, I write you.

In reference to the school at Isleta, you say that when you called upon me in New York I informed you that I would not give you a contract for that school, and "that without giving you any reason for such refusal." In reply to this let me ask your attention to the fact, which may have escaped your knowledge, however, that the office had already given official notification of the annulment of the contract for the school at Isleta and the reasons for its action.

Now as to the grave matter of the removal of pupils from the Government school at Albuquerque on a writ of habeas corpus, you say:

I did not instigate the legal proceedings to which you refer, but before I left Santa Fé I learned that some Indians of Isleta intended to sue for writs of habeas corpus, as Mr. Creager was, so they said, detaining illegally their children against their will. If such be the case, I can not see any wrong done in instituting such proceedings or in the court granting the writ.

From this appears, first, that you knew of the proposed effort to remove the children from the school by process of law; and second, that the action meets with your fullest approval.

Now, I do not think it necessary at this time to do anything more than to state very clearly the matter as it presents itself to my mind.

(1) It is well known that the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico have been declared by the courts of the Territory to be citizens of the United States, and, although this office holds that they are not strictly such, the question is still an unsettled one, and it is possible that if the matter was carried into the courts it might be determined that the United States is not authorized to compel the attendance of their children at school. Whatever their political status is, however, they are Indians and are greatly in need of the kind of training that shall fit them to compete with the white civilization by which they are surrounded; and the necessity for this training increases year by year. They are not likely to get this training from the public schools of New Mexico, which are as yet in their infancy, because of their lack of knowledge of the English language and their want of appreciation of the value of education, the public prejudice against them, and the poverty of the Territory. For these reasons, therefore, it is very desirable that they should have the advantages of the education provided for them by the Government.

Now if they are citizens and claim exemption from Government control because they are citizens, and refuse to allow their children to be sent to the Government schools for this reason and withdraw them on the ground that they alone will determine whether they will send them to school or not, then of course it would seem to follow that they have no claims whatever upon the Government for the education of their children. In other words, if they refuse to accept of the great boon of education freely and generously offered to them by the Government and deny that the Government has any control over them on the ground that they are citizens, then of course they are estopped from demanding of the Government that it shall pay the expense of the education of their children when they send them to private or contract schools.

(2) The law expressly authorizes compulsory attendance, but I have not been willing to attempt to enforce that law with reference to the Pueblo Indians, because I felt that it was, on the whole, preferable that it should be largely a matter of choice with them.

(3) The Government has established two large schools, one at Albuquerque and one at Santa Fé, for the special benefit of the Pueblo Indians. When I came into the office I found both of these schools already authorized and one in successful operation. My work, therefore, has been to more thoroughly equip them and to see to it that the Indians had all the benefit that could be derived from them. The Government is thus offering gratuitously the inestimable advantages of these training schools to the Pueblo Indians, hoping thereby to prepare them for that citizenship the practical duties of which will no doubt speedily devolve upon them. It is every way desirable that they should be encouraged to avail themselves of the privileges offered by these two schools.

(4) Both these schools have met with very serious opposition in their endeavors to procure pupils from the pueblos. This opposition has been both direct and indirect, and has come very largely from the priests in the pueblos, and especially from the head of the Catholic school at Santa Fe. This school, under your special direction, draws its support mainly, if not entirely, from the Treasury of the United States.

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(5) In previous correspondence I have urged upon Archbishop Salpointe the considerations that there are more pupils in need of an education among the Pueblo Indians than can possibly be accommodated at both the Government schools and the contract schools, and have asked that the opposition to the Government schools on the part of the priests might cease and that there may be harmonious cooperation between the contract schools under your direction, and all those interested in Catholic instruction, and the Government schools.

I have insisted that it was not proper for you, representing the Catholic Church, to expect that the Government would contribute largely from the public Treasury to the support of distinctly Catholic schools while those connected with them were actively engaged in the effort to interfere with the work of the Government schools.

(6) It now transpires that the priest at Isleta called his people together, made most serious charges, which I believe to be false, against the school at Albuquerque, and not only advised them to remove their children but threatened them that if they did not do it he would visit upon them his direst ecclesiastical penalties. Influenced by his directions, they accepted the proffered services of Mr. Marron, a Catholic attorney, and appealed to the court to restore them their children. I did not care to contest the matter in the courts, and allowed them to be taken.

This action, under the circumstances, I feel was not only entirely unwarranted, but, if allowed to stand, will necessarily work great damage to the Pueblo Indians. It will not necessarily injure the school at Albuquerque, because it will be a comparatively easy matter to fill that school full to its utmost capacity with children drawn from the Pimas and elsewhere. It will, however, work to the great disadvantage of the Pueblo Indians by taking from them the training that they could receive at this well-conducted Government institution.

I hardly expect, in view of the spirit in which your letter seems to have been written, that you will accept of the suggestion which I am about to make, and yet I offer it in all sincerity and earnestness: It is that those children who have been removed from the school at Albuquerque be at once returned to the school, and I respectfully request you to use your authority to see that it shall be done at once.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

Rt. Rev. P. L. CHAPPELLE,
Coadjutor Bishop of Santa Fé, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZONA.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZONA, *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: As you have already been informed, I dismissed school on the 9th of July for vacation, allowing 102 children to go home, on the distinct promise of each parent that his child should be brought back to school on the 27th day of August. On the 27th 78 of them arrived; on the 30th I brought in 7, whose mothers objected for trivial reasons to having them return, and 3 others came in who were simply tardy for good reasons, not intending to retain their children, so that now we have 88 in school.

All the children now retained (14) are in Oreiba, and are the children of the hostile party. My policemen say that their parents talk very badly, and say that their children shall not come to school. I have been very particular to find, if possible, any dissatisfaction with the school, as a school, or any complaints which might arise from any wrongs or mismanagement in the school, but have not been able to find even the slightest trace of any complaint against the school as such.

I believe that these men are doing this for the sole purpose of showing their opposition to the Government, as the reports seem to indicate that the children themselves want to come back, and that they will not give them up without trouble.

The other Indians report that they have sent two men to Fort Wingate to see their old medicine man, and see how soon he is going to return home with those soldiers, as he sent them word he would do when the other prisoners were sent home. They seem to have implicit faith in anything which this old fellow may tell them. There is a possibility that the school could be filled from others, but

these children have been in school now a year and a half, and the money thus far spent on them would be lost, as well as the disarrangement of the classes. But by far the greatest loss would be the effect on the whole tribe.

When the honorable Commissioner was here with Gen. McCook, they both told these Indians that their children must be educated and that was backed up with force, and those who have been the best friends to the Government since then are those who believed that the Government meant just what those two officers told them, and if these men are now allowed to defy the Government in this way, I have little hopes of getting others in the place of the ones held out. Altogether it involves too much for my presumptive authority, and I most respectfully refer the matter to your office.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

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

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN NEW YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 1, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, by your reference of the 24th ultimo of a communication from the Executive Mansion of September 21, forwarding for your reading a letter received by the President through the Attorney-General from Rev. H. Gabriels, bishop of Ogdensburg, addressed to Mr. E. O'Brien, of Washington, D. C., dated September 2, 1892, wherein he complains of a great wrong being "done to our Catholic Indians of the St. Francis Regis Reservation in the State of New York." He states that "although these children are State Indians, agents of the United States Indian Department bring their children to the Franklin Institute in Pennsylvania to educate them at the expense of the General Government, which has nothing to do with them; that they will be there brought up as Protestants," and that "this perversion from their religion seems to be the principal aim of Mr. Morgan;" and he asks, "is it possible that the present Administration wishes to go on record as a proselyting power among unprotected Indians, and this with money unlawfully used for the purpose?"

In compliance with your directions for "report upon the facts, and particularly the circumstances under which the pupils were taken, whether by consent of parents or otherwise," I, on the same date, wrote to the superintendent of the Lincoln Institution (the school evidently meant by the Franklin Institute named in the letter of Bishop Gabriels) for a full report of all the facts and especially as to whether any children were taken away from the reservation without the consent of their parents. I inclose herewith a copy of the reply of Mrs. Mary McHenry Cox, the superintendent, which is full and complete, and shows that the children were taken at the urgent solicitation of their parents and those interested in their welfare, with a full knowledge of the character of the school.

I am also in receipt by the same mail of a letter dated Philadelphia, Pa., September 29, 1892, from Alexander Ransom, one of the pupils taken into the school in 1884, and who has two sisters and a brother there now, confirming the statements made in the report of Mrs. Cox, to which letter particular attention is invited.

Some of these New York Indians were allowed to be taken into the Lincoln Institution in 1884, as shown by the reply made by Mrs. Cox; but subsequently it was held that inasmuch as these New York Indians are self-supporting and have schools provided for them by the State of New York, no other children would be allowed to be gathered from there and placed in schools at the expense of the United States Government; as the appropriations for Indian education were not adequate to provide for a very large number of pupils of the Indian population wholly dependent upon the United States Government for school accommodations and facilities. Commissioner Morgan, however, has given this matter very careful consideration and has strongly urged that the children of these New York Indians be admitted, as they desire and have requested, to the privileges of the schools supported in whole or in part by the United States and located conveniently to them. He has insisted that, although the State of New York does provide a system of common schools for her Indians, the education given in these day schools on reservations, while of value, is not sufficient, and

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the need of systematic industrial training and of the social and home training which can be given only in the boarding schools, is manifest. He has recently visited at least a portion of the reservation in the State of New York, and has been strengthened thereby in his convictions upon the subject. Prominent individuals of New York State and elsewhere interested in the welfare of these Indians have likewise urged this matter upon the Department, and after full consideration thereof, the Commissioner was informed by Department letter of May 2, 1892, of the Secretary's concurrence in his conclusions "that it would be wise to give the New York Indian youth the chance they and their friends so very greatly desire, since the conditions upon which the former authority for this purpose was declined have greatly changed."

Permission was accordingly given to the superintendent of the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia, to the Hampton Institute of Virginia, contract schools, and to the United States Industrial Training School at Carlisle, Pa., to take children from among these New York Indians to those schools. This office has not inquired, nor has it heretofore been informed, whether the Indians of the St. Regis Reservation, all or any portion of them, belong to the Catholic Church. Since the question of their religion has not entered into the consideration of the subject at all, it seems hardly worth while to notice the allegation that the children taken into these schools "will be brought up as Protestants," and that "this perversion from their religion seems to be the principal aim of Mr. Morgan;" and in view of the facts contained in this report and the accompanying papers, it does not seem necessary to make any further answer to the question which the bishop propounds, namely:

Is it possible that the present Administration wishes to go on record as a proselyting power among unprotected Indians, and this with money unlawfully used for the purpose?

The Carlisle school is a Government training school, and the pupils therein are permitted and urged to attend the church to which they or their parents belong or adhere. The Catholics go to the Catholic Church, and are carried thither by school conveyance; and so with others belonging to other churches.

The Hampton Institute and the Lincoln Institution are contract schools, provided for by special provisions made by Congress in the Indian appropriation act. It is not known to this office that the Lincoln Institution is engaged in making Protestants of all the pupils cared for in it, and it will be seen that the directress of that school wholly and fully denies that such is the purpose of that school, and the facts presented seem to fully support her statements. That contract school certainly is not more open to the charge of seeking to enroll its pupils as members of the communion to which its representatives belong, than other contract schools. If, however, it should be claimed and insisted that contract schools are conducted with that as their ulterior purpose, I do not think that the bishop has any room to complain, for it is shown by the records of this office that from and including the year 1886 to the present year, the total amount of Government funds covered by contracts made with various church denominations and others for the education of Indian children is $3,767,951, of which the contracts with the Catholics covered $2,366,416, or nearly two-thirds of the whole sum. The papers referred by you are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION, INDIAN DEPARTMENT,
324 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia, September 23, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Yours of September 24, inclosing letters from Private Secretary E. W. Halford and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ogdensburg in reference to the Mohawk Indians now pupils of our school, was received. On January 29, 1884, Hon. H. Price, then Commissioner on Indian Affairs, wrote us, saying that a Mr. Thomas F. Wilson, connected with the Department of Justice in Washington, had visited the St. Regis Reservation and was so shocked with the total ignorance and poverty of the Indians there, that he made a strong appeal to the Secretary of the Interior to allow them to be sent to school. Mr. Price asked if we would receive some of these people. Again, Mr. Price writes on date of 5th of March, 1884: "Can you receive six girls from St. Regis at the usual rate?" We replied we would. On March 18, 1884, Mr. Wilson aforesaid arrived at our school with seven girls from St. Regis, with authority from Commissioner Price for us to admit them. The question of religion was never asked by us, nor do I think by Mr. Wilson. The parents of these children were so much pleased at the education they were receiving that they wrote urging upon us and the Commissioner to be allowed to send more children.

In August of the same year we received authority from the Department to collect as many more of these Mowhawks as we desired to fill our quota. Mr. Cox and myself went to St. Regis and brought back seven girls and seventeen boys, with the full and free consent of their parents. We made it distinctly understood that our school was a Protestant one. The priest at that time, I believe, tried to influence the parents not to send them. Alexander Ransom, a boy of 22, hesitated for two days about coming to a Protestant school. Then he decided to come, as did his sister and cousin. Every one of the parents were distinctly told all about our school and its rules, especially in regard to the religious training. One of the girls, Emma La Fort, was the daughter of a Methodist minister, an Indian.

Eleven of these girls have returned home, and thirteen of the boys, twenty-four in all. Alexander Ransom, the young man who hesitated to come on account of the school being a Protestant one, was discharged May 14, 1890, having learned the trade of harness making; is married to a white woman, an Episcopalian, is supporting his wife and child well, and lives in this city. He was here last Sunday with his little child, and thanked us for bringing his sisters here to school, and said he would never take his wife back to St. Regis to see the poverty and ignorance there. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. John Thomas has been discharged this year, is a journeyman shoemaker, and intends remaining in this city. I do not know whether he is a Roman Catholic or Protestant. In regard to the twenty-four who have returned to St. Regis, every one of them now attend the Roman Catholic Church. We *have never attempted to proselyte them.* The difference in religion is never alluded to. While in the school they must adhere to its rules. Religious discussions are not permitted. Protestants send their children to Roman Catholic schools to be educated. Why should Indian parents not be allowed the same rights?

In regard to the pupils received this year from St. Regis, the question of religion was never asked. Many of them were the brothers, sisters, and cousins of those who had been at our school before. The remark of Bishop Gabriels about Commissioner Morgan is extremely unjust. I do not think Gen. Morgan knew whether the St. Regis Indians were Romanists or Protestants. The question of religion I know never influenced him in his public duties, and I think it very unfair and unwise for our Roman Catholic friends to make such assertions that can be so easily refuted. I visited St. Regis myself this summer, and Thomas Ransom, a strong Roman Catholic, the chief clerk, said there are at least fifty more children whose parents want to send them to Lincoln Institution. Other schools had sent agents there to collect children, but could get none; the parents wished them to go where the other children had been.

About four years ago, all the St. Regis chiefs and prominent men sent a petition to the House of Representatives, through the member from their district, asking that their children might be sent to Lincoln Institution to school. The attention of the House was called to the fact that not one of these men could write; all made their mark. I shall write myself to Bishop Gabriels, and call his attention to the fact that these pupils come here for *secular* education, not for the purpose of proselyting, as can be proved by the returned pupils, who can testify that religious differences were never alluded to, and their returning at once to the Romanist communion proves this assertion to be true.

I inclose you copy of a letter received by us March 18, 1886, from the two principal chiefs of the tribe, Alexander Chubb and Thomas Ransom, both very strong Roman Catholics. Ransom collected all the children received by us this year. Another man, a Roman Catholic, came to see me, and pleaded for us to receive his son. Our number was full, but we could not resist his earnest request, and brought his boy on, and will support him ourselves until we have a vacancy. The St. Regis Indians are no more State Indians than the Sioux who live in Dakota. Mr. Lewis, who collected them, is not an agent of the United States, but was admitted some years ago into the Mohawk tribe, so is an Indian himself. I inclose you a letter from one of the Mohawk girls. Alexander Ransom has just been here and says he will write you himself, and will get his father, who is one of the chief men of the tribe, to write also.

Trusting this explanation will be satisfactory, I remain.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY MCHENRY COX,
Directoress of Lincoln Institution.

Hon. R. V. BELT, *Acting Commissioner.*

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September 29, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Mrs. Cox has showed me your letter of September 24, also one from Bishop Gabriels. She has also read me her reply. I am the son of one of the headmen of my tribe. I came to Lincoln Institution August 29, 1881, with Mrs. Cox and 24 other Mohawk Indians. I was told, as was also all the parents of the children, that Lincoln Institution was a Protestant school. I hesitated about coming, but my father and I decided it was best for me to get a good education, as all our people were ignorant; so I came and also my sister and cousin. I most earnestly protest against any interference of any bishop or priest with the Mohawk Indians in regard to their being educated. I want to have all who can come to Lincoln Institution to do so. It is a first-class school, and I never knew of any one trying to influence any of the children against the Roman Catholic Church. I became an Episcopalian, because after I could read English I understood more and preferred that church. I trust you will not be influenced by any one to send my people's children back. I have two sisters and one brother who came on this July. I know my father would be grieved for them to be sent back, so would all the parents of other children. Hoping my letter will receive due consideration, I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER RANSOM.

HON. R. V. BELT,
Acting Commissioner.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION, INDIAN DEPARTMENT,
324 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia, September 27, 1892.

MY DEAR MRS. COX: I came to Lincoln Institution on August 29, 1881, and have been there ever since, eight years. I came with the consent of my parents; they know the Lincoln was a Protestant institute. I couldn't neither read, write, or speak English when I come. I can do all now and for several years past.

During the eight years I have been in this school no one had ever attempted in any way to influence me against the Rome Catholic Church. I have, of course, been under the rules and teachings of the school. The children from St. Regis who have returned home every one of them now attend the Rome Catholic Church. I paid a visit during my vacation this year to my home, and was grieved to find that my people had not advanced one bit in education since I had been away. I do not recall one boy or girl, man or woman, that I saw, when at home, except those who had been educated at Lincoln Institution, that could read or write or speak English. Our people are very poor and will never be able to do better themselves unless they are educated. I am a dressmaker and hope before long to be able to support myself. I must stay in Philadelphia, for if I return home I shall be as poor as the rest of my people. I brought on with me 14 children, 5 girls, 9 boys, September 1st of this year. The parents of all these children knew that Lincoln was a Protestant school and gave their consent to their children coming then.

FROM MARY LAURENT.
Mohawk, St. Regis Reservation.

HOGANSBURG, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. Y., *March 24, 1886.*

MY DEAR MADAM: We the chiefs and clerk of the St. Regis Indian tribe feel grateful for your kind sympathy in educating our dear children who are now attending Lincoln Institution in your city.

We can not consistently withhold our gratitude for so great a kindness you have manifested to their minds. Trusting that you may continue educating our dear children, which has never occurred so before that we can think of in days that's gone by.

Hoping you will not soon forget our gratitude for your kindness, all we ask is to have you continue in so doing it.

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER (his x mark) CHUBB
THOMAS (his x mark) RANSOM.

By the chiefs

IN GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 30, 1892.

SIR: On the 15th of June last I laid before you the facts in reference to the resistance offered by the Indians at Fort Hall Reservation to the agent, who was endeavoring to secure children for the Government reservation boarding school, and asked that a small body of soldiers might be sent there to strengthen his hands and maintain his authority in the discharge of his duty. On the 21st you replied, declining to lay the matter before the President, and saying that "It will be best, I think, for you not to apply for a military force in the future. * * * You will have to strengthen your police force, in which I will assist you to the utmost extent, and thus enforce the law."

Acting in obedience to your command, I have endeavored to carry out your orders regarding the enforcement of the compulsory laws by means of the Indian police, and have refrained from even alluding to the matter of employing troops.

A few weeks since, D. L. Shipley, agent for the Navajoes, went out onto the reservation to bring in children for the reservation school at Fort Defiance, the parents of whom had consented to their going, when he was met by an armed

force of savages, overpowered, wounded, threatened with death, and forced to made a humiliating promise that he would make no further effort to secure children for the agency school. On November 2 Agent Shipley made a report of his experience to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate, N. Mex. In his report he says: "In the procuring of these thirty children I had the support of all the best and leading Indians, and if I am compelled to leave this rebuke go unanswered for we might just as well appoint old Black Horse as agent and Commissioner and move out."

He adds:

> This Indian has run everything his own way ever since he has been old enough to run anything, and is of the worst and lowest type of mean Indians. Nothing is too bad or mean for him to do if it will further his desires in any way. The friendly Indians are very much afraid of him and his outlaw gang, and are strong in the opinion that he should be brought to sure and immediate justice.
>
> And now, in view of the perilous condition of affairs at Round Rock and the danger which both life and property is subjected to, I would most heartily recommend that a detachment of 10 or 15 men, equipped with subsistence and rations sufficient at least to hold them over the winter, be stationed at Chee's store at Round Rock; and further request that a garrison of at least one company be stationed at this agency for protection. Immediately after this protection is given I shall send word to Black Horse and his band to report to this agency. If he refuses I will then recommend that at least 200 or 300 soldiers be placed at my disposal to arrest Black Horse and his entire band and bring them to justice.

This request was forwarded to Gen. McCook, commanding the department of Arizona, at Los Angeles, Cal., and on November 10 Gen. McCook wrote to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Among other things he said:

> I would not recommend the employment of United States troops in forcing from their parents Indian children, except under the conditions of war.
>
> The placing of buildings and teachers in them does not make a school. There can be no school without pupils, and they must be in the school with the full consent of the parents or relatives in order that success may attend the effort.

On the 25th of November this communication was indorsed as follows:

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 25, 1892.*

Respectfully transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior for his information.

In submitting this report, the Major General Commanding the Army remarks as follows: "I beg leave to renew most urgently the objections heretofore presented against the use of troops for the purpose of separating Indian children from their parents, in order that they may be placed in school, or for any other purpose. No good, but only harm can result from any attempt by force to accomplish even so beneficent a purpose as the education of children, and such attempt may at any time bring on a destructive war with any tribe of Indians.

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

On the 28th it was referred to me by your order.

I am thus put in the position of being called upon to take official notice of the matter and to lay before you somewhat in detail my views in reference to the whole question. I do it somewhat reluctantly, from the knowledge that my views will probably not meet with your approval; but I am constrained to do it in justice to myself and to the policy pursued during the present administration in regard to Indian schools.

First, however, without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of the specific measures proposed by Agent Shipley, it should be noted that in the case referred to in the above quoted indorsements it was not proposed to force Navajo children from their parents. The parents had consented to put their children in the agency school upon their reservation, and they were prevented from doing so by the terrorizing influence of a lawless party of Indians, contrary to the wishes of the leading Indians of the tribe.

Allow me now to state some points of a general nature, which will throw light upon this matter and which are essential to a clear understanding of the situation.

I need only refer to the long and weary history of our dealings with the Indians, stretching through decades marked by Indian wars, vast expenditure of public treasure, sacrifice of life, destruction of homes, interruption of immigration, retarding of the settling of the West, and great destruction of Indian life.

During 1869 Gen. Grant inaugurated what has come to be known as the "peace policy," under which it was proposed to treat Indians more kindly and considerately, and, if possible, to win them to civilized ways and to root out forever the antagonism which had separated them from us. Those who had for so long hung like a dark storm cloud over our western frontier, ready at any time to launch the thunderbolts of war upon peaceful settlements, were to be, if possible, converted into friends and fellow-citizens.

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In 1870, as a means to this end, Congress entered upon the work of establishing and maintaining at public expense schools for the education of young Indians and their preparation for citizenship by the appropriation of $20,000. Without any very definite plan of operation or systematic direction this benevolent and wise scheme had, on the whole, a steady growth, until by 1885 the appropriation for schools had nearly reached the sum of $1,000,000. Boarding and day schools had been established on the reservations, and training schools at Carlisle, Pa., Chemawa, Oregon, and elsewhere, were also in operation, and considerable progress had been made in gathering pupils into them.

In 1887 what is known as the "Dawes land in severalty bill" became a law, providing for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians and conferring upon all allottees and others the boon of American citizenship. Under the operation of this law thousands of Indians have already become citizens, and others are in process of becoming such. Many of these newly enfranchised men participated in the last Presidential election, and it is now said that the electoral vote of North Dakota hinges upon the question of the legality of Indian votes.

The conferring of citizenship, with all of its rights, privileges, and obligations, upon so large a body of those who have heretofore been alien to us, and out of sympathy with us, is an experiment fraught with possibilities of evil, and it has rendered the matter of education for the younger Indians one of urgency and especial concern to those communities like Oklahoma, South Dakota, and elsewhere, where so large a number of Indians are suddenly thrust into the body politic and intrusted with what, in some cases, will prove to be the balance of power in determining not only State elections, but, in a remote contingency, a national contest.

During the present administration the public school system has been everywhere rapidly improved. Old schools have been enlarged; new schools, on and off reservations, have been established. The schools have been taken largely out of politics. The superintendents, teachers, matrons, and physicians have been placed under the operation of the civil service rules, and the attendance of Indian children increased by nearly 4,000. There has been added to the annual appropriations for Indian education during that time nearly a million dollars, so that the total sum appropriated for this purpose out of the public Treasury for the current fiscal year exceeds $2,250,000.

This advance of the public schools has been resisted at every point. It has been only by your support and the vigilant personal superintendence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, aided by the zeal of Indian agents, the unwearied efforts of Superintendent Dorchester, and the hearty coöperation of school supervisors, special agents, and superintendents, all working towards the common purpose, under the direction of one impulse, seeking simply to bring the largest possible number of young Indians under the civilizing and ennobling influences of schools, that the marked success which characterizes the operations of the present administration has been achieved.

The work has been assailed at every point, through the newspapers, on the floor of Congress, in the lobbies, on the streets, by secret correspondence, on the reservations, everywhere. Schools have been denounced as hotbeds of corruption, places in which it was unfit for Indian fathers to place their daughters, and Indians have been warned that if their children were sent to these public schools, they would surely go to perdition. Parents have been influenced to take their children out of school by writ of habeas corpus, and others have been encouraged to resist, even to violence, any effort on the part of the Government to put their children into school. A spirit of distrust of the Government, of hatred of its policy, has been engendered in the minds of Indians, so that in some places it has become increasingly difficult to induce them to put their children into these institutions of learning.

In some instances they have preferred to keep their children at home, half clad, half fed, uncared for when sick, and to allow them to miserably die for lack of proper medical attention, rather than to see them put into Government schools, where they could have comfortable clothing, abundant food, careful attention during sickness, and where they could be associated with intelligent and refined ladies and gentlemen, subjected to a mild but wholesome discipline, trained intellectually, developed morally, and taught useful industries by which they might earn for themselves an honest living and become good citizens and be rendered able to support their aged parents and to contribute something to the public welfare.

These boarding schools, as all present conducted by the Government, are models of their kind, worthy of the most implicit confidence and are designed simply for the moral and intellectual uplifting of the Indians, and they ought

to be regarded by them as a priceless boon. The advantages which they offer to their children should be accepted heartily as beyond all price, and this, I am persuaded, many now holding aloof would do if left to themselves. I am thoroughly convinced, after an experience now of more than three years, that if there had been active coöperation on the part of all the friends of the Indians in this beneficent work, all schools to-day would be filled with pupils, and the Indians would be clamoring for additional accommodations for those not yet provided for. Instead of this, however, the enemies of these schools, with a persistence that has been to me astonishing, and with methods that have been striking for their ingenuity, have sought, in season and out, to thwart the efforts of the Government in its benign purpose.

Of course, this is not the only hostile force that has resisted this reform. The Indians themselves, in many cases, notably the Shoshones, Bannacks, Pueblos, Moquis, Navajoes, Apaches, Sac and Fox in Iowa, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, where the office has met the greatest resistance, are, for the most part, ignorant, superstitious, and very conservative. Not having had the advantages of education for themselves, the Indian parents are unable to appreciate the immense value such a training would be to their children, and being tenaciously wedded to their old customs, they are unwilling to have their children placed in institutions where they would learn ways and imbibe principles of life wholly at variance with those of their parents. The so-called "medicine men" among the Indians, who rule by force of pretence and who see in the spirit of enlightenment among their people the prophecy of their own downfall, have thrown themselves against this new movement and have had their influence.

Other men, from what I believe to be misinformation and false philosophy, actuated by inscrutable motives, have joined in this assault, and have sought both to excite the Indians and to prejudice the public mind against the work of the Government schools. A new school is about to be opened at Perris, Cal. One Charles F. Lummis, who had assisted the Catholics at Isleta in taking their children by force from the excellent training school at Albuquerque, has recently published in the Los Angeles Times a slanderous attack upon the entire Government system of schools, and, singularly enough, a typewritten copy of this assault is forwarded to this office in connection with the papers sent by Gen. McCook, who thus, apparently, gives it his personal and official indorsement.

This, then, is the situation: The Government of the United States, through a period of sixteen years, has established and built up a costly system of public education, designed to train the rising generation of young Indians for citizenship. It is expending for this purpose two and one-quarter million dollars.

In 1890 Congress enacted the following law:

> That hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

Under that, rules and regulations prepared by this office, designed to carry into effect this law, were approved by the Department, and this office has taken great pains to discharge the grave responsibilities thus laid upon it. It has argued with the Indians, has pleaded with them; has offered every inducement in its power to cause them voluntarily to put their children into school; has, wherever it has seemed wise, resorted to mild punishment by the withholding of rations or supplies, and where necessary has directed agents to use their Indian police as truant officers in compelling attendance.

Results have not been unsuccessful. The total enrollment in the Government schools for the last year exceeded 13,000, and the total enrollment for the year ending June 30, 1892, in all the schools, Government and contract, was little less than 20,000, which is an increase of nearly 4,000 pupils achieved during the present administration.

The beneficial influences of these institutions of learning upon Indians is more and more apparent. Superintendent Dorchester and others, who are most familiar with the entire Indian country, bear unmistakable and emphatic testimony to their wide-reaching and elevating results. George D. Day, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, who have just ceded their lands to the United States, said to me two days ago that he was very much impressed with the influence of education upon the Indians under his control and with the almost uniform success and high standing of returned students. His testimony was confirmed by Quanah Parker, a chief of the Comanches, who was present at

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the interview. The Cherokee commission, which has just negotiated a cession of lands from the Pawnees, says:

The Pawnee schools are well attended, and the older and uneducated Indians are manifesting an interest therein, not common to Indians generally, in that they defer to the judgment of their educated and English-speaking young men. In our councils they would submit matters to their judgment and be guided by them.

Miss Alice Fletcher, who has just completed allotting lands to the Nez Percés, says that her work was not only greatly aided by the returned students, but would probably have been wholly unsuccessful without their help. I might easily multiply these testimonies, but do not think it necessary. The Superintendent of Indian Schools has discussed the question somewhat fully in his report on pages 508 and following, in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1891. Special Agent J. A. Leonard, who has had fifteen years' experience in public-school work in Ohio, largely as superintendent of schools, and who has been traveling among Indians for a year and a half in the discharge of his official duties, says, as to the Government schools, that in personnel of employés, organization, course of study, discipline, and general management, they compare favorably with the public schools of Ohio, and that his personal observation of the influence of these schools upon the Indians is that it is excellent in every way.

After twenty-five years of experience in educational work, with exceptional opportunities for studying the question, I have no hesitation in saying that the present scheme of government education for Indians has in it the "promise and potency" of accomplishing for these people all that its most zealous friends have claimed for it.

But we are now confronted with a crisis. The agent at Fort Hall, in endeavoring to put the children under his control into the home school, was resisted by violence, his police refused to obey his orders, he was obliged to defend himself by force, and was compelled to desist his efforts to obtain his children. His appeal to have his authority upheld by the mere presence of a band of soldiers was denied him.

The efforts of the office to transfer, with the hearty consent of their parents, children from the Government day school among the Lummi Indians to the admirable training school at Chemawa, Oregon, was thwarted by the interference of a priest, J. B. Boulet, who peremptorily commanded the Indians not to allow their children to go to perdition, and, if necessary, to resist all efforts of the Government to send their children to that school.

The Navajo agent, attempting to put into the Government school at the agency, children whose parents had consented that they should go, is overpowered, beaten, and threatened with death and forced to the humiliating promise that he will make no further efforts in this direction. Returning to his agency, powerless and despised by the Indians, his request for support in the exercise of his authority and in the enforcement of a righteous law of Congress is denied him.

Some of the Oreiba Indians, among the most degraded in the entire circle of Indians, after having been allowed to take their children from school at the close of the year in June, with the solemn promise of returning them in September, refuse to do so, and openly defy the superintendent in his efforts to regain them.

The agent of the Southern Utes, after having in vain attempted by argument and persuasion to secure children from them for the large boarding school established at Fort Lewis, on the immediate borders of the reservation, tried to accomplish the result by the cooperation of his Indian police force, but was met only with taunts and gibes. When this office ordered the removal of the captain of the police from the position which he disgraces, a United States Senator came personally to the office and with solemn warning asked for the suspension of the order on the ground that if carried into execution it would certainly lead to trouble. Under this state of things, I could do nothing less than revoke the order and acknowledge thereby that the Government has ceased to have any power over its Indian police and is unable either to compel obedience from them or to discharge them from its force.

I would not needlessly, not lightly interfere with the rights of Indian parents. But I do not believe that Indians like the Bannacks and Shoshones at Fort Hall, the Southern Utes in Colorado, the Apaches or the Navajos of Arizona—people who, for the most part speak no English, live in squalor and degradation, make little progress from year to year, who are a perpetual source of expense to the Government and a constant menace to thousands of their white neighbors, a hindrance to civilization and a clog on our progress—have any right to forcibly

keep their children out of school to grow up like themselves, a race of barbarians and semisavages. We owe it to those children to prevent, forcibly if need be, so great and appalling a calamity from befalling them. All that is needed is, not violence nor force, but a mere show of force, to convince them that the Government is in earnest in the matter, and that the authority of its authorized agents is to be respected. This, I believe, to be dictated by every honorable, patriotic, philanthropic, and humanitarian consideration.

I beg leave, therefore, to submit to you that I regard this matter as one of extreme difficulty, perplexity, and embarrassment. I have endeavored honestly, carefully to carry out the law of Congress regarding compulsory education, and to bring under the civilizing influences of these great institutions of learning the largest number of Indian children possible. I have exhausted all the means at my control. Some of the Indians are, as you will see, in a state of open rebellion against the Government. Their agents are powerless; this office is helpless. I can do no more than simply state the facts to you for your information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have read the report of Inspector Junkin, dated November 21, in regard to the Fort Hall Agency, referred to me by you, from which I quote the following:

This agency is very well managed. The agent is a careful and honorable man, and he and his employés work together harmoniously. No complaints were entered against him by any of the employés.

The Indians are tractable and obedient, except on the question of sending children to school. Compulsory attendance is the only method on this reservation and some others that I have visited that will cause a general gathering of the children in school.

I have read the Acting Commissioner's letter to Agent Fisher, of May 18, 1892, and the accompanying letter from President Harrison, of May 9, 1892, wherein the President deprecates a "resort to extreme measures" in collecting children for school, and hopes that "this matter can be successfully managed by the agent and his police force." This correspondence was the result of a report of Agent Fisher, of March 9, 1892, wherein he reports the rough treatment he received in his endeavors to secure children.

Mr. Secretary, I can only emphasize my reports from Uintah and Ouray Agency on the question of school attendance; and I am satisfied that my views will apply to quite a number of agencies.

I do not believe that the schools on the reservations can be filled by the ordinary methods of moral suasion, threats of withholding rations, etc. The President, yourself, and many others desire the schools filled peaceably and quietly. But when all the ordinary methods are exhausted, resort must be had to other measures.

The Indians pay no attention to the treaty clause wherein they agree to send children to school. They refer to the violations of the treaty by the whites. They regard themselves as nations, and ask that all obligations beneficial to them be observed, but are not willing to observe those binding on them.

The question of filling the schools with Indian children is not one for argument. The schools were created in accordance with treaty stipulations, and the children are to be furnished by the Indians. The agents are willing, but they can not secure police forces that will carry into effect their orders. The Indians absolutely refuse in a great majority of cases to send their children to school. They frequently treat with contempt the appeals made to them, and laugh at threats to withhold rations and annuities. They know that the agent and his police force, even if he could get willing men, can not gather in the children, and they will not believe that the Government will use any other measures.

The half-breeds are usually very willing to go to school. The parents seldom object. This is doubtless the result of the training of the white parents. The trouble is almost entirely with the full-bloods. And on this agency the Bannacks are the most recalcitrant.

My opinion—pardon me, Mr. Secretary, for expressing it—of the Indian educational question is that the only certain method of filling the schools with children is to use troops, and they should be used effectively. Winter is the best time for the troops to be out, for then the parents and their children could not scatter over the country and live on berries and roots. If the "backbone of the rebellion" is once broken and the Indians convinced that the Government is in earnest, I believe that the Indians would be reduced to submission and that very little trouble would be encountered in the future. The plan is at least worthy of trial on one reservation, and this agency or the Uintah and Ouray Agency would be a good place to test the matter.

This is so closely in accord with my own views on the subject that I respectfully ask that Inspector Junkin's report receive special consideration.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN REGARD TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 29, 1892.

To U. S. Indian Agents:

Your attention is called to the attendance at school of children of school age belonging to your agency. It is the earnest wish of this office that every healthy child between 5 and 18 shall be enrolled in school, and shall, if possible, attend regularly.

The statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, indicate a gratifying growth in school attendance. The enrollment increased from 17,926 during the preceding year to 19,793; and the average attendance increased from 13,588 to 15,111. I am anxious that the enrollment during the present fiscal year shall present even a greater per cent of increase than during the past year, and that the regularity of attendance may be decidedly improved.

In a very few cases the agent can now say: "Every child of school age and suitable health belonging to my agency is enrolled in some school." This may be the case in your agency. If so, your energies should now be directed to holding what you have already gained, and to securing in addition greater regularity of attendance. If the children of your agency are not all enrolled, then your plain duty is to do your utmost to secure a complete enrollment.

First, the reservation Government schools should be filled. After this, if any children remain (as will generally be the case), pupils should be sent away to fill the nonreservation Government schools. Of these there are now twenty, with a capacity of nearly 5,000, all of which it is expected will be in operation at an early day. They have been established at a large expense for land, buildings, water supply, furnishings, and equipment for advanced educational instruction as well as industrial training on farm and in shops; they are maintained at large expense for employés' force, supplies, etc.; they should be filled with pupils, and the reservation schools are the sources of supply.

To carry out the wishes of the Indian Office as above outlined, persistent, patient, well-directed effort will be needed from every agent throughout the year. Firmness, coupled with prudence, must be the watchword. Repeated failures should not be allowed to induce discouragement, but should rather spur on the agent to renewed and increased effort. Wisdom and tact must be used. If individual Indians prove incorrigible, their cases should be reported to this office for instructions, with recommendations in regard to the withholding of rations, annuities, etc. The police force should certainly be used, if necessary, to return runaway children to school, and it may be used in securing original enrollment of children; but care should be exercised not to provoke the Indians to open hostilities.

While the "school age" is fixed at from 5 to 18, it is not intended that those who have passed the maximum figure shall be excluded from the Government schools; on the contrary, they should be retained as long as they desire or can be induced to remain, or as long as they can receive further benefit from connection with the school. Children under the age of 5 may be received into the Government schools if facilities are at hand for their instruction in kindergarten methods.

A great difficulty in filling the nonreservation schools lies in the objections of parents to separation from their children. This must be overcome, if possible, by kindness, by persuasion, and by holding out the advantages, both to the child and the parent, to be derived from a course of training at the industrial school. In a few instances, I am sorry to say, the difficulty has been increased by the indifference or active opposition of agency and school employés. I need hardly say that the office wishes and expects the hearty cooperation of every employé.

You are instructed to enter immediately upon the work as indicated above. Please take a personal interest in this matter. I trust you will find time from your arduous and multifarious duties to give to this subject the time and attention which it demands, and thereby secure to these little wards of the Government such an education as shall prepare them to assume the duties of life and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Your attention is invited to the law of Congress July 13, 1892, [27, Stat., 143].

That hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

Also, to paragraphs 21, 22, 23, and 24, revised rules for Indian schools.

Very respectfully, T. J. MORGAN, *Commissioner.*

ACTION OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AGAINST RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AID FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[At Portland, Oregon, May 23, 1892.]

The special committee on Indian schools (minutes, 1891, page 51) presented its report, which was accepted, and the recommendations appended were adopted. The report is as follows:

The committee on Indian schools appointed by the last general assembly beg leave to report.

Your committee was instructed "to inquire into the facts and suggest to the next general assembly what action, if any, should be taken."

As to the facts, there are at present two kinds of schools among the Indians—Government schools and contract schools. The Government schools, as their name imports, are founded, supported, and controlled exclusively by the Government. They are of three classes, industrial training schools, boarding schools, and day schools. The industrial schools, additional to the ordinary branches of an English education, teach their pupils some trade, handicraft, or industrial art by which they are fitted for the avocations of civilized life. Nineteen of these are now in full and successful operation. The largest, with capacity for the accommodation of 1,000 pupils, is located in Carlisle, Pa.; the others, with capacities ranging from 75 to 600, are located chiefly in the far West. They contain altogether some 5,000 Indian youth.

Scattered at irregular intervals over the reservations are large numbers of boarding and day schools, whose names sufficiently indicate their general character. They embrace altogether some 9,000 pupils, 6,000 in the boarding and 3,000 in the day schools. For more thorough supervision, the entire Indian country is divided into four school districts. Over each is a superintendent, whose duty is to visit, inspect, and ascertain the exact condition of any school in his district and report the facts fully to the Indian Bureau for their information and guidance.

It is the policy of the Government to give a thorough English education, and to instruct in the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship, thus doing for the children of the Indians precisely what the common schools are doing for the children of foreigners who are crowding to our shores—assimilating and Americanizing them. Unsectarian from the beginning, they have recently been made nonpartisan by the introduction of the civil-service rules. Since their first establishment, as they have been continually perfecting themselves from the lessons of an ever-enlarging experience, they have been steadily growing in the confidence of the Government and Congress. No better evidence of this can be found than the constantly increasing appropriations for their support from year to year. In 1877 the appropriation for Indian schools was $20,000; in 1892 it is $2,291,650—from $20,000 to more than $2,250,000 since their establishment.

The Government schools, in the judgment of your committee, have now reached a position as to numbers, equipments, and methods of instruction and discipline, and general efficiency, where the whole work of common-school education among the Indians may be safely and wisely intrusted to them. Additional to these Government schools, and often side by side with them, are the "contract schools." They are so called because the Government entered into a contract with certain religious societies for their joint support and control. They were founded originally by the different churches as "mission schools," and were of course sectarian. The Government schools at first encountered the most strenuous opposition, could receive only the most meager appropriation, and, with the means provided, could accomplish almost nothing. Finding the mission schools at hand, often in the very locality they wished to occupy, instead of founding new schools, they resolved to subsidize the mission schools, and so the experiment of "contract schools" was entered upon. By the terms of the "contract school" the Government was to appropriate a certain amount of the public money, and was to be admitted to a certain measure of control, on condition that the sectarian schools should cease to be sectarian so far forth as to avoid the appearance of sectarianism. The plan was essentially a vicious one, and could never have been designed to be permanent. Under its operation friction was inevitable, and an ever-increasing antagonism, defeating the chief end of both parties, was sure to arise. Whatever seeming necessities may have ex-

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isted for its adoption at first, and whatever temporary advantages may have been received by it in the experimental stages of Indian education, the time has now fully come, in the judgment of your committee, for a complete severance between Government and sectarian schools.

One of the overtures from the presbytery of Chester, referred to your committee, calls attention to the disproportionately large appropriations to Roman Catholic schools. The total amount appropriated to all contract schools was, in 1886, $228,259. For the present year, 1892, it was $611,570. Of this last amount the Roman Catholics received $391,756, and all others $216,814. The Presbyterian received $44,310; the Congregational, $20,146; the Episcopalian, $23,220; the Methodist, $13,980; while the Roman Catholics alone received nearly $100,000 of the little more than $600,000 appropriated.

This enormous disproportion can not be attributed to any undue favoritism on the part of Congress or to any superiority in the Catholic over the Protestant schools. It arises from the fact that the Catholic Church is administratively one and can bring its united influence to bear for its own advancement. There is a Catholic Indian bureau established in Washington which concentrates in itself the whole power of the papal hierarchy and wields the entire strength of the papal church. With a united papacy there is at the same time a divided Protestantism. Its unity is no less real than that of the papacy, but it has no common organ, no federal head, no council or bureau to represent it. In the absence of such, each particular denomination acts apart and in severing rivalry with all the rest, each seeking to advance its own special interests. Of course, the divided weakness of Protestantism is overborne by the united strength of Romanism.

When the Presbyterian or the Methodist asks for an appropriation for his school, he asks only for a small section of Protestantism separated from, if not in actual antagonism with, all other sections. Were there a Protestant bureau in Washington or anywhere else, speaking in the name of all and representing the real unity of Protestant Christians, the present state of things could never have arisen, and having arisen could not be maintained for an hour.

Instead, however, of seeking after palliations and readjustments of a system essentially vicious, it were better, in the judgment of your committee, to abolish the system altogether. The appropriation of public money for the support of sectarian schools is contrary to the whole genius of our institutions. It is at war with the fundamental principle on which all rest, the separation of church and state. It is expressly prohibited by the constitutions of twenty-one of the States. Earnest efforts are now making to procure such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will prohibit it in all the States. The only regret is that it does not extend the prohibition to the General Government itself. The committee recommend the following action:

Resolved, 1, That in the judgment of this assembly all public money expended upon the education of the Indians ought to be expended by Government officers upon Government schools.

Resolved, 2, That in the judgment of this assembly the practice of appropriating public money for the support of sectarian schools among the Indians, as is now done in the contract schools, ought at once to cease.

Resolved, 3, That this assembly heartily approves of all proper efforts to secure the constitutional prohibition of all appropriations of public money to sectarian schools either by the State or by the General Government.

Resolved, 4, That the committee on Indian schools be discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. T. SMITH, *Chairman*.

ACTION OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

[At Philadelphia, May 27, 1892.]

Resolved, That the following memorial be adopted, and that the corresponding secretary communicate the same to the Congress of the United States:

MEMORIAL

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States assembled in the first session of the Fifty-second Congress:

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, gathered in its sixtieth anniversary meeting, and in a special celebration of the centenary of the ratification of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proclaimed by the President December 30, 1791, respectfully petition your honorable bodies for the passage and the submission to the States for ratification of the resolution already introduced into both Houses of Congress, and known as the proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. We urge, however, such modification of the proposed amendment as that it shall read as follows:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and neither shall Congress nor any State nor any municipality within any State use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize or permit it to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding by appropriations, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

We submit this memorial with special gratitude to Almighty God, that in the forefront of our denominational principles have always stood the principles of the absolute independence of the personal conscience, and of the total separation of the practical administration of the functions of the State from the practical administration of the functions of the church. Christendom very slowly emerged from the darkness that claimed the right to enforce religious conformity by law, into which it had been plunged by the ill-mated union of church and state under the Emperor Constantine. Even the Reformed churches defended the right of the sovereign to impose his own religion upon his subjects. Only a few great thinkers were groping here and there toward the light, and, with more or less vagueness and inconsistency, confusing toleration with freedom, were advancing the cause of mental and spiritual liberty. But it is the unquestionable honor of our religious ancestry that, seeing clearly the imperial dignity of the human conscience, as Christ had made it free, under His own sole and supreme Lordship, it constantly and consistently contended that the right of the state shall pertain to civil things only. At last the opportunity and the man conjoined, and in the midst of the colonial religious establishments of the New World, in the colony of the Providence Plantations, Roger Williams founded the first civil society of all history which confined its authority and its activity to civil matters only, thus planting the seed which has grown into the American principle of a free church in a free state.

We urge the passage of this proposed amendment also, in view of the special event we are celebrating. For it was a later group of our religious ancestors who, as the committee of the united Baptist churches of Virginia, in an address written by the Rev. John Leland, declared to President Washington that "our religious rights are not sufficiently guaranteed by the new Constitution." And it was as the direct result of this address that the resolution which became the first amendment was introduced into Congress by Mr. Madison, of Virginia. Under the educating influence of the righteous principle for which once our fathers stood alone, thus enacted as a supreme law, the State religious establishments then existing were one by one abolished and state and church was each left free for the performance of its own special and proper functions. At the close of the century we may affirm the satisfactory solution of what Mr. Chief Justice Story had declared an unsolved problem, namely:

Whether any free government can be permanent where the public worship of God and the support of religion constitute no part of the policy or duty of the state in any assignable shape.

Had our population remained homogeneous there would have arisen no need for other protection than the Constitution as it is now, on behalf of the state against the meddlesomeness of ecclesiasticism, and on behalf of the church against attempted interference from the state. But the incorporation into the body politic of an increasing number of citizens bred in the state-church or church-state ideas of Europe, and not accepting at once their principles of freedom and the separation of function which have been for the century the glory of our American institutions, has introduced current and prospective problems into both our political and ecclesiastical life which call for new and more adequate safeguards for our political freedom and our religious equality.

It is a fact that, either in defiance or in forgetfulness of the prohibition by the Constitution, and of every necessary inference from the same, many religious

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sects have become, or are seeking to become, pensioned upon the bounty of a State. It is conceivable and not outside the limit of probability that the state-church principle may become the principle of the majority of voters in one or more of the States of the Union, and either be embodied in the organic law of these States or in the administration of the public policy. The proposed amendment, made a part of the Constitution, would avert these dangers.

We therefore respectfully urge the speedy passage of the proposed amendment. We do this in the name of the freedom of the state. History is proof that the meddling of ecclesiastics with civil government has embittered political dissensions, has added religious fanaticism to partisan rancor, has divided societies, has engendered civil and international wars, has made princes the tools of prelates, and has endangered the very existence of the state. We urge our plea in the name of religion. History is proof that the state is no fitting instrument for the propagation of religion. The true weapons of religion are spiritual, not carnal; truth, not the sword; persuasion, not force. The hand of the state on religion has induced hypocrisy, formality, a church palsied and corrupt. The clamor by the church for a share in the public purse has diverted in many wrong directions the very energy which the church has needed for her legitimate spiritual enterprises. Our own American experience has clearly shown that religion is never so prosperous, so aggressive in her proper fields, so filled with that self-reliance and self-sacrifice which is the very genius of her true life, as when, freed from all the temptation and demands of an entangling alliance with the state, under the protection of equal and defended liberty for all, she is let alone to work out her own career.

Because we believe that the state will best secure the needed influence of religion in the character of its citizens, and in ethical principles embodied in legislation, when the state leaves religion wholly free, we memorialize you to set further and sufficient barriers against any ecclesiastical interference with the affairs of state.

Because we believe, in the language of President Washington, addressed to those who complained of the omission of God from the Constitution, that "religion is a matter which belongs to the churches and not to the state," we urge you to set these further and sufficient barriers against any attempted propagation of religion by the state.

The memorial was enthusiastically adopted by a rising vote.

ACTION OF BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[At Baltimore, Md., October 19, 1892.]

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this board, subsidies from the Treasury of the United States in aid of Indian education ought neither to be sought nor to be accepted by this church, and that the board of managers be, and hereby is, requested to act from this time forth in accordance with this judgment.

Resolved, That the effort now making to secure a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making it unlawful for any State to pledge its credit or to appropriate money raised by taxation for the purpose of founding or maintaining any institution, society, or undertaking which may be wholly or in part under ecclesiastical control, has the cordial sympathy and approval of this board.

ACTION OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (CONGREGATIONAL).

[At its annual meeting in Hartford, Conn., October 26, 1892.]

The resolutions presented with the report, after discussion, were adopted, as follows:

Whereas the system known as "contract schools" in connection with Indian work is open to very serious abuse; and

Whereas Government schools have now reached a position as to equipment, methods, and general efficiency, where the common-school education among the Indians may be safely and wisely intrusted to them; therefore

Resolved (1), That public money expended upon the education of Indians ought to be expended exclusively by Government officers upon Government schools.

Resolved (2), That the practice of appropriating public money for the support of sectarian schools among the Indians ought henceforth to cease.

Resolved, (3) That it is wise for the A. M. A. to join in the purpose expressed by other great ecclesiastical bodies: the Methodist General Conference, convened at Omaha, May 9, 1892; the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Portland, Oregon, May 23, 1892; and the Episcopal Convention at Baltimore, Md., October 19, 1892: to decline to seek or accept any subsidy from the Government, and that henceforth this society act in conformity with this purpose.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D. was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the representatives of the Congregational churches here assembled in the American Missionary Association, pledge themselves to do all in their power to increase their contributions at least 12½ per cent to meet the deficiency arising from our refusal, on principle, to accept a Government appropriation for Indian work, and recommend the same to all Congregational churches throughout the land.

ACTION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

The memorial is as follows:

Whereas there has been introduced into the Fifty-second Congress, in both the Senate and House of Representatives of the National Government, and referred to the Judiciary Committee in both Houses, the following proposed form of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, accompanied by numerous petitions for its passage from all parts of the Union, namely:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

Whereas the laws of twenty-one States already contain provisions against the violation of religious freedom and the sectarian appropriation of the public moneys, and only a national provision can set the question at rest; and

Whereas we believe that the American free common school system ought to be sacredly guarded from sectarian encroachments; that religious controversies ought to be eliminated from political questions, and that the separation of church and state ought to be perpetuated for the safety of both our civil and religious liberties; therefore resolved——

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[At Portland, Oregon, May, 1892.]

Resolved, That this General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church appeals to the Fifty-second Congress to pass, and submit to the several States for their action, the proposed form of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a peaceful measure of safety that will avert impending peril:

Neither Congress nor any State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control

WM. HENRY ROBERTS,
Stated Clerk.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[In session at Omaha, Nebr., on May 9, 1892.]

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolved, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appeals to the Fifty-second Congress to pass and submit to the several States for their action the proposed form of sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as a peaceful measure of safety that will avert impending peril.

In addition to the above the following was also passed unanimously:

Whereas the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes by the National Government is not only wrong in principle but in violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church requests the missionary societies working under its sanction or control to decline either to make a petition to or receive from the National Government any moneys for educational work among the Indians.

JOHN H. VINCENT, *President.*

D. S. MONROE, *Secretary.*

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ACTION OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[In annual session, at Grand Rapids, Mich., October 28, 1892.]

Adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolved, That the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church cordially approves the action of the General Conference requesting all benevolent societies of our church neither to appeal for nor accept from the National Government any moneys for Indian schools, not only because of its loyalty to the highest legislative and judicial body of the church, but because of its belief in the American principle of the absolute separation of church and state.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

[Held at Westminster, Md., May, 1892.]

Whereas we believe that the entire separation of the administration of national and State politics from sectarian and ecclesiastical influence is necessary for the preservation of our common-school system and other American institutions; and

Whereas a large number of the States have guarded by statutory enactments their public funds from sectarian control; and

Whereas there has been introduced into the Fifty-second Congress, accompanied by petitions from all sections of the country, a proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment is now before the Judiciary Committee in both Houses of Congress, in form following, viz:

(Proposed amendment follows.)

Resolved, That this General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church appeals to the Fifty-second Congress in favor of the passage of the proposed amendment and its submission to the several States for their adoption.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this body certify this action for presentation to Congress.

J. F. COWAN, *Secretary.*

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

[In session at Allegheny, Pa., May 25 to June 1, 1892.]

On the memorial of "The National League for the Protection of American Institutions," we recommend the adoption of the following paper, which, with the change of one word, was unanimously agreed to by the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

(Quotation of action of the Methodist Conference followed.)

To this we would add the following:

Resolved, That we protest against all Government appropriations for the denominational Indian schools and for other sectarian purposes, as unconstitutional, and petition Congress to refuse all applications for such appropriations.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the action taken by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, at its meeting held in Allegheny, Pa., May 25 to June 1, 1892, on the memorial of the "National League for the Protection of American Institutions."

WILLIAM J. REID, *Principal Clerk.*

PITTSBURG, PA., *June 24, 1892.*

ACTION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

[At its sixty-eighth anniversary, held in Philadelphia, May 30, 1892.]

Taken by unanimous vote.

Resolved, That the American Baptist Publication Society heartily approves the amendment and would urge its passage; and commends the work of the "National League for the Protection of American Institutions" to the regard and coöperation of our people.

CIRCULAR LETTER REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN SCHOOL VISITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 12, 1892.

To U. S. Indian Agents:

It is very desirable that the Indians should become personally interested in the management and prosperity of the schools established among them for their benefit, and that they should feel some responsibility for the character and success of these institutions.

It has occurred to me that both objects might be attained by selecting suitable Indians to act as school visitors. For such positions the men selected should be persons of good repute in their tribe; should, if practicable, use English with a fair degree of fluency; should wear citizen's clothes; should be engaged in civilized pursuits; should be, in short, progressive Indians. They might be required to visit the schools at least once a month, and while there should be shown through all the various departments and treated with courtesy and respect by the persons in charge, and be asked to make brief addresses to the pupils.

They might also be instructed to counsel with the Indians regarding the education of their children, and be encouraged to make statements to the agent, to be forwarded by him to the Indian Office, as to their wishes or the wishes of other Indians regarding the conduct of the schools.

For this service, which, of course, must be without pay, they would receive the honorable distinction of being United States officers, evidenced by a commission from this office and would be recognized and respected accordingly.

It would be well to select as visitors for the day schools not to exceed three of the patrons of each, or persons residing within the respective school districts, and not to exceed five persons from the reservation at large for each boarding school.

Please give these suggestions consideration and inform me whether they strike you as being feasible and desirable, and if they do, submit to me for appointment the nominations of suitable persons, giving names, ages, and full description of their habits and character.

The selection of persons for nomination as visitors should be made with great care, so as to enlist in support of the educational and industrial advancement of the Indians the sympathy and active coöperation of the most influential men among the progressive Indians.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

Commission for School Visitor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ——, 189-.

This is to certify that reposing trust in the integrity, sobriety, intelligence, and discretion of —— ——, and in recognition of his progress in the ways of civilized life, I do hereby appoint him a visitor to the —— school on the —— reservation, under the charge of —— agency, from the —— day of ——, 189-, and he is to be recognized and respected accordingly.

This appointment will expire June 30, 189-, unless this commission be sooner revoked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

—— ——,
Commissioner.

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Table showing allotments made to Indians from February 8, 1887, to November 30, 1892.

Tribe.	No. of allotments.	Remarks.
On reservations under the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	3,321	Patents issued as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats. 989).
Crow, Montana	711	Schedules not yet examined.
Devil's Lake, South Dakota	1,132	Schedules under examination.
Eastern Shawnee, Indian Territory	84	24 patents delivered; 48 not yet issued.
Grand Ronde, Oregon	320	255 patents issued.
Jicarilla Apache, New Mexico	806	Schedules not yet examined.
Modocs, Indian Territory	68	Patents issued.
Nez Percé, Idaho	1,988	Schedules not yet examined.
Oneida, Wisconsin	1,530	1,530 patents issued.
Ottawa, Indian Territory	157	Patents issued.
Papago, Arizona	291	284 patents issued.
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band, Kansas	115	Patents being prepared.
Ponca, South Dakota	107	Patents issued.
Sac and Fox, Kansas and Nebraska	76	Patents being prepared.
Seneca, Indian Territory	302	Do
Sioux, Yankton, South Dakota	1,181	1,141 patents issued; a schedule of 1,129 allotments revised under act of Feb. 28, 1891, awaits action of this office.
Sisseton and Wahpeton, North and South Dakota	1,721	386 patents issued; 1,308 being prepared.
Tonkawa, Oklahoma	70	Schedules not yet examined.
Winnebago, Nebraska	462	Awaiting approval of Department.
Wyandotte, Indian Territory	242	241 patents issued.
Total	15,482	
On reservations under special acts of Congress and agreements ratified by Congress since Feb. 8, 1887.		
Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma	563	561 patents issued; act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 989).
Citizen Pottawatomie, Oklahoma	1,265	1,267 patents issued; act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 989).
Crow Creek, South Dakota	859	Schedules not yet examined; act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888).
Chippewa, White Earth Reservation, Minnesota	236	Schedules not yet examined; act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642).
Iowa, Oklahoma	109	Patents issued; act Feb. 13, 1891 (26 Stat., 747).
Peoria, Indian Territory	155	Patents issued; act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1013).
Ponca, Nebraska	167	Patents issued; act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 889).
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	548	Patents issued; act Feb. 13, 1891 (26 Stat., 749).
Sioux, occupying ceded lands in South Dakota	461	Schedules not yet examined; act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888).
Western Miami, Indian Territory	66	Patents issued, act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1013).
Total	4,550	
On the public domain outside of any Indian reservation under section 4 of the general allotment act.		
Transmitted to Department for approval Feb. 12, 1889.	9	
Transmitted to Department for approval May 8, 1890.	159	
	168	
Approved by the Department, June 28, 1892.	102	
Disapproved by the Department, June 28, 1892.	6	
	108	
Total allotments approved	102	
Ready to be transmitted for approval	357	
Awaiting action by this office	5	
Made by special allotting agent, Michael Piggott, awaiting action by this office.	718	
Total number of allotments made to Indians outside of Indian reservations.	1,242	

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN REGARD TO OPERATION OF GENERAL ALLOTMENT LAW.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., August 20, 1892.

SIR: Replying to your letter under date of August 12, 1892, asking for my views and opinion relative to the practical working of the general allotment law so far as it applies to the Indians of this agency, I have the honor to state that I have eight tribes under my charge, seven of which have taken their lands in severalty under the general allotment act.

Four-fifths of the families, or perhaps more, reside upon some allotment selected for a member of the family, usually that of the father or mother. It is fair to say that almost all the adult male members manifest a disposition to cultivate their lands, or have it done for them, or improved by some means. At least one-half of the adult members appreciate their advantages and realize their obligations as citizens.

The Peorias, Miamis, Eastern Shawnees, Modocs, and Ottawas have almost abandoned their tribal relations, and pay but little attention to their chiefs and old tribal customs.

Replying to your question 5, as to leasing of lands, I must state that I do not know how many leases the Peorias have for mining purposes. I suppose about 25. This leasing was done about the time I took charge of this agency. There is only one mining lease on the Eastern Shawnee Reservation. I have received five applications for agricultural leases since receiving the instructions from your office giving definite instructions and the law applicable to Indian allottees. There are many white men on this agency, under an old system of labor contracts which has been the practice here for many years, and from which I consider the Indians have been greatly benefited. They still have much land unimproved.

Concerning the general effect of the allotment system and its effect on the Indians, I must state from the foregoing that its effect is both good and elevating in every way; and further, that this system, together with the policy of education now being pursued by your office, will soon develop these Indians into a full state of citizenship, completely solving the Indian problem so far as these Indians are concerned. Great development and progress has been made by the Indians since taking their allotments, together with the improvement and progress in the schools that has been made during the last two years in this agency, there being at least four times as much land in cultivation as there was three years ago.

In conclusion, I beg leave to make the following suggestions:

That the amended allotment act providing 80 acres per capita to the Indians is a good law, and equalizes the members of the whole tribe, which is in the strictest accord with the Indian idea of distribution. It is also very favorable to the married women, since they hold their married relations so loosely. A woman may be a wife to-day and to-morrow an outcast and disinherited under the Indian customs.

I wish to add further in relation to a bill now pending before Congress (Senate bill 3030) that the Seneca Indians should have the 160 acres of land provided for them, and the Quapaws should have the 240 acres asked for by them in said bill for the reasons that they have plenty of land and it belongs to them.

The section authorizing the sale of 40 acres of each allottee I think is a good provision, as it will stimulate the Indian to a higher degree of citizenship and make him to feel his responsibilities. The Modocs, however, should be made an exception in this provision, for the reason that they have only about 48 acres each.

In answering your question, "What is your opinion in allowing the Indians to lease their lands?" will say that I favor the leasing clause, for the reason that four-fifths of the land belongs to women and minor children, which allotment would necessarily remain unimproved but for the leasing clause.

I also wish to state that there should be reserved at least 320 acres for the Quapaw boarding school. Also I wish to state that it is very necessary to continue the two boarding schools of this agency until such time as education is otherwise sufficiently provided for.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 17, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor and pleasure of replying to office letter of the 12th instant in relation to the working of the allotment laws as to the Omaha and Winnebago Indians.

The proportion of the allottees who reside upon their allotments is very large, I would say at least 90 per cent as to the Omahas, and 80 per cent of the Winnebagoes; but this statement without an explanation would be very misleading.

The Missouri River is the boundary of the reservation on the east, and all the timber of the reservation is on the eastern third; the soil is good, but the contour of this section of the reservation is quite rough, with, however, many small valleys of fine farming land.

When the allotment was made all of the Indians were living on this section, and the special agent allotted almost every family 40 or 80 acres in this part of the reservation, and every house that had been built for an allottee, up to the time I took charge was also here, and as a result while they are living on their allotted lands they are only occupying but a small proportion of what has been allotted to them, and by far the least valuable portion for agricultural purposes, many having little if any land where they live that is fit for cultivation. This is more especially true of the Winnebagoes.

As to the proportion who "manifest disposition to cultivate their land," a very large proportion manifest this disposition; but in a degree; but few who do not cultivate at least a small portion of their allotted lands, and each year adds a few to the number who take hold of farming in a businesslike way.

Of those who "appreciate and realize their privileges and obligations as citizens," but very few have any just conception of citizenship. They regard it as something they did not want and which has been forced upon them; but they are very free to exercise the right of franchise, from 70 to 80 per cent of those entitled voting at the last elections.

To say that this vote had been cast intelligently, free from bribery or other corrupting influences, would be very far *from* the truth, quite a considerable proportion regarding their vote as a proper merchantable article, to be disposed of in the best market, and the history of the first elections held on the reservations but tended to confirm them in this opinion. Thanks to the new election law in this State, this great evil is now in a large measure done away with.

Some weakening in the tribal ties, tending to a greater individuality and independence, can be noted; but even this is largely with the young; the tribal ties are very strong, the traditions and former habits of life have a great hold on them, which will take much time, with the best directed efforts, to overcome.

Of the Indians under my charge at least 90 per cent have leased *all* or *part* of their allotted lands; three or four have applied to me for permission to lease since authority has been given me to consider such applications. My judgment in regard to allowing them to lease their lands is, that leases made in strict compliance with the law of February 28, 1891, and the Department instructions under that law, will be of the greatest advantage to these people, and that the present condition of the larger portion of the reservation being now held under void leases in direct violation of law, is doing more to retard the progress of this people to a higher and better condition than all other causes combined.

Day by day I am more and more confirmed in this opinion, seeing as I do those who had been assisted by the Government, who had started in and made good progress, farms well opened, and who would have in a short time, if they had continued, had a home worthy of the name, lease all their land for a little cash in hand, and the prospect that they would receive enough rental to enable them to eke out an existence in idleness.

The pressure which is brought to bear on those who hold the most desirable lands, in the vicinity of the towns, is very great, and if the present condition continues, in a very short time, little if any of these lands will be in the hands of allottees. Companies are formed whose sole business is in dealing in these leases. They have large interests at stake; they have the towns adjoining the reservation all working with them to the same end, that these lands may be gotten from the Indians, from under the control of the Government, to be occupied by the whites. The Indians are being feasted, cajoled, and incited to discontent all to the same end, that this very valuable tract of land may be under the control of and occupied by the whites. The companies engaged in the leasing business, the county authorities, and most of those occupying these lands deny the authority of the Government over the allotted lands and defy the power of the Department to disturb them; and so long as these conditions exist little good can be done.

A good class of white settlers, intermingled with allottees, is, in my opinion, of great advantage to the latter. My reason for this opinion is that I notice more allottees on the border of the reservation who are doing well than elsewhere, and with legal leases of the land which come under the provisions of the law the same conditions would exist all over the reservation.

My opinion of the general effect of the allotment system and citizenship on the Indians under my charge is as follows: The allotment system is accomplishing great good in its tendency to weaken the tribal ties, teaching the advantages of individual ownership of property and the right to protect and enjoy it. This is true of this people but in a limited degree, and time and the best-directed efforts will be required before the condition hoped for will be reached.

Full citizenship with the right of franchise was, in my opinion, a mistake. These people were not ready for it, and the evil and demoralizing effect of bartering in votes will outweigh all possible good.

I would suggest and recommend that the law allowing the leasing of allotted lands be so modified as to allow the lease for the term of five years, as much better rates could then be obtained.

I would also call attention to the following condition and suggest that a remedy be applied: Deaths are constantly occurring of allottees who have no estate except their allotment. The heirs will not take the case into court and have the legal status of the property settled. With the Winnebagoes this would often be a very intricate question on account of the lax marriage relations, and we have now many cases of disputed ownership of land, and year by year the number must increase and time will add much to the difficulties of settlement. I consider this a very important question, but do not feel that I am able to suggest just what the remedy should be.

In conclusion, I would emphasize the importance of Department regaining control of the allotted lands of this reservation at the earliest possible day; that those "who have the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable them to cultivate their own land" be not encouraged and assisted to exist in idleness, and that those who can have their allotment *partially* leased shall receive a just and equitable rental. It will require all the power of the Government to accomplish this desired result, but its importance can not be overestimated.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

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

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 25, 1892.*

SIR: I am in receipt of office letter, dated August 13, 1892, requesting the result of my observations as to the practical effect of allotting lands in severalty and investing the allottees with citizenship, so far as the Indians under my charge are concerned.

Q. 1. What proportion of the allottees reside upon their allotments?—A. *About 95 per cent of adult Indians.*

Q. 2. What proportion manifest a disposition to cultivate their land?—A. All those who live upon their allotments.

Q. 3. Do any considerable number of the allottees appreciate their privileges and realize their obligations as citizens?—A. A considerable number do appreciate their privileges as citizens quite as well as the majority of white voters. Their sense of the obligations of citizenship is limited by clannish ideas, but with healthy treatment they will outgrow this.

Q. 4. Have any considerable number exercised the right of suffrage; and, if so, have they voted intelligently and free from bribery or other corrupting influences?—A. Probably 75 per cent of those having the right of franchise have exercised it, and 25 per cent have done so intelligently.

Q. 5. Do you observe any tendency among the allottees to a greater individual independence and a weakening of tribal ties?—A. Yes. Separate allotments tend to create individual independence by creating individual property rights which do not depend upon the favor of the chief, thus weakening tribal ties. This furnishes a basis of political organization other than the family and clan. This individualizing is not without its dangers until other and higher restraining and directing influences come to take the place of tribal customs.

Q. 6. If white settlers are more or less intermingled with allottees, state the effect upon the latter.—A. There is less friction than would be expected gen-

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orally; there is a neighborly helpfulness, and the Indians have been stimulated by the example of their white neighbors. Everything depends, however, upon the kind of white people who settle among them.

Q. 7. How many of the allottees have leased their lands? How many have applied to you for permission to lease, and what is your judgment in regard to allowing them to lease their lands? A. Only one has leased his land legally. I have had probably a dozen applications for permission to lease. I have no means of knowing positively how many have illegally leased their lands; but I believe the number amounts to at least twenty individuals, the lands so leased being mostly "children's lands." It would seem probable to me that it might give the Indian more idea as to the value of land to see others making use of it, and be also a source of income for himself, and it certainly would be a source of gratification to the whites to see the land in use instead of lying idle. My judgment is that it would be best to allow him to lease such lands as he can make no use of, according to the customs and laws of the State, subject to the approval of the agent in charge.

Q. 8. You will also give your opinion as to what will be the general effect of the allotment system and citizenship among the Indians under your charge with the reason for such opinion.--A. The general effect of the allotment system and citizenship depend altogether upon the moral condition of the case. These new legal and political conditions are opportunities. If no moral forces are generated within the man to enable him to use these opportunities they are simply pitfalls and snares to him. What he must have is enlarged ideas by education, a truer and broader knowledge of moral relations, the cultivation of the sense of individual responsibility and training in political and civil duties.

The improvement of Indians in this transition state must be measured very differently from those under the reservation system. The latter accept the authority and direction of the agent in charge. The former having no common master but each responsible to himself may be making progress who seems to be hopelessly floundering. The Indian as the white must learn through his failures and all we can do is to make him see and take advantage of them and thus lead him to ultimate success.

I have no suggestions to make relative to the allotment system except that as noted in answer to question 7.

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. HELMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

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

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., August 20, 1892.

SIR: Replying to office letter, bearing date the 12th instant, instructing me to give the results of my observations upon the practical working of the allotment laws so far as they affect the Indians under my charge, I have the honor to report that the special agents, appointed to allot lands in severalty to the Indians under my charge, practically completed their labors the first week in April. That on the 19th of same month the surplus lands were opened to white settlement. That in obedience to instructions contained in office letter dated April 20, 1892, I instructed the Indians to report at headquarters in their respective districts--Cantonment, Seger Colony, and agency--the morning of the 7th day of May for the purpose of enrollment preparatory to payment of the balance of the second sum of $250,000, provided by article VII of the agreement approved March 3, 1891. That said enrollment and annuity rolls were completed and payment commenced on the 7th day of June. That notwithstanding I instructed the Indians of the Seger Colony and Cantonment districts to remain at home and care for their crops, stock, and improve their allotments until notified of the date when payment would be made to them, they, within a few days, started for the agency, and by the 20th of May all of the Indians, except a few at Cantonment and on the Upper Washita River, who are not yet ready to accept payment, were congregated in the immediate vicinity of the agency, and with the exception of some of the Arapahoes remained until about June 30, at which date the payment was practically completed.

Relative to results from the practical working of the allotment laws, the matter is in embryo, and very little practical results so far attained.

About 50 per cent of the Indians reside upon their allotments.

In addition to thirty-five families engaged to some extent in farming before allotments were completed, one hundred and thirteen have improved their allotments by breaking from 3 to 10 acres of prairie, constructing fences, building houses, digging wells, etc.

The Indians as a class do not comprehend citizenship--are not fit for it, and as yet have not received benefits from their changed condition realizable to them.

Relative to a greater individual independence and a weakening of tribal ties, I observe a strong tendency in this direction, more particularly in individual independence of action.

There has been no lease of allotments through this office. I am informed two individual leases have been made. Albert Curtis, half-breed, leasing about 1 acre of land for brickyard purposes, and Benny Keith, half-breed. For 5 acres adjoining the town of El Reno, on which the party has erected a very good house. On July 8 I transmitted application of Tom Whiteshirt to lease the allotments of his wife and two children. On July 12 application of Rosa Romero to lease her allotment, and also recommended the leasing of allotments of her brother George, aged 13 years, and Ella, aged 10 years, to which no reply has been received.

Many applications have been made by Indians to lease their lands, but when the compensation has been stated to them they refuse to consider it. Owing to the short period (three years for agricultural purposes) for which a lease can be made under the present law, responsible white men say they can not afford to fence, break the land, build suitable houses, sheds, dig a well, and make other improvements necessary for a home, for three years' use of the land.

Very few settlers are intermingled with the allottees. Many of the settlers after filing returned to Kansas, Texas, and elsewhere to harvest crops and are now returning to their claims. The Indians with whom I have conversed express a desire for friendly associations with their white neighbors.

Relative to what will be the general effect of the allotment system and citizenship upon the Indians under my charge, the short period of time since they were brought under this condition and the fact that they have not been subjected to the laws of the Territory to any considerable extent precludes the giving of an intelligent opinion as to what will be the general effect. I believe, however, it will eventually work greatly to their advantage as a people. If it is decided they are citizens, and their personal property including improvements upon their allotments subject to taxation, it will tend to discourage industry and civilization for a time.

I recommend the leasing of Indian allotments in excess of what they can properly utilize, and for a period of five years for agricultural purposes.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

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

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLAHOMA, *September 3, 1892.*

SIR: In reply to office letter, dated August 12, 1892, relative to the practical working of the allotment laws so far as they affect the Indians under my charge, I have the honor to say as to the proportion now residing on their allotments, say by families: The Sacs and Foxes about one-half, the Iowas about one-fourth, Citizen Pottawatomies about three-fourths, Absentee Shawnees about three-fourths. Of the latter about one-third have moved into the Creek country, which I do not take into account in the above report, as the movement may be only temporary.

I have the honor to report that the Mo-ko-ho-ko band of Sac and Fox, or Kansas Sacs, consisting of about one-fourth of the tribe, selected their allotments all contiguous and have fenced it all under one common fence, putting gates on section lines. They live in groups, breaking and cultivating land without regard to individual ownership.

Big Jim's band of Upper Shawnees, consisting of one-third of the tribe, have never signified acceptance of allotments which were made to them arbitrarily, but in such manner as to cover their improvements so far as practicable. They still occupy and farm their land as they did prior to the allotment. Thus it will be seen that these two bands avoid as much as possible the true intent and meaning of the allotment laws.

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There is a general disposition or desire on the part of Indians to have their allotments improved and cultivated, but at least half of them would like to lease their lands to white men and have the lessees do the improving. Many of the allottees realize their obligations and appreciate their privileges as citizens, yet a large majority are slow to appreciate and regret that such obligations are upon them. Still they know that new conditions must take the place of old, and it is only a question of time when they will accept the inevitable. It is easy to observe among the allottees, especially those who have settled upon and improved their allotments, a weakening of tribal relations, an abandonment of old forms and customs, and a growing individual independence.

There has been great clamor among the allottees for permission to lease their lands, and I have been informed that a number of leases have been made by Indians to real estate men and speculators of contiguous allotments, which they propose to sublease for pasture and stock purposes. They claim that these leases are legal because the Indian is a citizen.

There have been no leases made by authority. I understand that the leasing of allotments is in direct opposition to the policy of the Government, and in my judgment leasing should be discouraged, except in cases provided by law.

The individual should be induced to fence his land, to cultivate a reasonable amount, so much as he could properly care for, and use the balance for meadow pasture and stock purposes. The leasing of allotments in this country, where land is so plenty and cheap, can not be profitable. The class of men that would take land for a share of the crops are a poor class of farmers and would soon impoverish the land. Good farmers, that could make a lease profitable, can not afford to become lessees, but would naturally purchase and seek homes of their own. The average Indian is not competent to make leases and look after his own interests, as it would require much care and watchfulness to protect him against imposition.

I have had white men come to me and ask me to approve written contracts that they had made with Indians, wherein they had leased valuable allotted land for a term of from seven to ten years at 10 cents an acre per annum. There have been many contracts presented to me in like manner, and not one where the compensation for the Indian was worthy of consideration. My opinion is that the leasing of allotments should be discouraged. If the "gates are open" they will nearly all want to lease their land, get what they can out of it, squander their profits, and lead a loafing, vagabond life. This matter of leasing allotments is a serious question for consideration, as there is undoubtedly two sides to it. While to permit leases would be a benefit to some it is my judgment that it would be detrimental to a large majority.

The intermingling of allottees and becoming subject to the laws of the land, and having the example of thrift and industry of the white settlers must of necessity have a beneficial influence upon the Indian, and will, if no serious mistakes occur, finally result in thorough civilization.

There is no doubt but what the allotment system, the breaking up of tribal relations, and compulsory education are potent means of civilizing the Indian, evidence of which is manifest among the Indians of this agency, especially the Sac and Fox, which tribe shows a remarkable improvement in the past two years, and are manifesting much interest in the education of their children, having appropriated $13,000 of their own money to erect additional school buildings; and many of them have made substantial and valuable improvements on their allotments, built good houses and are living comfortably, whereas two years ago they were living in tepees and wicktups.

I am of the opinion that the responsibilities of citizenship are being prematurely forced upon some of the tribes under this agency. I refer more particularly to the Sac and Fox and Iowas that two years ago were largely blanket Indians. They are in many respects much like children, and it was understood by them they were to have twenty-five years to prepare for citizenship, which would seem to me a proper time.

I look upon this as a critical period in the lives of these Indians. Being subject to the machinations of dishonest white men and surrounded with temptations and easy access to saloons, the lax construction and enforcement of the liquor law by Territorial officers, etc., yet I think so far their conduct is as good as could be expected.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August, 1892.*

SIR: Referring to your communication dated August 12, 1892, I have the honor to briefly give my views in compliance therewith.

The result of my observations upon the practical working of the general allotment law since I took charge of this agency is favorable to the system, though some changes might be made that would encourage the allottee and harm no one.

Nearly all the adult male allottees reside with their families on their allotments. The older ones have their patches of corn and potatoes, while the young men are manifesting a disposition to farm more extensively, many of them, however, preferring to raise stock (horses being their choice) to cultivating the soil.

Not less than two thirds of the allotments are to minors and old people who can not make use of them, and with the facilities within the reach of the balance 160 acres is all they can handle for a few years, in consequence of which thousands of acres must necessarily remain in a wild state for an indefinite time, the owners receiving no benefit whatever until some practical law is enacted permitting the parents or guardians to lease these lands for a longer period than three years, as no sane man cares to take land to cultivate or to make the necessary improvements for the protection of stock in this extreme climate for so short a term; and for these reasons but few applications for leases have been made, and these upon learning the law became disheartened and abandoned the project.

Most of the allottees who have come under my notice appreciate their privileges and realize their obligations as citizens; but being citizens and subject to the laws of the State, they do not like to recognize that an agent has any authority. But most of them are willing to listen to advice and in many cases profit by it where they have differences, knowing that a lawsuit would be expensive. In the past few weeks a number of separations of young married men and women have been amicably settled at the agent's office, peace and harmony now prevailing at their homes. Some of these were caused by jealousy, others by strong drink.

None of these allottees have yet exercised the right of franchise, but there is a manifest growing pride among them in anticipation of the privileges of voting this fall. And I believe they will be as free from bribery and corrupt influences as their white neighbors.

Tribal ties are fast becoming extinct, and only on our national holiday and when called together by the agent do we see any considerable number of tepees in a group.

I have not learned of any trouble existing between the white settlers and allottees on this reservation, and believe the intermingling of whites and Indian farmers will have a good effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. T. HINDMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 12, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated August 12, 1892, desiring me to report the result of my observations upon the practical workings of the general allotment law so far as it affects the Indians at this agency.

The following specific questions being propounded, I am asked to reply to them, which I do as follows:

(1) What proportion of the allottees reside upon their allotments?—A. Practically all of the Indians reside upon some part of their allotments at least a portion of the year. Those who have comfortable houses reside on meir allotments almost constantly; many who have no houses on their allotments stay there, living in lodges during the summer months, returning to the timber lands on Missouri bottoms the remainder of the year.

(2) What proportion of the allottees manifest a disposition to cultivate their lands?—A. All of the Indians seem to wish to have a farm; even those who are employed in shops, etc., seem to expect to cultivate some part of their lands in crop. This has been carried to excess in some cases by the father or head of the family endeavoring to cultivate a small patch on the allotments of each member of the family.

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(3) Do any considerable number of the allottees appreciate their privilege and realize their obligations as citizens?—A. These Indians have not yet been educated to citizenship, local authorities claiming that as long as the reservation remains intact they can exercise no jurisdiction over the Indians, and so the county authorities will establish no voting or election precincts at which the Indians can vote.

(4) Have any considerable number exercised the right of suffrage, and if so have they voted intelligently and free from bribery or other corrupting influences?—A. None have voted.

(5) Do you observe any tendency among the allottees to a greater individual independence and a weakening of tribal ties?—A. I observe a tendency to be independent of the chiefs or headmen of the tribe, but no special weakening of their tribal ties.

(6) How many of the allottees have leased their lands? How many have applied to you for permission to lease, and what is your judgment in regard to allowing them to lease their allotments?—A. None have leased; several have applied, but have declined to do so after being shown the regulations and contract in relation to the same. In my judgment, if it is the desire of the Government that the Indians become practical, thrifty farmers, the leasing of land should be discouraged.

The ultimate effect upon the Indians of the allotment system and the final extinguishment of the reservation will depend largely upon the character of the people with whom they may necessarily associate in the future. Should the people who settle on the ceded lands, which is intermixed considerably with Indian allotments, be people of steady habits and law-abiding the Indian will probably follow in their tracks and do well. If, however, the settlers are dissolute and have no regard for the rights of others, or should intoxicating liquors be introduced and sold freely to them, we may soon expect them to follow the trail of the buffalo and be known no more forever.

Very respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PUYALLUP AGENCY, TACOMA, WASH., *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of office letter of the 12th instant, making certain inquiries about the practical effects of the allotments of land in severalty with the accompanying privileges of citizenship, etc.

I will answer the several questions in detail.

First. "What proportion of the allottees reside upon their allotments? Some have died, but counting those who have died as living on their allotments who did so up to the time of their death. I find that on the Puyallup Reservation 160 live on their allotments and 7 off. Nisqually Reservation, 28 live on their allotments and 2 off. Squakson, 14 live on their allotments and 9 off. Skokomish, 45 live on their allotments and 1 off. Chehalis, 32 live on their allotments and 3 off. This does not mean exactly that they live there all the time, but that it is the only home they have, and that they are there more than any other one place.

Second. What proportion manifest a disposition to cultivate their land? Of those living on the Puyallup Reservation, 141 do and 25 do not. The Chehalis Reservation, 25 do and 10 do not. Nisqually, 27 do and 3 do not. Squakson, 6 do and 17 do not. Skokomish, 37 do and 9 do not. This does not mean that all of these gain their living from their land, but that they cultivate some, even if it is but a small garden patch.

Third. "Do any considerable number of the allottees appreciate their privileges and realize their obligations as citizens?" Probably three-fourths of them all appreciate their privileges enough to vote and pay personal taxes, but very few realize their obligations as citizens to that extent that they understand they have anything to do for the public good.

Fourth. "Have any considerable number of the allottees exercised the right of suffrage, and if so have they voted intelligently and free from bribery or other corrupting influences?" As said before, at least three-fourths, if not four-fifths have voted. But very few voted independently, free from influence of some kind. I should judge that about one-third of those voting are influenced by what would be considered corrupt influences; that is bribery either direct or indirect, or the

hope or expectation of immediate personal gain, entirely independent of any public benefit.

Fifth. "Do you observe any tendency among the allottees to a greater individual independence and a weakening of tribal ties?" There is not very much difference in this, as the tribal ties were very much broken before, and the weak and ignorant follow the lead of the strong and intelligent now as they did before.

Six. "How many of the allottees have leased their lands?" About twenty on the Puyallup Reservation and one on the Skokomish have leased a part or all of the agricultural land for a longer or shorter time, generally from one to two years. This does not include the contracts to sell which have incorporated in them a form of lease and where the parties did not take possession but where they rented it bona fide to use and cultivate the land.

Seventh. "How many have applied to you for permission to lease, and what is your judgment in regard to allowing them to lease their land?" On the Puyallup Reservation 13 have applied to me for permission to lease their land. In cases where they are so situated that they can not cultivate the whole of their land, I think it is best that they be allowed to lease at least a part of their land, but where they can do it themselves it is better not. In almost all the instances that have come to my knowledge where they have wished to lease, it has been best for them to do so.

Lastly. You desire my opinion as to the general effect of the allotment system and citizenship upon the Indians under my charge, with the reasons for those opinions; also suggestions regarding any modifications that would be advisable concerning the system. In reply to this I will say: That my observation leads me to the conclusion that the allotment of lands in severalty is every way desirable. It gives them a *home* and provides them a way in which their individual labor will result in their own personal advancement.

As for citizenship, I think they are not ready for it, and it will result in harm for them instead of good. As I said before, a very large proportion of them must follow the lead of some one: they are not intelligent enough, nor have they sufficient moral tone to act independently and for their own best good. They mistake the freedom of citizenship for personal license to indulge in any wanton acts they choose. There is among almost all of these Indians a universal and inveterate tendency to the use of intoxicating liquors. By their being citizens the laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians becomes null and void, and no restraint upon the Indian indulging in the use of strong drink can be exercised. Then, in his family relations, as it is not the duty of any one to prevent it or see that it is punished, they drift right back into the old-time custom of putting away one woman and taking another without due form of law. They also drift back into the exercise of the old customs of Indian doctoring, medicine men, necromancy, etc., and there is no way to stop it.

Last of all, but not least of all, they are no longer under any obligation of any kind to send their children to school. They take them out on the slightest pretext, send them irregularly if at all, and the discipline and efficiency of the schools are in a great measure destroyed. Being very small taxpayers, if at all, the county officers do not feel inclined to spend much money in bringing criminals to justice, unless it affects a white man, when they are punished with undue severity. Being generally very poor they are unable to maintain their rights and pay the expenses in any civil causes, so that they are left practically without much law. In short their case seems to be much worse in nearly every respect and better in scarcely any. It is very much like giving a fourteen-year-old boy his freedom when he still needs his father's watchfulness and care.

Suggestions.—The present defect in the land-in-severalty business is that in the descent of title upon the death of the original grantees the right to the land gets so divided and subdivided that no one has sufficient preponderance of property in the land to make it to his interest to improve it. After a few subsequent deaths of the heirs the title becomes so interminably mixed that it is next to impossible to clear it up. Not being alienable there can nothing be done. There being no records of deaths, marriages, etc., and often in case of collateral heirs the issue of polygamous marriages to take into consideration, it is very difficult to determine who the real heirs are and then impossible to segregate their individual interests. Under our State laws it costs from $50 to $100 to settle an estate, and the fees must be paid in advance, and while there are a large number in probate none as yet have been settled, and they are getting worse every day. I can not see any very satisfactory cure. The only thing I

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can suggest is for a law to be passed allowing the heirs to sell to each other. This would have its drawbacks, but I can suggest nothing better.

Regarding citizenship I can see no cure. The law having once given it to them, the right can not be taken away from them. But if nothing can be done some legislation might be enacted which would prevent more from being done. It seems to me that instead of making citizens of Indians by merely allotting them a piece of land whether they use it or not, the law should provide that such of them who cultivate and reside upon their land for the term of twenty-five years might then, in the event of their being at that time able to read and write, be admitted into the full rights of citizenship. This would give them twenty-five years of preparation besides requiring an educational test, without which no person should be allowed to assist in governing our country. It would also eliminate all those who, having the land allotted to them, should not improve and make a good use of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

TULALIP AGENCY, *Washington, August 24, 1892.*

SIR: In reply to office letter bearing date August 12, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following, to wit:

(1) Eight-tenths of the allottees reside upon their allotments.

(2) Eight-tenths manifest a disposition to cultivate their land.

(3) A considerable number of the allottees appreciate their privileges in the ownership of land in severalty; but few, however, realize their obligations as citizens.

(4) None of the allottees have exercised the right of suffrage, though effort is being made to so inform them that they may do so intelligently and conscientiously.

(5) There is certainly a tendency among the allottees to a greater individual independence and a weakening of tribal ties.

(6) No allottees have leased their land though several have applied. In my opinion they should be allowed to lease their holdings as the Indians have in many instances neither the necessary knowledge nor money to enable them to improve their heavily timbered tracts. However, the duration of the lease, as provided in amended allotment act of 1877, is too short to allow a white man to derive any benefit from leasing Indian land, and the whites in Washington will not so lease it. Given a lease of seven years a white man could not only put an Indian's land in good shape for said Indian to farm same, but would have a sufficient occupancy to repay him for time, labor, and money expended.

(7) The effect of the allotment system, as far as the title to a separate tract of land goes, is most beneficial and incites the Indian to greater industry, makes him more independent, and tends greatly to weaken the tribal relation; but the attendant privilege of citizenship these Indians are not prepared for, and they abuse same. Whenever they find that they are citizens by virtue of their title to land and can therefor vote and drink, they will vote and drink—the first without understanding or honor, and the second to excess and to their serious detriment if not to their extinction.

I would therefore suggest the striking out of that clause of section 6 of the allotment act of 1887, conferring citizenship on allottees for the reason that these Indians are not sufficiently civilized to make good use of the liberty thereby conveyed; and would urge that steps be taken to remove the restriction against the cutting of standing timber from the land of allottees that such allottees be able to better improve and cultivate their farms.

In connection with said last suggestion, I would most respectfully call attention to that portion of my annual report for 1891, under the head of Indian lands, which fully sets forth the condition of the allotments on four of the reservations under this agency.

Very respectfully,

C. C. THORNTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

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

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.,
Wisbana, September 7, 1892.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to office letter of the 12th August last relating to condition and circumstances of Indian allottees at this agency, I would respectfully state the only allotments at this agency under the general law are to the Oneida Indians. A part of the Stockbridge Reservation was allotted under special act of 1871, but has not been perfected.

The Oneida allotment under the general law by Special Agent Banna C. Lamb has not yet been approved, though apparently acceptable to most of the people. Many of these Indians were engaged in farming for years before this said allotting survey was commenced, so that a large number of improved farms had to be divided and assigned to different persons in order to adjust right numbers of acres to each individual.

I should think that something more than half the allottees were located upon the premises allotted to them. Those engaged in farming before the allotment have continued in such occupation; but I think that the number of farmers has not been largely increased since the completion of the allotments. The Indian does not acquire energy for a new purpose by any sudden effort: the idea of benefits to be obtained by habits of continuous industry is developed slowly.

Under the head of appreciating privileges and realizing obligations, I think that the Indians here have not experienced any advanced privileges other than the exclusive right to possession of their allotted premises. The obligation to refrain from trespassing on the premises of a neighbor does not seem to be well established in all cases.

The right of suffrage has not been practically recognized as yet. A part of the Oneida Reservation is situated in Brown County and a part in the county of Outagamie; the board of supervisors of each county have declined to acknowledge citizenship in this people by refraining to organize towns or establish precincts for voting purposes on the reservation. I understand that some portion of this tribe will claim the right to vote at the coming elections; and presumptively they will be influenced, like other newly-made citizens, by the character of the advisors who obtain their confidence. There is little perceptible difference in tribal relations at the present time.

No leases of allotted premises are reported at this office, but quite a number of them would like to lease their land to white people, all seeming to understand that white men will accomplish much more than Indians under like conditions.

Concerning the effect of allotment system and citizenship upon Indians here, I would express the opinion that for the Oneida Indians the allotment will prove advantageous in advancing their condition both mentally and financially by stimulating individual enterprise in the management of this property and by citizenship inspiring interest in the management of public affairs.

For the Stockbridge Indians I do not discover that permanent improvement has resulted from the allotment and citizenship conferred upon them about eighteen years ago. Nearly all can read, and I think they have comprehension of their duties; but so many of them prefer the association with liquor-drinking elements in neighboring towns that moral stamina and individual enterprise are at a low ebb.

A part of the Menomonees would undoubtedly improve their condition if lands were allotted in severalty, but the large number would not be improved by such action immediately. It is probable that there would be a struggle to secure allotments in the timber belt, more for the money value in timber than to make permanent farm homes.

The only modification of the allotment act I would suggest would be to have discretionary authority somewhere to shorten the period of probation to less than twenty-five years.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. KELSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO INDIAN AGENTS IN REGARD TO ROADS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It is important that Indians be instructed in the duty and labor of opening and repairing roads, and building bridges for their common benefit and the general welfare.

All roads existing or required to be opened on Indian reservations or school tracts for general use by the Indians, and for purposes of the Indian service (except such as may exist under charter or other authority requiring them to be in condition for travel), should be kept in good repair.

Where new roads are to be opened or old ones are straightened or otherwise necessarily changed, they should be laid out and constructed, as far as may be practicable, upon the lines dividing the allotments or tracts occupied by individual Indians; and those roads likely to form a continuation and part of public highways existing outside of reservations should be laid out and constructed in the general direction most necessary and convenient for the public interest.

The whole reservation shall be districted, the districts for this purpose to coincide, as nearly as practicable, with those prescribed for the purposes of the Indian courts. The agent shall appoint a "supervisor of roads" for each district, who will be selected from the most industrious, capable, intelligent, and progressive Indians residing therein, and who will be charged with the duty of the supervision of the roads and bridges within his district.

When a farmer, additional farmer, or other person employed for instructing Indians in industrial pursuits, is stationed in any road district, he will be expected to see that the work necessary to keep the roads in condition for travel is not neglected: and the supervisor of roads for that district shall make his reports to the agent through him.

Each supervisor of roads, as soon as practicable after his appointment, shall prepare and submit to the agent an alphabetical list of all persons liable to road labor residing within his district, such lists to be revised yearly and the revised list to be filed with the agent on or before the 1st day of January of each year.

All able-bodied male Indians belonging on the reservation, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, including persons permitted to reside there by reason of marriage to Indian women, or for any other reason, except employés of the Government, missionaries, ministers of the gospel, and persons regularly employed in school work, will be required to perform, without compensation therefor, such number of days of labor in each year, not less than two nor more than five, as may be required for opening and repairing the roads: provided, when great damage is done to the roads by sudden storms, etc., such greater number of days labor may be required of those persons liable for road labor as the emergency may demand.

The supervisor shall call upon those in his district liable to road labor to perform their respective duties at such times as will least interfere with their own private work upon their allotments or elsewhere, and shall give each person not less than two days' notice.

Every person so notified shall be required to appear at the place and hour designated by the supervisor, with such tools and implements as said supervisor may direct, and shall perform, under the personal direction of the supervisor, or of some one appointed by him, eight hours' faithful labor for each day's work assessed to him.

Any person required to perform labor on the roads of his district may be allowed, if he desire to do so, to furnish at his own expense a competent and suitable substitute to perform such labor in lieu of his own personal service.

Any person furnishing, when required to do so, teams, tools, or other implements for work on the roads will be allowed proper deduction therefor from the number of days of personal labor assessed to him.

Any Indian who refuses, or without good and sufficient cause fails to perform the work assessed to him, shall be reported to the agent by the supervisor having charge of the district in which he is liable to perform such labor, and by the agent to the judge of the Indian court having jurisdiction over such district, if such court exists, and shall be subject to the punishment provided in the regulations relating to the establishment and jurisdiction of Indian courts. If no such court exists the agent shall himself take steps to oblige the delinquent to perform the proper amount of work, or to punish him, according to the nature of the offense, in such manner as may be within the scope of his authority. Any person other than an Indian refusing or failing to perform the road duty assessed to him shall be liable to removal from the reservation.

Persons held as prisoners under charge of the agent may be required when practicable and in the discretion of the agent to perform labor necessary for opening and repairing roads on the reservation.

It shall be the duty of each supervisor to submit to the agent an annual report showing:

(1) The total number of days' work done under his supervision during the year.

(2) The locality in which such work was done, and the nature of the work.

(3) The number of days' labor actually performed by each Indian or other person, whose name appears on the roll of those liable to road labor, and whether such work was performed by the individual in person or by a substitute.

(4) The points in the district where it is most desirable that work be done during the next year and the nature and extent of the work required.

The agent shall make an annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, based upon the several supervisors' reports submitted to him, and upon his personal observation and knowledge of the work accomplished during the year in the way of road improvement and building.

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO EMPLOYMENT OF ATTORNEYS FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 5, 1892.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 23d ultimo, inclosing a letter dated July 16, 1892, addressed to you by Senator Pettigrew, and six blank forms, relative to the employment of Mr. F. M. Goodykoontz, as attorney to represent the Pine Ridge Sioux Indians and protect their interests in the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 851), and requesting that you be instructed "as to the proper method of procedure in compliance with the Senator's request, as contained in his letter transmitting said papers" to you.

On March 3, 1891, an act of Congress was approved (26 Stats., 851), conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate, in the manner provided in said act—

First. All claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe or nation, in amity with the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for.

Second. Such jurisdiction shall also extend to all cases which have been examined and allowed by the Interior Department, and also to such cases as were authorized to be examined under the act of Congress 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-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and under subsequent acts, subject, however, to the limitations hereinafter provided.

Third. All just offsets and counter claims to any claim of either of the preceding classes which may be before such court for determination.

The judgments authorized by this act to be rendered bind the Government, and also the tribe of Indians committing the depredations when they can be identified, and are payable ultimately out of funds which now are or may hereafter become due on any account to such tribe, except those arising from "appropriations for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education." If they have no funds, the judgments are made payable, primarily, out of the Treasury of the United States, such payments to remain a charge against, and to be deducted from, any money hereafter becoming due the tribe.

It will be seen that this provision is very broad and far-reaching in its effects. It constitutes a lien upon the funds of the Indians, from which there is no escape. That this is unjust to the Indians I entertain no doubt; but it is the law nevertheless. In my annual report for 1891, page 117 *et seq.*, in reference to this subject, I stated as follows:

Under the operation of the law contained in this section (section VI), it is apparent that a lien is constituted upon all funds which now are or may hereafter become due to any Indians on any account whatever, for the payment of these claims, except so much as may be necessary for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education." By an examination of the tables herewith presented, showing the date of origin and the amount of the claims on file in this office, it will be seen that many of them originated at so remote a period that the present generation of Indians can not possibly have any knowledge of or personal responsibility for them. It thus occurs that a great hardship is liable to be imposed upon the present generation (which is making, comparatively speaking, satisfactory progress in civilization), by punishing children for crimes committed by their ancestors, and imposing upon them, in their ad-

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vanced and advancing condition, a burden which was created by their fathers while yet in a state of savagery. If the law is permitted to remain as it is it will work great hardship and will be a matter of very considerable discouragement to the present, if not to future generations. Many of the Indians belonging to the different tribes which are chargeable with depredations are poor and struggling to become self-supporting, and the collection of these amounts will unduly punish them for sins of which, personally, they are not guilty. It certainly will provoke, in many cases, a spirit of antagonism and restlessness that would be very hurtful primarily to the Indians themselves, and might seriously impair the peaceable relations between them and the Government, in which event the unlimited expense of reducing them to a state of peace would be far greater than the payment of these claims outright from the Treasury of the United States

When the different tribes which have entered into treaties and agreements with the United States bargained that the moneys to become due them by reason of such treaties or agreements should be held in trust by the Government and be paid to them in the manner and form set forth in such agreements or treaties, it was not contemplated by them that it would, at some subsequent period, enact a law, in the consideration of which they could have no part, which would practically confiscate these various moneys and divert their payment into an altogether different channel from that originally intended and agreed upon.

In view of this situation, I would respectfully recommend that the act be amended so as to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior to determine as to whether or not the financial condition of any tribe, against whom judgment may be obtained in the Court of Claims on account of depredations committed by members of that tribe, will justify the deduction from tribal moneys of the funds necessary for the payment of such judgments.

The fourth section of said act of March 3, 1891, provided that "It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to appear and defend the interests of the Government and of the Indians in the suit." Apparently, this seems to provide for an adequate defense for the interests of the Indians, but when it is remembered that their interests and those of the United States are not identical, except in the early stages of the litigation—that is to say, while contesting the validity of the claim only—and become antagonistic as soon as that validity is established, and when the remaining question becomes that as to which is liable for the payment of the claim, the Attorney-General, however able and however friendly to the interests of the Indians he may be, can not, in my opinion, at that time represent the Indians with that degree of effectiveness that another attorney representing them solely could do; and their interests, both present and prospective, as I have shown, in the results of these suits, are so great that they should be protected at every stage of such judicial proceedings by the employment of every means of defense available therefor and by the services of the most vigilant and skillful counsel procurable.

I have given this subject much anxious thought in my desire to secure either legislation or practice which would inure to the benefit of the Indians, and I must confess that I am still considerably perplexed by the problem presented.

The said act also in the same section provided that "any Indian or Indians interested in the proceedings may appear and defend by an attorney employed by such Indian or Indians with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if he or they shall choose so to do," but made no provision whatever for the payment of such attorney, and in the absence of authority to make payment for services rendered it has been difficult to determine upon the method by which any attorney may be employed under this provision.

On the 22d of March last I had this matter before me and addressed a letter to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, suggesting that an item similar to the following be inserted in the sundry civil bill then pending in Congress:

> That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to expend not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars from the balance on hand of the appropriation made by act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., page 1009), for the investigation of Indian depredation claims, in the employment of an attorney and such assistants as may be needed, and in paying the necessary expenses in preparing defenses in behalf of Indians whose funds are sought to be charged for depredations.

That letter was forwarded by the honorable Secretary to the President of the Senate, March 25, 1892, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed as Senate Executive Document No. 95, Fifty-second Congress, first session, and stated *inter alia* as follows:

> I am very strongly impressed with the necessity that the Indians should have the best possible counsel, in order that injustice may not be done them, and I have been at a loss to know by what method the counsel could be procured or authorized. So far as I now see, the two principal ways of doing it are, first, to allow each band or tribe of Indians to enter into contract with an attorney and have that contract approved by this office. This, however, is open to very serious objections, among which may be stated that there is no money set apart for the payment of such attorneys; it would throw upon the office the necessity of deciding as to the respective merits of different attorneys who desire to do the work; it would probably result in the authorization of a large number of attorneys, and inasmuch as the claims already aggregate more than $30,000,000, the ultimate attorney fees on the most moderate basis of percentage would amount to an enormous sum, which must be paid eventually by the Indians or by the Government of the United States.
>
> I have been rather appalled by these considerations, and have been very slow to approve any contract between any tribe and an attorney, or to give encouragement to this method. Another plan which seems to me more desirable is the amendment of the law authorizing the employment of an able attorney, with possibly one assistant, at such salary as may seem best, and they should give their whole time to the one purpose of defending the Indians against these various claims. This method would simplify the work, would render it, I think, more effective than the other, and would, of course, entail an expense quite insignificant as compared with the possible cost of the employment of attorneys by contract.
>
> I therefore take the liberty to invite your attention to the fact that there is a balance of about $22,000 on the books of this office from the appropriations made by Congress for "investigating Indian depredation claims," part of which is used and required under the last section of the act of March 3, 1891, for the completion of such business as was pending at that date in the depredation division of this office, for making transfers and records of the same, and keeping custody of the papers, etc., as stated in said act; and inasmuch as the above-mentioned sum of $22,000 is more than is required for these purposes, I respectfully recommend that an amendment be submitted to Congress, to be attached to the sundry civil bill, authorizing the Department to expend a sum not exceeding $10,000 from the above balance of $22,000 in the employment of an attorney and such assistants as may be needed, and in paying the necessary expenses in preparing defenses in behalf of the Indians whose funds are sought to be charged for depredations.

The amendment thus proposed to the sundry civil bill was not incorporated therein, and therefore the plan I had decided upon as being probably the best for securing the results desired is no longer available. Contracts between Indian tribes and various attorneys have been submitted to me for approval from time to time under said provision contained in section 4 of the act before referred to; and where the tribes had funds to their credit and the fees charged were not excessive and the contracts were otherwise properly drawn in such a way as to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians they have been approved; but where the Indians had no funds to their credit out of which such payments could be made I have not deemed it wise, if, indeed, legal, to approve such contracts, however essential I might consider it that the Indians should have special counsel to represent them in the Court of Claims; and as Congress has not made the provision recommended in my letter of March 22, 1892, above referred to, for the employment of one attorney, with assistants, to defend the interests of all the Indians, but has left the law as it was before, authorizing separate tribes or individual Indians to enter into contract with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I must adhere to this position in the future.

I can readily perceive how in some respects the services of attorneys employed by each tribe, separately from the others might be more advantageous to the Indians than if one attorney, with assistants, were selected to represent the whole. As, for instance, such attorneys would find the plea of an alibi (which I imagine will be the principal defense which the Indians may desire to set up, independently of any defense which they may share in common with the United States) of advantage to their respective clients, which it would not be if one attorney defended all the tribes. I am therefore disposed to give my approval under the law to proper contracts, safely guarded, to such reputable and competent attorneys selected by such Indians as have the necessary funds to pay them. But this office will not undertake to suggest to the Indians the name of any attorney or to influence them in any selection they may make in any way.

The Indian appropriation act, approved July 13, 1892, contains the following clause:

> The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay out of the common funds belonging to any band or tribe of Indians residing in South Dakota and the band of Santee Sioux of Nebraska the sum of not to exceed $1,000 per year for each tribe or band, in accordance with the provisions of any contract made by said tribes or bands with any person for services as attorney of such tribe or band, said contract to be first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this provision it is entirely competent for the Indians in your charge to enter into contract, within its terms, with any attorney or attorneys for their services in this respect, and lawful authority is created for paying the fees agreed upon. And in this connection it may be proper to say that a contract, similar to that submitted herewith, between the Santee Sioux and Mr. Goodykoontz, was approved by this office August 3, 1892, "upon the express condition that the compensation to be paid thereunder, taken together with all other sums to be paid under any contract with the Sioux bands and the Northern Cheyennes, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $4,000 per annum." You will therefore assemble the Indians in your charge in council and cause this matter to be submitted to them and brought to their understanding fully; and should they desire the services of Mr. Goodykoontz as their attorney the contract may be signed in quadruplicate and forwarded to this office, as in other cases, for its consideration.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

Capt. GEORGE LEROY BROWN, U. S. A.,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 19, 1892.

SIR: On March 3, 1891, an act of Congress was approved (26 Stats., 851) conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate, in the manner provided in said act—

First. All claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe, or nation in amity with the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for.

Second. Such jurisdiction shall also extend to all cases which have been examined and allowed by the Interior Department, and also to such cases as were authorized to be examined under the act of Congress 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-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and under subsequent acts, subject, however, to the limitations hereinafter provided.

Third. All just offsets and counter claims to any claim of either of the preceding classes which may be before such court for determination.

The judgments authorized by this act to be rendered bind the Government and also the tribe of Indians committing the depredations when they can be identified, and are payable ultimately out of funds which now are or may hereafter become due on any account to such tribe, except those arising from "appropriations for their current and necessary support, subsistence, and education." If they have no funds, the judgments are made payable, primarily, out of the Treasury of the United States, such payments to remain a charge against and to be deducted from any money hereafter becoming due the tribe.

The fourth section of said act provided that "it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to appear and defend the interests of the Government and of the Indians in the suit," and also in the same section provided that "any Indian or Indians interested in the proceedings may appear and defend by an attorney employed by such Indian or Indians with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if he or they shall choose so to do.

It is not desired by the office to embarrass the collection of any proper and just charge against the Indians on this account, when the righteousness of the same shall have been conclusively shown. But in view of the experience of this Bureau in the adjustment of these claims in the past where many of them were found to be grossly exaggerated in amount, and in some instances totally false in fact, it is the subject of anxious solicitude to this Department, lest their vested funds shall become impaired or exhausted in this manner, thereby retarding their advancement in civilization, and possibly remanding them to a condition of dependence upon the national Government for support. The full and adequate protection of their interests in the defense of these suits is thus a matter in which this office is deeply concerned.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that, as the Attorney-General has been engaged for more than a year in defending these suits, not only for the United States but for the Indians, and has thereby acquired a full understanding of the conditions and the necessities of the situation, he be requested to state whether or not, in his opinion, the employment of special attorneys by Indian tribes, under the provisions of this law, are desirable and would be of substantial benefit to such Indians: and, if so, any suggestions from him relative to the manner of their employment and how they should be compensated, whether by annual salary or otherwise, would be appreciated, as well as any other or further suggestions upon the subject which he may be pleased to make.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CIRCULAR LETTER REGARDING ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN OFFICIAL FAVORS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE BY POLITICAL OR OTHER OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1892.

To Agents and School Superintendents:

Officers and employés of the Indian service are more or less in the habit of soliciting the help of members of Congress, governors, and other United States and State officials, who are supposed to have large influence, to procure official favors from this office, such as increase of salary, transfers, leaves of absence, etc. This custom is to be deplored for many reasons:

(1) It lays an unnecessary burden upon members of Congress and others who are thus appealed to, calling upon them to interest themselves in matters which can be of but little concern to them.

(2) It unnecessarily complicates the work of this Office, in some cases requiring the writing of half a dozen letters, where in the regular course, one would suffice.

(3) Often the requests preferred can not be complied with because they are contrary to law, or compliance would be prejudicial to the best interests of the service. Refusal is often embarrassing to the Commissioner, as well as those who make the requests, unless accompanied by a full explanation of all the circumstances.

(4). This custom is a reflection upon the administration of the Indian service. It is an assumption that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is unwilling to do what ought to be done in any particular case on its merits, and that he needs to be spurred or forced to perform his duty by outside influence. Therefore

(5) It logically follows that requests of this nature coming to the Indian Office from outside parties prejudice the cases of the persons upon whose behalf the requests are made. If their requests are reasonable, they do not need this outside influence: if they are unreasonable, they ought not to be granted. This point I desire to make very emphatic.

A careful record of employés is kept in the Indian Office, and the Commissioner is ready to recognize merit, efficiency, and fidelity, wherever found, and reward it where it is practicable. He is also ready to comply with reasonable requests, if it can be done within the limits of the law and regulations of the Indian Office, and if it will result in the promotion of the good of the service.

In connection with the above I desire to say further, that communications of an official character requiring action or attention on the part of the Indian Office should be addressed simply to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to no one except the Commissioner. If, for any reasons, communications pertaining to the administration of affairs at an Indian agency or school should be addressed to members of Congress or other officials, copies of the same should be forwarded at once to the Commissioner, giving the reasons why the originals were sent elsewhere than to the Indian Office.

Persons desiring to enter the classified Indian service should be instructed to apply directly to the Civil Service Commission for information and papers, and those desiring to enter the unclassified service should be instructed to make application directly to the agent, or school superintendent, or to the Indian Office, and they should understand that preference will be given to those who make their applications as above indicated instead of through intermediate persons.

Agents and school superintendents will see that copies of this circular are conspicuously posted in their offices, and that the attention of employés of the Indian service is specifically, and, if necessary, repeatedly called to its contents.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., ——, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with regulations and instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency and of the Indians under my charge for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1892:

Reservation and the agency.—The agency is situated 200 miles above Yuma, Ariz., and about 87 miles below Needles, Cal., on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, and about 1 mile from the river bank. The reservation extends along the river for 55 miles. The agency is located near the upper end of the reservation, and is so isolated from civilization that perhaps not more than ten white persons visit it in the course of a year. The United States mail arrives and departs twice each week; it is carried on horseback from Yuma. The steamboats run when they can get a quantity of freight, consequently we are sometimes three months without means of transportation, only by means of a small boat. The river is the only practicable route by which to reach the agency. The weather is quite warm during four months in the year; the balance of the year the climate is delightful.

The Mojaves on the reservation.—Have all been quiet and peaceable and industrious when they could find anything to do. There are no Indians more worthy and deserving; give them only half a chance, and they will succeed. They have full confidence in their ability to thrive as soon as the system of irrigation, now under course of construction, is completed. For years they have been eking out a miserable existence, planting little patches here and there after the overflow of the river, only raising a little wheat, corn, and melons, which they consumed as fast as it matured, leaving nothing for them to live on through the winter but mesquit and screw beans, reserving the screw beans for the last, to pucker up their stomachs.

Irrigation.—In the kindness and wisdom of your Department a sufficient appropriation has been granted to purchase a sixty horse-power boiler and two vacuum pumps, warranted to throw 2,000 gallons of water per minute into the ditch. The Mojaves are in ecstacy over their prospects and are already boasting as to who will raise the most wheat and the largest pumpkins. An analysis of the sediment which the Colorado River carries in large quantities shows that the value of the fertilizing elements contained in it is amply sufficient to counterbalance the cost of pumping. The sediment is heavily charged with phosphates and nitrates, which, added to the soil as it is, will make it wonderfully productive. From two to three crops can be raised each year on the same land. About 10 acres for each family will be amply sufficient and all they can cultivate successfully. The pumps will no doubt be in successful working order by the first of October, and then the Mojaves will proceed to put in a large acreage of wheat, which they will harvest in April or May. As soon as the pumps are in successful operation many of the Mojaves at Needles and some of the Hualapais will no doubt return here, as there is land enough for them all, and no reason why they should not all be placed here.

Improvements.—During the year a new schoolhouse has been completed at an expense of $3,985. It is 40 by 80, two stories high, built of adobes, 10 by 20 on first story and 8 by 16 second story. On the first floor there is a 10-foot hallway,

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two class rooms, and dining room, besides two additional buildings used for kitchen and bathrooms. On the second floor there are two large and well-ventilated dormitories, two rooms for superintendent and matron, besides hall and storeroom. The building will accommodate 100 pupils. A farm of 10 acres has been cleared for the school, or industrial farm, which will be a valuable adjunct to the school, and with an industrial teacher to teach the Indian boys the art of farming they will go out of school prepared to make homes for themselves. Shade trees have been set out around the new school building. Many repairs have been made to the old school and agency buildings. A new bake-oven has been constructed, and a large amount of work done in cleaning and repairing the irrigating ditch.

The Indian police—Have been efficient in their duty, besides doing a large amount of work assisting in repairing buildings, hauling material, and, in fact, they are hardly ever idle.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the school has been good. The children have been remarkably healthy, with the exception of one week, when they were all down with a mild form of grippe, but they all speedily recovered, with no bad effects. There have been but few of the camp Indians who have died. A few old people and several infants are all that I have to report. There is very little syphilis now on the reservation, but occasionally a case comes from Needles for treatment.

Morals.—I have not known of one single case where intoxicating liquors have been used on the reservation. The Mojaves at Needles are in the habit of using liquors to quite an extent, but on the reservation they are directly opposed to it. There have been several men separated from their wives, but in several cases I have succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation, and they are living together as happy as ever. They cremate their dead, but they have entirely ceased burning property of value.

Religion.—Like all other Indians, the Mojaves have their own idea of religion. They believe that when a Mojave dies and is not cremated he turns into an owl. They are very superstitious, but still many of their superstitions are being overcome, and I can see considerable improvement in this line. They have almost entirely given up their belief in their medicine men.

While school is in session, service is held every Sunday morning by reading from the Bible and singing hymns. Usually a number of the camp Indians gather around and listen to the service and sometimes go away singing the hymns. I have had some correspondence with Rev. Theo. Hartwig, of the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, in regard to establishing a mission on the reserve, and I expect the matter will be accomplished during the coming year.

Indian court of offenses.—There is no court of offenses at this agency, and I do not deem it advisable, as the Mojaves are all law-abiding and peaceable. What few cases arise are always easily adjusted by the agent. I find that it would be quite impossible to give satisfaction through an Indian court, as a Majove is sure to be partial to his friend. The agent can hear both sides of the case and decide which is right, and when justice is done they are always satisfied.

Employés.—The employés have all done their duty well, with the exception of one or two disturbing elements. Everything has passed harmoniously; the exceptions have been weeded out. All are now living like one family, as it were.

The school.—It has been a success so far as it could be without the outdoor industrial teaching. There is not much trouble in filling the school with children, but it is hard to keep the girls after they arrive at the age of 14 or 15. They are almost sure to get married at that age. During the year the school was visited by Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester, who gave some good advice and advanced new ideas, which were duly appreciated by the scholars and the employés. During the month of June the weather is extremely hot and the school employés get run down. The children become tired, dull, and sleepy. Therefore there is little benefit derived in running the school during that month.

Supplies.—The supplies for the school and agency received during the year have been fresh and good, fully up to the samples. With the irrigating problem settled, there is no reason why this agency and school should not in a short time become nearly self-sustaining so far as subsistence is concerned.

Fiscal year 1893.—The coming year will no doubt be an eventful one for the Mojaves. They have been waiting for twenty years for the Government to furnish water for them to irrigate their rich lands with. I have labored hard to bring about these ends. I will take pride in seeing them build a uniform lot of houses along the ditch and assist them on the highway to prosperity and self-support. With this accomplished, I will feel that I have done an immense amount of good for a worthy and long-neglected people.

The Hualapais, Chimehuevas, and Mojaves at the Needles can be brought here and made self-sustaining as soon as the irrigating pumps are in successful operation. This reservation was originally set apart for these tribes, but as there was no means of irrigation, they could not live here. There has been no means of taking the census of these tribes, so their number can only be approximated. The Chimehuevas have been dying off fast for the past two years, and there is only a remnant of them left, perhaps not over 100. The last estimate of the number of Hualapais was 700, and the Mojaves at Needles 667. I have no reason to believe they have decreased very much from these figures.

Recommendations.—I think it will be well to inaugurate a day school before long in the settlement, as there are quite a number of the Indians that prefer to have their children at home. An Indian trader will soon be needed: one that can handle the produce of the Indians, such as wheat, beans, peanuts, barley, corn, and other things that can be produced. There should be a suitable house built for the agent apart from the employés' quarters. As it is, there are scarcely rooms enough for the agency and school employés. I am satisfied that the coming year will demonstrate that a large number of Indians can be successfully accommodated on this reservation.

Census Report.—A careful census, taken in the fore part of July, shows an increase of thirty-six over the census of 1891. There were 18 births reported and 23 deaths during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The increase is accounted for by Mojaves returning to the reservation from the Needles and other places. The following is the summary of the census:

Males above 18 years of age	221
Females above 14 years of age	222
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years	133
Total	579
Males on reservation	310
Females on reservation	320
Total	660

Very respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. ALLEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ., *July —, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Office, I herewith submit my second annual report of the Government boarding school at the above-named agency.

The past year has been one of many changes for the better, and seems the beginning of an era of prosperity greater than the Mojave Indians have ever experienced. Owing to want of supplies school was not opened until October 8, at which time the pupils first occupied the new and pleasant dormitories, soon afterwards occupying the dining room and kitchen. Being compelled to wait for desks and seats the school rooms could not be used until February 14; on that day the first service, Sunday school, was held in the new building. The greatest number enrolled during the year was 81, 51 boys and 30 girls, this number being in attendance on the last day of the school year. None were withdrawn or ran away during the year. None died and there was no sickness, except grippe, which affected no more than one or two at a time. Average attendance was 75; percentage of attendance, 93.

During May and June the boys cleared 5 acres of mesquite land and made a beginning of a school farm. The boys have done all the outdoor work that could be found for them to do. They also do most of the hard work indoors, such as scrubbing and cleaning, making their own beds, and caring for their own rooms.

The boys and girls have made and baked all the bread without help from anyone, and very seldom have poor bread.

The girls have done good work in every department. In the sewing room they have been good and efficient help; in the dining room, kitchen, and laundry, they have taken an active part and done their share of the work.

Kindergarten work was introduced into the school this year, and the girls and younger boys have done some good work and shown an aptness to learn which, under proper instruction, will bring forth good results. The morals of the school children have been good; I think above the average of agency schools.

No children have ever been sent from this tribe to training schools, but it is proposed now to send some of the older boys to the new school at Phœnix. A few have volunteered to go, and it is hoped that their example will induce others to go.

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A marked improvement in the schoolroom work has been made and the pupils show that they are brighter, more interested, and more in earnest than ever before. Much attention has been given to vocal music, drawing, writing, and calisthenics. In all of these the children take great interest. The marching and calisthenic exercises have been great aids in disciplining the school and are greatly enjoyed by pupils and teachers.

The prospects for the coming year are very bright, and there is good reason for believing that much better progress will be made in this school than ever before.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. HOLMES,
Superintendent.

GEO. A. ALLEN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 25, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with previous instructions from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

Population.—The population of this tribe is estimated at 16,185; it is very difficult to obtain an accurate count as contemplated by law. From inquiry, and from information from the chief men of the tribe, I am sure that it will vary but little from the above figures. To take a complete census of these Indians it would require the services of fifteen men for three months.

Location.—The agency is located on the extreme end of the south line of the reservation, and few Indians from the north or northwest portion of the reservation come to the agency. I have, in a former report, recommended that the agency be removed to a more favorable and suitable point about 25 miles north of the present site, where there is a fine body of rich land, plenty of grass, and a running stream of good water. This place supports a large number of Indians. I will further add that if the agency was established at this point it would afford greater convenience for the Indians to visit the agency from all parts of the reservation.

The Navajoes indulge in dancing, which has assumed the shape of harmless amusement and free from the barbarism that accompanied them a few years ago. While their dances are weird and uncivilized, yet it seems best to tolerate them until they are supplanted by more enlightened amusement.

It may be correctly estimated that at least one-fourth of the Navajoes live off the reservation. These Indians are a source of annoyance and trouble to the agent, and to ranchmen and other white persons who live and have their herds near the reservation. Complaints are frequently made to me by whites, of Navajoes killing and driving off their stock or riding their horses to some remote place and then turning them loose. This is to a certain extent true. It is also true that the Indians lose horses by the same methods by reckless white men. This condition of affairs has caused bitter feeling on the part of the whites against the Indians, and has produced an unfriendly feeling on the part of the Indian toward the whites.

Crime.—Some depredations resulting in the loss of life have occurred during the year. On June 24 last, near Tuba City, a man by the name of Smith commenced to shoot some sheep of an Indian's and in retaliation the Indian shot 3 head of Smith's cattle, when Smith opened fire upon the Indian, the Indian returning same with deadly effect.

About July 5, near the trader's store on the San Juan River, an Indian was shot and killed by an Indian. This killing was accidental.

On August 6, the sheriff of Apache County, Ariz., attempted to arrest a Navajo Indian, near Navajo Springs, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, for stealing cattle and horses. The Indian understood English and had been previously notified that the sheriff was on his trail. The Indian picked up an ax and defied arrest, and advanced towards the men, when a cowboy, whom the sheriff had deputized to assist in making the arrest, shot and instantly killed the Indian.

Indians off reservation.—One cause of the Indians being off the reservation may be traced to traders who establish stores along the borders and invite the Indians to trade with them, and telling them they have as much right on the public domain as the whites.

Another reason is that many of the Navajoes never have lived on the reservation, having squatted on the public land upon their return from Fort Sumner twenty-four years ago, and have constructed stone houses and fenced the land, and they claim that their rights are equal, under the land laws of the United States, to those of white settlers.

During the past year I have used every possible means of persuasion to induce the Navajoes to return to and live upon the reserve; some of whom have acted upon my advice.

These Indians are increasing steadily in numbers and not diminishing, as people suppose. They raise a small quantity of corn, wheat, pumpkins, and melons, but their chief subsistence is from their sheep. They are very fond of mutton as an article of diet, and their wool clip twice a year brings them a respectable sum of money. This is very fortunate for the Navajoes, as the Government issues them no rations, and an issue in goods so paltry that this year it will amount to less than 12 cents per capita.

One great trouble at present encountered by these Indians is the scarcity of grass on the reserve for their flocks and herds. It keeps many on the move constantly, and the result is that hundreds are now living off the reservation where the grass is better and their sheep, cattle, and horses have a chance to keep from starving.

Water supply.—A most serious obstacle which has confronted agents heretofore on this reserve is how to improve and increase the supply of water, so that the Indians would not be compelled to move from mountain to valley in quest of water sufficient for their herds as well as their families. Their roving disposition stimulates their negligence in making to any marked extent substantial watering places that they should. Some trouble has existed on account of some who want to control certain springs, excluding others who desire to water their stock.

In the San Juan district the Indians have made considerable headway in farming, having raised about 250 bushels wheat, and cut about 30 tons alfalfa. By an expenditure of $300 or $400 in the improvement of an old ditch several hundred acres of good land could be brought into cultivation, as at present the water can be used for only a small portion of land. If this could be done it would aid very much in keeping the Indians now occupying the land and would help to increase the number, besides having a tendency to make permanent homes.

Health.—The Indians on this reserve have been comparatively free from contagious diseases; only two cases of measles have been reported, which were contracted off the reservation. The diseases which prevail among these people are acute bronchitis, tonsilitis, pneumonia, conjunctivitis, and acute rheumatism.

The agency physician's record shows medicine furnished to 891 Indians, and it is no uncommon thing for them to come 50 to 60 miles for medicine. The indifference manifested by them in their medicine dances is evidence that they are beginning to lose faith in their medicine men, and a great many of the old-time customs are not so sacredly observed as they were a few years past.

Social traits.—The social disposition of the Navajoes is noticeable to every one who meets them, and it is a characteristic seen in but few Indians. This trait in their composition opens the avenues for their advancement in the essentials which make it possible to make a white man out of an Indian. I believe with the progress some of them are making in the building of houses instead of hogans and fencing their fields that the climax will soon be reached when it will be more difficult to go backward than forward. Between forty and fifty new houses have been erected during the year, containing from one to two rooms.

Whisky.—There have been several indictments of white persons during the year for selling whisky to Indians. One case has been prosecuted successfully. It is very difficult to prove anything by Indian witnesses who are in the habit of securing liquor of any kind from the whites or Mexicans.

Saw Mill.—The sawmill is doing good work since the engine has been placed in position, and will saw the logs about as fast as the logging team can get the logs to the mill; the mill for the past year has sawed about 90,000 feet of lumber, and with the increased capacity of the engine will reach 150,000 feet for the coming year.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 14 privates. Considering the extent of this reserve, the scattered condition of the Indians, and the numerous interests to be protected, this force is too small. They have been quite busy during the past year in guarding the reservation against trespassers, preserving order in the camps, and executing orders of the agent.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of 3 judges and meets once a month or more frequently if necessary. The court has done good work and relieved me of considerable business, which, in the majority of cases, can be as well if not better performed by them than by the agent. I can not call to mind a single case of theirs that I have had to reverse.

Commission.—During May last this agency was visited by the Navajo commission to treat with these Indians for the cession of the Carrizo Mountains. At first the Indians were opposed to the measure, but when they came to fully

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understand all the features and benefits that were likely to accrue to them by the sale the opposition disappeared.

Missionary.—The principal missionary work at this agency is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Riggin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Improvements.—During the months of May and June I had a flume constructed about 1,500 feet in length, so as to carry the water out of Bonita Creek to the school farm, but was unable to get the work completed in time to save the crops. This labor was performed by the school boys, with the assistance of industrial teacher and farmer. With a small outlay in labor the work can be completed, and will furnish all the water necessary for irrigation at this place.

The new laundry building is about completed; the building is 51 by 93 feet, two stories high, being covered with iron roofing. The lower apartments embrace dining room, kitchen, and laundry, also a good cellar; 4 employés' rooms, and sewing room on second floor. Much of this work I have done with Indian labor and at about half the cost that such a structure would have cost to erect in the States. A large part of the lumber was sawed at the agency sawmill.

Education.—The Navajo Indian boarding school has been in session for ten months of the year, the average attendance for that time being 65. One great objection to be contended with at this school is the fact that the parents are not willing to send their children, fearing that the Government will take them to nonreservation schools, as was done two years ago, when 30 children were hurried away and taken to Grand Junction without the consent or even knowledge of the parents. Nearly one-half ran away and returned to the reservation and told very pitiful stories of the hardships they endured. All this has had a tendency to discourage them and make it difficult for me to get all the children that I would like. I must say, however, that there is a better feeling prevailing with these people than there was a year ago.

The field matron work at this agency is carried on by Mary E. Raymond.

In closing, permit me to state that the Navajoes show steady advancement in civilization; the progress they have made is in the right direction; are well disposed, and are more industrious and provident from year to year. In fact, their condition in general is better than ever before. I see no reason why, with proper encouragement, they should not become a happy and contented people.

The annual statistical report is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID L. SHIPLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT NAVAJO AGENCY.

ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER, N. MEX.

SIR: The work of a field matron among the Navajoes is somewhat peculiar. All of the Indians within 15 miles of this place live in "hogans," which contain no stoves and only enough cooking utensils for the most primitive cooking. About 20 miles down the river (west) a few of the Indians have houses. Five of them asked us to send to Durango for chairs, mirrors, doors, and windows for their houses. We did so, and at their request gave them pictures for their walls. We have not yet seen their houses, but have promised to visit them this month or next.

Owing to the entire lack of the necessary things to work with in the "hogans" we have given the instruction in cooking and laundry work in our own house. We have now in Durango, waiting for the freight wagon, a mill for the Indians to grind their corn and wheat in and a large kettle for the laundry work. Before winter we shall have an adobe oven for the baking. The Navajoes could make adobe ovens for themselves, and we will try to induce them to do so.

Our object in having the blankets woven is to prove the practicability of blanket weaving as an industry. We are told that the best weavers live near the agency. The women on this side of the reservation do not understand how to set the colors of "Diamond dyes," which they use, and they weave mostly the coarse blankets and sell them for a little more than the wool would bring. In connection with the weaving we will introduce spinning wheels and teach the proper use of dyes.

The missionary society which employs Mrs. Eldridge, my coworker, has not yet appropriated funds for a school here, and as we have been busy with field matron work six days of every week the society seems inclined to leave out school for the present. I have given a number of lessons in English and numbers in exchange for lessons in Navajo. We have shown photographs of Indian schools including Grant Institute, White's Institute, Haskell and Carlisle, and as far as I know have told of the ones who after leaving school secured lucrative positions. We have represented to them the benefit it would be to their children to understand the English language. They listen respectfully but do not commit themselves. I hope the time will come when we will have enough influence over the parents to induce many of them to send their children to school.

There is no physician for the Navajoes nearer than the agency, so we have had much to do for the sick. The Indians come to us for medicines from 40 miles away. We use only simple remedies, and our efforts have been greatly blessed. Last Saturday we went to see a very sick child whose father came for us. He brought a horse for one of us to ride. We spent several hours there to administer the medicine ourselves. Yesterday (Sunday) I went again. To-day the father came to report and get medicine, and to-morrow we will go again to see the child. The distance to its home is 12 miles.

To-day we have had 39 Indian visitors; 6 of them came for medicine and 7 for help about sewing. One was a young man who lives near Fort Defiance. He said he was at the Fort Defiance and Albuquerque schools five years. He has been out of school four years. He talked English fairly well and I secured quite a list of Navajo words and sentences from him. We reach a larger number of Indians the days when we stay at home than when we go to them, because they are so scattered and move about so much.

The statistics for the time during which I have been field matron—December 8, 1891, to August 15, 1892—are as follows:

Number of Indians who have been instructed in—

Cleanliness and hygienic conditions	39
Baking, etc	83
Sewing, etc	200
Laundry work	5
Number of pictures, etc., for wall decoration	45
Number of times goat's milk was used for bread	38
Care of sick	184
Number of cases in which medicine was administered	183
Number of Indian visitors received at my house	3,940

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. RAYMOND.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MOQUI SUBAGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 25, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with request from your office, I have the honor of submitting herewith my second annual report of the Moqui-Pueblo Subagency.

In considering the Moqui there are some special hereditary peculiarities characteristic to this tribe of Indians, to which, in my estimation, may largely be attributed their slow progress toward civilization in its liberal sense. They are timid, contracted, and prejudiced, and cling with avidity to their old customs. They appear to be easygoing and contented or, perhaps, discouraged; for, as their history shows, they have always been underlings, as compared with neighboring tribes. Continued misfortune appears to have always accompanied them. At no time would their sparse population permit of their entering a conflict with an enemy with any hope of success; the result was ever the same—decrease in number, weakening of strength, and defeat. For these reasons they have been compelled to seek out habitations least likely to molestation at the hands of their neighbors. As a consequence, we find their dwellings onsconced in and among the high cliffs. Not so much because in this location they could make a stronger fight against an enemy as perhaps their desire to evade a conflict through cowardice. Stamina, will power, and grit are requisites to advancement, and without a more or less fusion of these traits of character into a people progress in civilization is slow, and it is a much lamented fact that this tribe of Indians is very weak in all these essentials.

Until about a year ago the Moquis were considerably troubled by the Navajoes, who in their arrogant way were ready to take advantage of their weaker natured neighbors, and in consequence fed their herds and flocks on Moqui fields and even appropriated their crops. However, about one year ago, with the coöperation of Special Agent Parker, I issued a decree prohibiting the Navajoes from entering within a radius of 15 miles of the village of Me-shung-ne-vi. Since this time a marked improvement is noticeable among the Moquis. They have more ground under cultivation, their granaries are filled, and, with the security this enactment affords them, they feel safe in exchanging their cliff dwellings for the more convenient homes in the valley.

Farming.—Under the supervision of General Mechanic Stauffer, the model farm was located in July, 1891. During the year past most of this land has been fenced and a portion plowed and planted in wheat. Not being able to plant the wheat until November, it missed the fall rains, and in consequence did not yield a desired crop. Considerable improvement in the way of buildings has been made on this farm. A second farm has also been laid out, fenced, plowed, and sown in wheat during the past year. This latter place has been assigned to an Indian, who is now building himself a comfortable house.

Houses.—In addition to this work, 22 houses have been completed in different parts of the reservation, 100 well under completion, besides having located and

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staked out a number of farms. This only leaves sufficient lumber for the erection of about 5 or 6 more houses. Quite a number of other Indians express a desire to erect dwellings and otherwise improve their lands if the Government will furnish them with the necessary lumber and material.

Water supply.—While the crop yield from this land is quite good, the result would be much more satisfactory if there was sufficient water with which to irrigate the land. The Moquis have the advantage over the Navajoes, of a much lower altitude, with a consequent longer summer season, which will allow most any kind of grain or vegetables sufficient time in which to mature. And were it not for the poor soil, in some instances; and lack of rains or streams from which to irrigate, there is no reason why the Moqui Reservation should not become a model farming land. However, if the present supply of water were properly utilized in irrigation the crop yield would be greatly increased.

Education.—A feature in connection with the Moqui Reservation worthy of special mention is the school at Keam's Cañon. Under the excellent management of Superintendent R. P. Collins, with the hearty coöperation of assistants, much good is being accomplished. There is an average attendance of something over 100 pupils, who are instructed in the common branches and mechanical industries. Under a course of proper training these children prove quite apt and susceptible to their teachings. They are good in habits, careful of property intrusted to them, quiet and unassuming, hence easily governed.

It appears to me that if any marked degree of advancement toward modern civilization is to be made with this people, it must be accomplished through a system of school work. It is the early impressions, imbued within any child, that largely makes the man. So, in dealing with these people, we should be governed by the demands which our practical experience shows us will most readily and surely bring about the desired result of making more liberal minded men and women. This may be accomplished by remodeling the government of the schools, enlarging their facilities, and broadening their intentions. A great deal may be accomplished in this connection toward breaking up and destroying their crude forms of worship, superstition, etc., and thus gradually supplant them with a knowledge of true Christian principles.

Very obediently, your servant,

DAVID L. SHIPLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, *Sacaton, Ariz., August 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency. I have been at my post of duty during the entire year; in fact, the service has had all my time for three years. As some of the products of our labor I respectfully cite the following to manifest what seems progress:

(1) These Indians have more faith in good American teaching and training; this truth is evident from the fact that we have more than four hundred children in the schools.

(2) These Indians are clearing land and making their fields larger wherever there is a possibility of getting water for irrigating purposes.

(3) A great number of them have a garden this year, and it is the first they have ever had.

(4) The labor of quite a large number of our Indians has been sought and obtained by white people who live near the reservation, thus proving that Indian labor is becoming profitable. Last week Attorney-General Wilson employed about half a dozen young men (school boys) to bale hay for him; they did the work without assistance, but of course they had training previously. Gen. Wilson boarded them and paid each $1.25 per day for the service, and he thinks that it was a profitable investment.

(5) To those who have little or no faith in the results of an Indian boarding school on an Indian reservation, I proudly cite them to such splendid examples as Carl Schurz, John Munol, or Fred Emerson, who are Pima boys, and who received their training chiefly on this reservation in the schools and by private instruction by Rev. C. H. Cook, the Presbyterian missionary.

(6) Another agreeable sign of progress is the increasing inclination to accumulate property; *e. g.*, Antonio Azul has more than 500 head of cattle and about $1,500 in cash.

Reservations.—There are four reservations belonging to the Pimas, Papagoes, and Maricopas of this agency, aggregating 453,797 acres, which is land sufficient to give each Indian 50 acres. By careful estimate I conclude that about three-tenths of this land is good land and fit for agricultural purposes, so that there are about 15 acres for each person.

The Pima or Gila River Reservation.—This is the largest reserve, and it is situated on the Gila River. It is about 45 miles long and 14 miles wide. The valley proper averages perhaps 2 miles in width, and this is the richest land I have ever seen. The great difficulty to make it productive and fruitful is that of getting water for irrigation.

The reservation on the Gila River is occupied by the Pima and Papago Indians, although it was set off to the Pimas and Maricopas only. No Maricopas are living on the reservation at present.

The Salt River Reservation.—This is generally known as the Pima and Maricopa reservation, because only those tribes live there. The reserve is on the north side of the Salt River, near the flourishing towns of Phœnix, Tempe, and Mesa, and it is becoming valuable because of its nearness to those places as well as the additional fact that the largest canal in the Territory passes entirely across it. By personal investigation I find that about 7,000 acres of good land here can be irrigated with water taken from the Arizona Canal, which is on Indian land for 15 miles of its length. This part of the reservation is in size about 8 by 12 miles. On the south side of the river, on sections 25 and 26, township 3 north, and range 6 east, there are 103 Maricopa Indians and a few Pimas; these Indians get water from the "Utah Ditch," which, I am told, they helped to make. I think that on that part of the reservation on the north side of the river there is twice as much good land as those Indians will ever need, and I think that it would be judicious if the Government would buy, say, one-half of this land, and expend the funds thus realized in the purchase of water rights in the Arizona Canal for those Indian farmers; as it is, they will never do anything with it, and they are too poor and ignorant to make irrigating dams. In this they must have help if ever they are to get the benefits. The land is, as you know, entirely worthless without water.

The San Xavier Papago Reservation.—This reservation is about 8 miles south of the old city of Tucson, the first capital of the Territory. It includes the valley of the Santa Cruz for 8 miles. I think about 9,000 acres or one-third of the reservation is good land. This part of the reserve is naturally more valuable than any other piece of land I have seen in the Territory, because the water of the Santa Cruz River rises to the surface and flows almost 2 miles before leaving the Indian land. Here is also fully a thousand acres of the finest grazing land and more than seven thousand acres of the largest mesquite timber in the Territory. Those 360 Papago allottees are really wealthy.

As I view it, it was a mistake in giving so much good land to such a small number of Indians. It was given to those Papagoes who happened to be there when the reservation was allotted. When I insisted that the land be given to other Papagoes as well, the allotting agent said that he had no authority to allot the land to any except those whom he found there. The Indians there are doing very well under the direction and assistance of Farmer Berger, who, in addition to his help in farming, also does a great deal of repairing for them. He furnishes his own blacksmith and capenter tools in doing these repairs and Government is charged nothing for the use. These Papagoes all wear citizen's dress in full. They have gardens in which they produce squashes, melons, chili, onions, beans. They bury their dead in an American way when a coffin can be had. The most of them attend the Catholic church services which are held in the old chapel, San Xavier.

Gila Bend Reservation.—This Papago reservation is located on the Gila River about 40 miles below the junction of the Gila and Salt Rivers, or 65 miles west of the agency. It is a Congressional township, two-thirds of which, I think, is good farming land. On account of the many irrigating enterprises in the vicinity above it, and the nearness to the railroad town, Gila Bend, this land is becoming valuable very fast.

The Indians there have helped to make one of the canals in which they now have an interest, although they have not yet used any of the water in irrigation, because they have no land cleared and leveled. Several attempts have been made by whites to claim and settle a portion of the reservation. Two companies are now ready to enter the reserve; one of these has already made a

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temporary ditch entirely through the Indian land. My intention is to induce the wandering Papagoes of the southern part of this Territory to locate there and make permanent homes for themselves.

Education.—(1) The Phœnix Indian Industrial School.

When all the favorable features are considered, this place seems to be the best suited for the essential civilizing and training processes of the Indian children of this warm climate. The Indian parent gets a useful object lesson every time he visits the school, and the parent who makes these observations does not try to compel his child to adopt the "savage system" of doing when he returns to the reservation, if he ever does. The wants of the child increase as he is civilized and educated, and he soon learns that there are more opportunities to make a good living off of the reservation than there is afforded on it. The thriving and intelligent American farmers are already finding out the fact that it "pays" to employ educated Indians to work on the farm, in the orchards, and vineyards.

This school has a splendid 160-acre tract of highly improved land; and here the Indian boy is taught when and how to plant, and when and how to cultivate and irrigate. I think that it would not be an overestimate to say that at least 95 per cent of our Indian boys and girls must return to the farm to make their living. Granting that this is true, it seems that the chief attention should be given in training the children in that which they must do when they become citizens. I admit at once that such fine schools as Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, and Genoa are doing good work for the Indian children who expect to stay there or in those States, but I do not believe that anyone would question the fact that a boy who had been skillfully trained in any one of those institutions would make a success in farming in Arizona. The preparation of the soil or seed bed, the planting, the time of planting, the cultivation, irrigation, and harvesting are all different; the essential agricultural training there, it seems, would be of little use to him here, solely because of climatic differences.

2) The Albuquerque Training School.

During the past year this school has become very unpopular among the Pimas on account of the unusual number of deaths which occurred there. I think that it was a mistake to take the children in time of winter from a place of comparative low altitude and very warm climate to a place so high and cold as Albuquerque. The Pima Reservation is from 1,200 to 1,400 feet above the sea level, while Albuquerque is about 5,000 feet, or almost a mile high. Becoming acclimated was too severe upon them, and the result was that quite a large number became sick and died. As far as I am able to judge, the Albuquerque school is managed by very capable people, and it would be unjust to censure anyone, unless it be the eagerness to secure the children regardless of the season; but the Indian parent can not understand this, and he stubbornly refuses to send his child away where he may never see him again. Supervisor D. S. Keck is an unusually active and judicious man, yet he failed recently to get any children for the school after working twelve hours a day for more than a week; and he had, too, the cooperation of the employés here as well as myself.

(3) The Tucson Indian Training School (Presbyterian).

This school has been doing excellent work during the past year, although I think it was overcrowded.

The school farm (50 acres) is small, yet very productive, and our Pima and Papago boys are making fair progress in learning the American plan of farming. Superintendent Billman has been experimenting a little; he has been trying to train both the child and the parent. He rented about 140 acres of good land adjoining the school farm in the Santa Cruz valley, taught these parents, about 20, to prepare the soil properly, bought the seed for them, and by patience, persistence, and fortitude he succeeded in getting them to raise a fair crop of barley in addition to the training it gave them. The superintendent says that he does not wish to repeat the test because of the great sacrifice on the whole.

(4) The Pima Boarding School (at agency).

The literary work of the school has been done very well, and the industrial work was fairly done. During the school year at five different times children were taken from the Pima boarding school, so that about one-half the number of children in attendance were transferred to other schools. This was done in obedience to the requests of the Indian Office, yet it crippled the schools here very much. When these facts are taken into consideration, it is well to say that our teachers did excellent work. The farm and garden were not the success they would have been if we had been able to get the water necessary to irrigate them properly. So much time was spent in making a canal, almost 6 miles long, and leveling the land so that it could be irrigated and cultivated, that only 30 acres of the farm was planted; we succeeded, however, in making the farm produce hay sufficient for the stock of the agency and school.

We had a garden of 2 acres, but it was a partial failure because water could not be secured at the proper time. Some vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, beans, cabbage, beets, melons, squashes, etc., grew in the garden, yet I can not say that it was a success. The potatoes were of no account whatever.

The farmer and teamster both worked hard to get the ditch completed, yet they were not able to get it finished before the planting season arrived, and we were compelled to take water from an old ditch made and owned by the Indians—that is, our farmers took the water only when the Indian farmers did not want it; the result was a failure to plant the whole farm.

Dr. Dorchester and wife made us a short visit and gave us some fruitful suggestions as well as encouragement. I find it is more difficult to govern white employés than Indians. I know by experience that I must be on the alert constantly to preserve and promote peace among the white employés. Mrs. Dorchester style dmy employés as a "mutual admiration society." It seems that she did not know of the petty jealousies that were then rankling in the breasts of a few of them. Except in one case only I have not thought it prudent to annoy you with these little troubles.

The Indian police.—I have no complaint to make against my Indian policemen, except when it is necessary to resort to force to comply with the orders of myself or the court of Indian offenses. Very frequently the policeman is sent two or three times before the runaway pupil can be secured. I do not believe they disrespect the agent, but it seems that they are afraid of becoming unpopular among their people.

Indian police are not good officers to arrest murderers if those who are guilty are Indians of their own tribe. Should it become necessary to compel children to attend schools four or five hundred miles from the reserve, I feel sure that these Indian policemen would never be the effective means. I think that they think more of the good will of their people than they do of the positions they hold.

Post traders.—There are seven trading posts on the Pima or Gila River Reservation. The chief business of the trader is the purchase of wheat, for which the Indian accepts, usually, goods which he needs and desires. There are two other stores without the reservation but located within a rod of the line, and other stores on the line of the railroads at Casa Grande, Maricopa, and Tempe, all of which make competition to secure the trade of the Indians. The Indians have advanced sufficiently in civilization to take advantage of these conditions.

Merchants who have located at railroad stations near the reservation can afford to pay more for wheat than the post trader, who must pay the cost of the transportation to the railroad. The tendency of Indians who sell to merchants who are located near saloons is to exchange a portion of the money for liquor, and the manifested effects are similar to those of our white brethren, who dissipate likewise. There are no trading posts on any of the other three reservations of this agency.

Report of the Superintendent of the Pima Boarding School.

SIR: I hereby submit my annual report for the school year 1891–'92. The term began September 7, 1891, and during the first week the enrollment reached 81. This large number, and the widely separated communities from which it came, shows that the Pimas are beginning to realize the value of education, and they are desirous of availing themselves of its advantages when schools are afforded near their homes. At present there are about 75 per cent of the school population of the Pimas, either in the school here or in attendance at some one of the various industrial training schools. I have been told that fully 35 per cent of this population are not available because of the many youthful marriages.

So successfully has the educational policy of the Government toward these Indians been carried out, that in every village on the reservation may be found a number of young men and women who can converse in English to a limited extent, and have had sufficient industrial training to be helpful to their people. The present condition of the Pimas is such that great attention should be given to moral and industrial training. They are, perhaps, as conscientious in their conduct as other people are, but their standard of right and wrong, especially in their social relations, is very low.

Moral training.—Moral training was made a prominent feature of the morning exercises. By appropriate talks and stories an effort was made to teach the cardinal virtues and to create in the mind of the rising generation sounder ideas on the domestic relations and on the subject of social purity than at present prevails among them. There are evidences that considerable advancement has been made by the Pimas in recent years.

Industrial training.—A system of education that would leave out of view the industrial training of the Indian would be deficient in one of its most vital features. He should be put in pos-

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session of such trades as will enable him to produce from the soil a more abundant and a more regular supply of food than he now gets, to build for himself a more comfortable house and fill it with the necessary furniture, and to supply himself with the numberless little conveniencies of civilized life of which he is in a great measure now ignorant.

It is not meant that his literary training should be neglected, for both may be carried on synchronically, and, with his intellect awakened and stimulated in the schoolroom he would become ambitious to succeed in the shop and on the farm. One of the difficulties in the accomplishment of this ideal is the fact that the Pima has his home in a semitropical climate and is the possessor of a soil so fruitful that but little labor is required to satisfy his bodily wants. Added to the above we may mention his lack of ambition in life, which is the accumulated result of his past centuries of ignorance and paganism.

The Pima boarding school.—The school is situated at Sacaton (Pima Agency), near the geographical center of the reservation, and it is of easy access to all parts of the tribe.

The school building is too near the shops and offices for that degree of quietness that is necessary to secure the best results from the literary work. The inconvenience arising from this source is not sufficiently great to justify a removal for this cause alone. A partial remedy would be to surround the school premises with a high, close fence.

Enrollment.—The total enrollment for the year was as follows:

	Pimas.	Papagoes.	Total.
Males	84	12	96
Females	70	6	76
Total	154	18	172

During the year pupils were sent from this school to various other schools as follows, viz: Phoenix, 31; Genoa, 12; Albuquerque, 12, a total of 55. Five pupils were dismissed for persistent immorality, 6 for ill health, and 1 died; total loss to our school from all causes, 67 pupils.

Health.—During the year the health of the school was up to the highest average of any previous year. A few sporadic cases of measles prevailed, but not enough to amount to an epidemic. There were several cases of sore eyes of the type known as conjunctivitis and a few cases of pulmonary troubles. These constituted the greater part of the ailments for the term. Much credit is due the employés who patiently and skillfully attended them.

Industrial work.—An important feature of the work of the term was the industrial work. The school was so organized that each pupil spent half a day in the schoolroom and the remainder of the time in the shops, on the farm, and in the laundry.

Aided by the boys the school farmer, Mr. A. A. Woods, inclosed with a wire fence a farm of about 70 acres, and cultivated one-half of it in wheat and alfalfa, sown together, and harvested for hay. Because of a scarcity of water the yield was not as large as may be reasonably expected, but about 30 tons were harvested, the work being done chiefly by the boys of the school. A kitchen garden of 2 acres was planted and cultivated by them under the direction of the farmer. This garden supplied the school and the mess with many of their vegetables. Our boys manifested a special aptitude for farming, and, inasmuch as it will always be one of the leading industries of this valley, I would suggest that improved machinery be placed upon the farm, so that the boys can be instructed in modern farming; also that as many cows as the farm can support be purchased, so that both boys and girls can be taught dairying; also that a part of the farm be devoted to fruit-raising. If these recommendations be carried out the health of the pupils will be improved, the cost of the school to the Government will be reduced, and the pupils will be given valuable training.

During the year six apprentices were at different times under the instruction of the thoroughly efficient school carpenter, Mr. George N. Quinn. Some of them became quite proficient, and all made commendable progress; they acquired considerable skill in the use of tools, and were able to make many of the repairs needed about the school premises. A few of the boys learned to mix and apply paint quite well; most of the painting about the agency was done by them. The cooking and baking by Mr. T. J. Parry, the laundrying by Mrs. E. Siner, the sewing by Mrs. E. Arnett, were done to the satisfaction of both the matron and the superintendent. Each of these departments was aided by an Indian assistant and by the girls of the school. By a system of rotation the girls were changed from time to time in each department, so that during the term each girl did serve in all of them.

The literary work.—The subjects taught in the school were, in the main, those laid out in the course of study issued from the Indian Office for primary grades. The deviations from the course of study were such as were necessary, made so by the lack of kindergarten and other object helps. In the first year's work an effort was made to familiarize the pupil with the English language by the daily use of the names of familiar objects and actions, and by conversations designed to enable the pupil to understand and use English. Use was made of the First Reader and charts. They were taught to print and write short sentences from dictation. Much care was taken to impart correct pronunciation of words and sounds of letters.

Numbers were taught by the Grube method as far as 5, and notation to 10,000. This department was in charge of Miss Bessie Harris until February, 1892, when, upon her voluntary resignation, Mrs. H. S. Stewart was appointed to the vacancy.

In the second year the work begun in the primary grade was continued and developed. In reading, the work of the previous year was reviewed, and an effort was made to familiarize the pupil with the idiomatic use of the language. Penmanship and drawing were taught, and number work was continued from the previous year. This department was in charge of Miss Ella Stokes.

In the third year the object was to introduce sentence-making, to report simple stories, to drill on the sounds of letters, etc. In this grade the Third Reader and geography are introduced, and penmanship, drawing, and number work are continued. This grade was in charge of Miss Lola Moss.

The work in the fourth year corresponds very closely to that of the third year of the advanced course, and was taught by the superintendent.

In all the grades a general exercise consisting of singing, Bible reading, talks on manners and morals, behavior, and topics of general information was had each day.

Music.—Music as a science was taught to a limited extent, and many new songs were taught the school. The children learned quite a number of songs from the Gospel Hymns as a part of the morning exercises, and in the special exercises and entertainments other beautiful songs were sung.

The English language.—The aim was to make the use of the English language general among the pupils, and to this end teachers and employés were required to insist upon its use at all times. This regulation and the regular school-room work were the means relied upon to produces the result. We found that after a few weeks the children from the *ques* (Indian houses) could understand some English, and they could make their wants known to a limited extent. One of the difficulties we have to contend with in teaching English is the frequent meeting of our pupils and their parents and friends. These meetings occur more or less every day, and, in my judgment, the tendency is to keep the pupil in contact with the tribal life from which we are trying to lead them. In these interviews, however, there is a compensation to the older Indians in that they are brought into direct contact with civilization, and that by observation they have learned to have confidence in and respect for the intentions of the Government toward them. Another obstacle is the fact that in acquiring the English language they must at the same time acquire many of the new ideas belonging to civilized life. This will disappear with their advancement. Another hindrance to learning English here, and indeed to our school work in general, is the frequent drafts made upon us for pupils for other schools. During the past year demands were made upon us for pupils five different times. Each time our best were called for and secured, until 55 of our boys and girls had been sent away. This hinders the progress in English by depriving our weaker pupils of the benefit of contact with those who speak English more fluently. When these obstacles and injuries are considered, it is fair to say that the children made commendable progress.

The school buildings.—The buildings belonging to the school are one two-story building, used, on the second floor for dormitories for the boys and girls, living room for the farmer and his wife—the assistant matron; sleeping room for one employé, and the sewing room. On the first floor are the bath rooms for girls and boys, laundry, kitchen, dining-rooms for mess and school, superintendent's office, two living rooms for the superintendent, and one small room used at present for a school room for the advanced grade, but designed for a storeroom for the boys' clothing. There is also a schoolhouse containing three rooms, a carpenter shop, and a hospital. These buildings are all adobe, and are in a good state of preservation. The hospital was built during the year, and is designed for both sexes; it is well lighted and ventilated, and otherwise admirably adapted to hospital purposes.

During the year many needed improvements were added to the buildings, among which I enumerate: Wash sinks for boys and girls; hat racks for boys; a rear stairway leading to the girls' sleeping rooms, which adds greatly to their safety in case of fire, and affords the only passageway from their sleeping rooms to an inclosed court or play ground. A strong high fence, tipped with barbed wire, incloses this play ground.

The boys of the school are afforded the same liberties, for they, too, can leave their dormitories whenever it becomes necessary; but the stairways for them are on the front of the building and lead to places without the inclosed court, so the rear doors of the girls' dormitories and the front doors of the boys' dormitories may remain unlocked during the night, and the children can leave the room when it is necessary.

The rooms used for bathrooms and laundry are not well suited for the uses made of them; they are too small and otherwise inconvenient. I would suggest that a building be erected just east of the present laundry and bathrooms, to be used for a laundry on one side and bathrooms and lavatory for girls on the other, and that it be connected with the agency system of waterworks, and that in the building the probable future enlargement of the school be considered.

Very respectfully,

JOHN. W. STEWART,
Superintendent.

Indian transportation.—From the agency to the nearest railroad station—Casa Grande—is 15 miles. Over this sandy road these Indians transport, with their own teams, at the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds. At this rate they can make from $2 to $3 per day. They also haul to the agency the most of the building material, and fully three-fourths of the number of buildings here have been made during my incumbency. In the months of February and March it is sometimes difficult to employ Indian freighters, because their ponies are too weak to do the work on account of the want of sufficient food which the Indian fails to provide.

The census.—The census of the Papagoes never has been taken, and all statistics, including that of the decennial census of 1890, have been only an estimate. I believe that I have made the most successful attempt, for I employed, at my own expense, six educated Indians, who went into the "Papago country" thoroughly equipped to take the census. After working persistently one week they returned to the agency with fewer than a thousand names. In a few villages the petty chiefs and allies run these Indian enumerators out of the village before a name was obtained. These chiefs think that the Government is trying to get their names and location with the view of arresting them for theft and other misdemeanors, of which many are doubtless guilty. Hence, in regard to the statistics of the Papago Indians, except the allottees at San Xavier, I am compelled to submit you an estimate only. I would surely be glad to do better were I able. I shall submit a very accurate census of the Papago allottees who are located on the reservation at San Xavier, 8 miles south of Tucson, Ariz.

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Population.

	Pimas.	Papagoes (estimated).	Maricopas.
Males	2,143	2,000	143
Females	2,010	2,000	130
Total	4,153	4,000	278
Speak English	300	00	25
Read English	300	68	20
School age	874	700	68
School age and available	5..	470	48
In attendance at school	4..	120	19

I think fully one-half the number marked as speaking English do not use it well enough for ordinary conversation. They are able to make a few of their wants known in labored English, and this is the extent of their ability to use English.

On account of so many youthful marriages many of the children of school age are not available. I do not think there are 200 available Pima children who are not in school. I know that there are a very large number of Papago children who are of school age, and available too, and who are not in school anywhere; and they never will be unless compelled to go.

Irrigation enterprises.—There is unusual activity on the part of the Indians to widen and otherwise improve their canals. A few of these ditches will carry twice the amount of water. There are 25 Indian farmers at the Blackwater village on the eastern end of this reservation who have just finished an irrigating canal on which they have been working during the past three years. These are certainly excellent people. They have had no assistance whatever except four days surveying, which was done by myself and Rev. C. H. Cook, the missionary at this place. To assist and further encourage the Indian farmers of the Pima and the Gila Bend reservations, I am now engaged in making head gates in the canals of most importance, to prevent filling with mud during time of high water in the river, and to shut out the water when it is necessary to clean the ditches. This is doing for the Indians what they are not able to do for themselves.

Improvements.—To show that we have been profitably busy during the past year I take pleasure in citing a few evidences of improvement in compliance with the general request made by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in 1889.

(1) A suitable hospital for the school has been made by Indians and our regular help.

(2) An irrigating canal about 6 miles long was made for the school farm and Indian farmers; the first 4 miles of this canal from the river averages 8 feet in width on the bottom and about 6 feet deep; the mile of ditch nearest the river is about 10 feet deep.

(3) We have made an excellent mill building, in which the Allis Company of Milwaukee have put in operation the necessary machinery of a 30-barrel flour mill; the mill is running regularly and it is doing good work. I require the miller to keep an account of the amount of work the mill does. Here are his statements and account for one day:

The mill was patronized by 42 Indians; some came on foot with a little package of wheat on the head, some came on horseback, and a few came in wagons. The grists ranged from 20 pounds to 610 pounds, and aggregated for the day 5,057 pounds.

(4) A 10,000-gallon water tank on a 14-foot tower was made by the regular employés. The material of this tank and tower was secured at the abandoned Fort McDowell. From this tank are pipes conveying water to the school and agency buildings and premises and to the mill boiler. There is no additional cost at all to get the water into the tank from the well, for the steam necessary to run the pump is furnished by the boiler of the flour mill, and this requires no additional fuel or fire and very little attention of the engineer. The arrangement permits the mill and pump to run together or separately, as desired.

(5) Suitable stables for the agency and school stock have been made at little expense to the Government.

This must suffice, but there are other improvements that might be mentioned.

In conclusion, permit me to say, with due deference to all concerned, that we have been on the alert to do that which seemed fitting and judicious to help this people; and, in regard to the progress made, we bide the judgment as others see us. I thank the officers of the Department for the uniform courtesy manifested to me throughout the year, and as I yet have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,
CORNELIUS W. CROUSE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.,
August 24, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this agency, together with the accompanying statistical statements.

I entered upon my duties as acting agent November 25, 1891, relieving Capt. John L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Having been the commanding officer of the adjoining military post of San Carlos for several years prior to date mentioned, my experience in that capacity had rendered me fairly familiar with the Indian affairs of the reservation, which knowledge enabled me to go right to work. As soon as practicable, however, after assuming my charge and attending to the more pressing needs and demands upon my attention I visited the different Indian settlements pertaining to this agency, including Fort Apache, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the actual condition of the Indians.

The first thing which I found to require immediate attention at San Carlos was a spirit of dissatisfaction, bordering upon defiance of authority, among the Mojave and Yuma Indians located in near proximity to the agency, who were displeased with orders they had received to remove to a more distant part of the eastern portion of the reserve, where a tract of land had been surveyed and designated for their occupancy and use, in consequence of reports that a considerable portion of the lands hitherto occupied by them had been washed away by the extraordinary high water of the Gila River in the preceding spring, which had destroyed their dams and injured irrigating ditches. Upon careful personal investigation I found that the destruction of land, etc., had not been nearly so extensive as reported; that a little intelligently directed hard work would restore matters and enable those in the locality then occupied to raise a very fair crop this year; while removal to the new land, where the virgin soil required breaking, the work of excavating extensive ditches, construction of flumes, etc., would involve great expense; and it would besides be impossible to get the ground ready for this year's cultivation, and the loss of an entire crop would have been severely felt. Moreover, there was still another and, in my opinion, serious objection to the projected change of location in question, which was the proximity of the tract to be occupied to the small town of Maxey (adjoining the post of Fort Thomas). In view of all these considerations I deemed it best to leave the Indians named where they were, and to require them to go to work to repair damages, which they did. The discontent among them disappeared at once, and the result—the gathering of a good crop—proved that the course adopted was correct. In reality very little land had been injuriously affected by the floods referred to. Had I been as familiar with the land occupied by the Yumas and Mojaves as I am now, at least 200 acres more would have been cultivated by these Indians—making in the aggregate more than they tilled before the high water. This can all be irrigated without additional expense, and will be brought under cultivation next year, an enlargement of the ditch only being needed to render it fully available.

The condition of the Indians of this reservation, especially those pertaining immediately to the San Carlos Agency, is improving, not rapidly but steadily, and in speaking of improvement I include therein the changes for the better in their habits and disposition. The good crop gathered this year has been of much advantage; besides the direct material benefit derived therefrom by the Indians, it has shown them that industry pays, and will no doubt act as an incentive to greater efforts in the future.

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From my experience with the people under my charge I have found them industriously inclined, not many among them, in view of the life to which they were accustomed in the past, being actually lazy. Under proper guidance and with good example before them, they are generally ready and willing to work. I have also found them on the whole orderly, good natured, and tractable. Morose characters are rare. Generally hot tempered and excitable—which particularly applies to the Apaches—they require to be kept under strict control in their present state of civilization; but they are intelligent and fair-minded enough to understand and appreciate just treatment in all ordinary matters. The children are usually bright and apt, and not a few of them anxious to acquire all the knowledge possible, though the great majority of them, the same as the parents, are averse to leaving the Indian reservation for the purpose of attending schools.

With few exceptions all the Indians are more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits, farming in a small way. The Indian farmers instruct and guide them in these matters, and under such supervision labor has been exacted under the requirements of law from the able-bodied persons; which number, by the way, has been materially reduced by the enlistment of over one hundred young men for the Army, and the work has generally been willingly done, particularly by the Tonto Apaches. In some instances even considerable zeal being displayed.

I am able to say that the old habits of savagery are rapidly passing away and making room for more civilized ways and manners. Fewer of the men dress in the Indian garb than formerly, and the males also do more work than they used to; in fact, nearly all the hard labor, such as building dams, excavating ditches, etc., has lately been exclusively done by the men, work of that character on the part of women having been discouraged by me.

Polygamy, though still existing in numerous instances, is confined to alliances contracted heretofore, the Indian regulations relative to plural marriages being now strictly enforced. Too early marriages, *i. e.*, of girls of tender years, are no longer allowed; neither is the purchase of females by men for purpose of cohabitation, as formerly practiced, permitted, and the ill usage of wives by husbands is punished whenever reported or discovered. The women have been given to understand that they have some rights, which has resulted in their better treatment by the men.

Improvement in beef issue.—Brutality in the butchering of the beef cattle has been done away with; women are not allowed near the slaughter-house while the butchering is in progress, and the animals' intestines are not permitted to be given to the Indians, but are destroyed.

Medicine men.—The practices of "medicine" men are discouraged by me in every way, and their influence is rapidly diminishing in consequence. Very many of the Indians when sick now regularly call upon the agency physicians for treatment, and the latter, both here and at Fort Apache, pay periodical visits to the more distant parts of the reservation to attend the sick. In this connection I will mention that the sanitary condition of the Indians in general is good.

Intoxication.—The indulgence in intoxicants among the Indians has been repressed as much as possible, but still prevails to a considerable extent, "tis-win," made from corn, being the beverage used. A marked diminution in the habit has, however, taken place, due no doubt to the vigorous measures to stop it which have been adopted and rigidly enforced. Many "old-time" tis-win drunkards it has been noticed have become steady, good workers. So far as I have been able to ascertain by exercising constant vigilance only very few efforts were made during the year to introduce liquor on the reservation from the outside. Several soldiers of the garrison of San Carlos were discovered to be engaged in the traffic, and these were duly arrested and turned over to the civil authorities and are now awaiting trial.

"Tis-win" drinking is reported to be still extensively indulged in by the White Mountain Indians of Fort Apache, where the remoteness of the camps from observation renders it difficult to exercise control and use corrective measures.

Crime.—Further evidence of the Indians' improved condition and disposition is that since my incumbency as agent only one case of "crime against whites" has been reported as having been committed by reservation Indians. The instance mentioned is that of a Mojave Indian, now awaiting trial by civil court, who is accused of having branded cattle illegally.

Renegade.—In May of this year, "Kid," a San Carlos Apache Indian—improperly styled a "renegade"—being in part a fugitive from justice, he having escaped from the civil authorities in November, '89, while en route to the penitentiary, and having been at large since, made an incursion into the reservation and committed several depredations against Indians. He also killed a woman of his tribe, outraged the latter's daughter, and still another young Indian woman of the White Mountain Tribe. Unfortunately, this criminal again eluded the vigorous pursuit and efforts to apprehend him instituted by the military authorities and Indian police. Attempts to capture him were also made by the reservation Indians, although I believe he has friends among the latter. Efforts to ferret these out are now in progress with the view of apprehending the "Kid" on his next advent. From the most reliable information, it is believed that the mountainous region of Sonora affords him habitually a secure refuge and hiding place.

Grazing.—When I entered upon my duties as agent I found that under the Department's sanction and upon certain conditions relative to paying for the privilege several thousand head of cattle belonging to the Sierra Bonita Land and Stock Company, which were in danger of starvation from the effect of the then prevailing drought, had been allowed to graze upon the Indian lands. The cattle in question had been followed by other herds which came in from the reservation without authority, in fact the cattle came in from all directions, and these encroachments soon assumed such proportions that under the Department's instructions measures were adopted and carried out to remove the cattle from the reservation as soon as such removal could be safely effected without endangering the animals' condition. It required all the energy and perseverance of the Indian service here, and in some instances the active aid of the military, to bring this removal about. Many of the cattle had been grazing on the Indian pastures for years without interference, and their owners in some instances seemed to look upon this, if not as an absolute right as a very natural consequence and sort of prerogative, because their lands adjoined those of the Indian reservation. In my opinion a number of these ranges were located with the view of such grazing on the Indian lands.

At present trespassing stock is kept off the reservation as far as possible, but it requires not only constant vigilance, but the diligent efforts of the employés of this agency, the Indian police, and the coöperation of the Indians (acting as a "posse") to prevent encroachments. In one case where in flagrant violation of law, and after repeated warnings had been given, a herd of cattle was driven across the reservation from the eastern boundary as far as Fort Apache the matter was laid before the United States attorney for this territory for the purpose of prosecution, of which fact due report was made to the Indian Office at the time.

In the case of Sierra Bonita Cattle Company the grazing tax was, under authority of the Department, collected partly in cash and partly in horses (mares with foal and some stallions), the latter for issue to the deserving Indians. Grazing tax was also imposed upon the other trespassing stock, and has in most cases been paid, there having so far been collected $2,517.50, of which sum $1,062.50 were deposited June 30, 1892, and the balance ($1,455) is in my hands. In some instances it has as yet been impossible to secure payment of said grazing tax.

Farming.—As already stated the Indians of the reservations are mostly engaged in farming, cultivating by families or in aggregations of small numbers, fields adjacent to their habitations. In nearly all cases irrigation is necessary to produce crops. By good work in the fields and upon the dams and ditches, favored by good weather, fair success has attended this year's efforts, as will be seen from the statistical exhibit, the yield of grain having been greater than for years past. In this connection I invite attention to the fact that a large percentage of the able-bodied male population has been withdrawn from here by enlistment in the Army, thus imposing much more field labor on a smaller number of the men. By changing the day of weekly-ration issue from Thursday to Saturday, as I did immediately after taking charge, the Indians were enabled to do more work, as they gained fully one day per week.

Baskets.—In addition to agriculture and stock raising on a small scale there is only one other industry pursued here—not counting the usual Indian bead work—and that is the manufacture of baskets of wicker and vegetable fibre, the making of which is confined to the women. These baskets are excellently made, and, being in great demand, bring good prices. They are often of tasteful shapes and designs, the usual forms being those of Mexican ollas and of bowls of large and small dimensions. The process of making this basket work, in which some of the women attain great skill, is very laborious and tedious.

Education.—The agency boarding school has been in successful operation during the year, all the children in attendance having made gratifying progress. More

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buildings are needed to afford necessary facilities for the accommodation of a larger number of pupils which can be secured. Plans for the required additional school-house have already been forwarded; other plans and specifications, with estimates, are now in course of preparation, with the view of securing structures which, when erected, will complete the establishment, and will greatly increase the school's capacity.

An epidemic of whooping cough among the pupils in May necessitated the temporary dismissal to their homes of a number of the children before the commencement of the annual vacation. The disease, fortunately, was of mild character, and has now entirely disappeared.

Finding the school building in a most dilapidated, and in certain respects actually unsafe, condition, when I took charge in last November, I applied for and obtained authority to make repairs, which have been completed, except some minor interior ones, for which an application is now pending. The exterior of all the structures has been durably "rough-cast" and substantial brick chimneys have replaced the tumble-down, dangerous adobe ones; besides which the two-story teachers' dwelling, which was deemed unsafe, has been so strengthened by application of buck-staves, etc., as to render it safe. The entire establishment now not only presents a sightly appearance but has been made habitable for years to come.

Grist mill.—The agency grist mill, wrecked by high water early in 1891, was completely restored by March 2, 1892; a new engine and pump house was built, and since date specified an average of about 2,600 pounds wheat has been ground into flour during five days of each week.

Water supply.—In last July the steam pump used with the school and agency water system broke down from actual wear and tear, having been originally inadequate to the demands made upon it. Since then water has been supplied by hauling it in wagons. Application for a new pump—one of adequate capacity—was duly made and is now pending, and I hope will be furnished at an early date.

Improvements.—Among the improvements made was the construction of a shelter house for the two large iron tanks of the water system, which stood exposed to the weather. Another was the completion of a stone shed, with store rooms at each end, which was left unfinished by my predecessor. As now arranged it furnishes good stabling for the agency animals, for which no provision had been made. Good, large American horses have been purchased and replaced the condemned worn out mules I found at the agency. The agency buildings, including the offices and subsistence store-rooms, quarters of employés, the adjoining meat house, the grain store-house, in the front part of which the agent's (very inadequate) quarters are situated, and the corral—all constructed of adobe and sadly in need of repairs—which structures, in fact, in a number of places, had never been completed, have all been thoroughly repaired. The outside of the buildings has been "rough-cast," gable ends of walls built up, roofs reshingled, repaired, and added to wherever needed; brick chimneys have replaced the dangerous adobe ones, floors have been repaired and new ones, as well as ceilings, put in where required, so that the whole is now in serviceable, habitable condition, and, moreover, presents a good appearance. Both the agency and school buildings, being "rough-cast" on the outside, are now uniform in color.

Substantial adobe cottages of two rooms have been built for each of the four farmers belonging immediately to this agency. The work was done by the farmers and Indians at small expense. Besides furnishing long-needed quarters for deserving employés, the construction of the cottages was to instruct the Indians, and, from what I learn, has proved a good lesson. The agency lime kiln, which was in a ruinous condition, has been repaired, and is ready for burning lime.

Mill.—The agency sawmill, situated on Natanes Plateau, and nearly 60 miles distant from here, was not in operation when I became agent, from need of repairs, which I set about making, when a lack of funds in the Department necessitated the sawyer's discharge on December 31, 1891. A special report will be rendered in relation to the running of the mill in the future.

Police.—The Indian police, which I organized at this agency and have used for disciplinary purposes, in place of the army Indian scouts, since January 16, 1892, has rendered very efficient service. My only regret in this connection is that the number is limited by the amount of funds at the Department's disposal, and that no provision is made to supply forage for the men's horses.

Court of Indian offenses.—I have also found the court of Indian offenses, organized January 5, 1892, a very valuable factor in maintaining good order among the Indians. Its decisions have been remarkably sensible, fair, and just.

Coal lands.—Intrusion upon the so-called "coal fields" in the southern part of the reservation has caused considerable trouble and work to this agency. As the matter has been placed before the Department in special reports and steps are now in progress to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, I defer further mention of the subject.

Separate agency for White Mountain Apaches.—For reasons heretofore set forth at length, especially in my letters of July 25 and August 3, 1892, I respectfully reiterate the recommendation that a separate agency be established at or near Fort Apache for the White Mountain Apache Indians.

Tillable land.—With reference to the tillable area of the reservation, I would state that there is a considerable acreage of such land still available along both the Gila and San Carlos rivers, all of which I hope to get under cultivation next spring. Then there is in "Ash Creek Valley," from 25 to 35 miles distant from this agency, which I have repeatedly visited, a vast extent of what I believe can be made cultivable land—thousands of acres—by the construction of storage reservoirs for the waters of Ash Creek, to be utilized in irrigating said land, which is fertile and upon which wild barley matures every year, it is said, in many places. This valley is wide, extends for miles along the foot of the pine-covered Natanes Plateau, and is the coveted grazing region of the cattlemen living along the border of the reservation. In my opinion a careful survey of the locality named with the view of constructing reservoirs for irrigating purposes would be advisable. If found practicable, as I have no doubt from my own observation it would be, probably 7,000 or 8,000 acres of good land could be obtained at no great expense. The location is a very favorable one for communication to the south, and being on an average not more than 10 or 12 miles from the agency sawmill this would then become a really useful factor in making needed improvements. The locality would, in fact, be available for settlement by the White Mountain Apaches as well as the Indians nearer by. For all these reasons I have the honor to recommend that the survey be authorized.

Irrigation.—Believing that the establishment of extensive vegetable gardens on favorable soil, to be cultivated by Indians under the direction and supervision of the respective farmers of the Indian service, would be of great utility in furnishing needed instruction, I recommend that four "aërmotors" be supplied to this agency, to be used for irrigating purposes in such gardens. I shall make this recommendation, with necessary estimate, in a special report on the subject. I also respectfully recommend the purchase of a good-sized aërmotor and pump for irrigating the garden of the agency boarding school.

I wish further to recommend, in respect to matters inattention to which has occasioned some vexation and confusion, that deaths of Indian children at nonreservation schools be promptly reported to the agent concerned; also that the names of Indian children taken from the reservation to nonreservation schools, be continued the same as borne upon the descriptive lists accompanying them on departure.

In conclusion, I beg to submit that, in my opinion, fair progress has been made among the Indians directly belonging to the San Carlos Agency. I will also mention that, with one exception, good and satisfactory services have been rendered by the agency employés. In the excepted case the employé was discharged by direction of the Indian Office.

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

LEWIS JOHNSON,
Captain 23d Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army,
Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *July 1, 1892.*

SIR: I arrived at San Carlos October 31, 1891, and immediately assumed the duties of superintendent of the school. I found Supervisor D. S. Keck in charge. He gave me a most hearty welcome, and took great pleasure in showing me around and instructing me in the duties of my office.

I found the buildings in a very dilapidated condition. They were ornamented with broken window glass, broken sash, broken doors, and large openings in the floors. Supervisor Keck had been at work several days laying pipe to convey water to the kitchen. I assisted him to complete it. Before this the water had to be carried 350 feet. The school was without a matron and industrial teacher. I could not move in any direction without seeing urgent work staring me full in the face. I decided to attack it at the most vulnerable point. When I came to look around for tools I could only find an old saw and hatchet, and they had a very antediluvian appearance. They were in perfect keeping with the buildings and surroundings. It was remarkable how perfectly everything harmonized. I went to the agent (Capt. Bullis) and asked for an outfit for a carpenter shop. He told me to go to the storeroom and select all I needed. I did so. In a short time I was fairly well equipped for the battle.

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I went to work determined to bring order out of chaos. With the assistance of employés and the hearty coöperation of the agents I have succeeded. Capt. Bullis resigned a short time after my arrival at San Carlos. He was ever ready to do all in his power to promote the best interests of the school and make it pleasant for employés and pupils. Capt. Lewis Johnson, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, succeeded him. His administration up to this time has been a marked success. While he rules with a firm hand, justice and humanity always leave their lasting impress on his every act.

Through his efforts our buildings are in a better condition to-day than they have been for years, and the school is in a prosperous condition; but we need more room. There are many children in the camps of school age who must remain there because we have not the room to take them in. We need a new schoolhouse of four rooms and new quarters for employés. Had we these the present schoolhouse and residence of the employés could be used for dormitories, and one of the buildings now used for a dormitory could be utilized as laundry and bathroom; both are much needed. With the above additions and changes we could accommodate comfortably 100 pupils. We also need a larger water supply; the present is not sufficient to meet the necessary demands of the school.

Last spring we planted a large amount of garden seeds; they germinated quickly and for a short time grew rapidly. Our only means of irrigation was hauling water in a tank, or drawing it out of a well by hand. We did both. It proved a failure. Next season we hope and fully expect to have our garden under the ditch. With an abundant supply of water we can grow all the vegetables the school can consume.

Our school has been filled with new pupils four times during the fiscal year. We have but one in school who was here when I took charge. The others have been transferred to bonded schools. We have on our school register at this date 58 names, 38 boys and 20 girls. They have been in school from three to six months.

The progress they have made in the above time is phenomenal. I have never seen white children make as great advancement in the same period. If the same pace can be kept up for five years these boys and girls will go out into the world well equipped to compete with their white brothers and sisters in the battle of life. To the teachers who have been associated with me is largely due the credit for the success of our school.

The health of the children has been remarkably good; not a death during my administration.

During the year 179 children were transferred from this to industrial training schools. On October 30, 29—18 girls and 11 boys—were taken by Prof. Lemmon to Teller Institute, Grand Junction, Colo.; November 11, 31—13 girls and 21 boys—transferred to Santa Fe, N. Mex.; December 17, 48—28 girls and 20 boys—transferred to Albuquerque, N. Mex.; on the same date 10 boys transferred to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.; January 24, 58—17 girls and 41 boys—transferred to Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr., making a total of 70 girls and 108 boys.

All except the first were transferred by Supervisor D. S. Keck. The first party was examined by Doctor Johnson two days before my arrival at San Carlos. The second, third, and fourth parties were examined by Doctor Wells under my direction and in my presence. He made a very careful examination, and at my request reëxamined three large girls, about whom I had some doubt as to their soundness. The fifth party was examined by Doctor Kaufman. He also made a careful examination of each child. I am of the opinion that the most expert physicians can not always detect the hereditary germs of disease that lie dormant in many children that are brought from the camps into school. Nature has hidden them beyond the penetration of the most experienced eye.

They await the conditions necessary to rapid development. Sudden climatic changes, such as they undergo by being transferred from a warm to a cold climate during the winter season, may be just what is needed to develop the latent disease; or the comforts of civilization, warm rooms, impure air, etc., to which they are not accustomed, may do it. It is remarkable, when we consider the sudden changed conditions of life, that so few sicken and die. I believe it would be much better, and more humane, when children are transferred from reservation to other schools, to take them where the climate is similar to the one where they were born and reared. I know that it would be much more satisfactory to the Indians in general.

Through reports made by those not thoroughly familiar with the Indians on this reservation, a wrong impression has gone forth in regard to them. They are called the most bloodthirsty and treacherous of all the tribes under our Government, and the children are reported as being among the direst. My experience with them has convinced me beyond all doubt that they are just the opposite. I am quite familiar with Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Otoes, Pawnees, and Poncas. I do not hesitate to say, these children, in natural ability, are superior to those belonging to either of the above tribes; and they are much easier to govern. My teachers have no difficulty in maintaining perfect discipline in the school room. It is very seldom I have to resort to corporal punishment, and then of a very mild character.

There is much in the nature of the Apache that is manly and noble, and when put on his honor by those who have always been honorable with him, he seldom deceives or gives cause for regret. I have found no necessity for making a walking arsenal of myself, as one of my predecessors did. I feel just as safe here as among the most civilized people of the East. The doors of our residence are never locked, and during the warm season stand wide open every night. We have never been molested.

The Indians are friendly and sociable. Many of them visit the school and are proud of the progress made by their children; but notwithstanding this, they seriously object to their being transferred to other schools. It is only natural they should. Nowhere have I seen exhibited a stronger affection on the part of parents for the child. They feel that separation is death to all the ties that bind them together, and often it is true. Let us deal gently with these poor, ignorant people, for they are all children and should be treated as such.

During the latter part of the year a shoe and harness shop was established at the school. A regular detail of boys was made, who worked one half of each working day at the above trades. The progress made is most satisfactory. The other boys have been taught to garden, care for stock, milk cows, repair buildings, paint, whitewash, etc. The girls have been instructed in sewing, darning, laundering, kitchen and dining room work, and general care of dormitories.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number pupils enrolled during year	237
Total number transferred	179
Present enrollment	58
Yearly average attendance	57

Extending my thanks to the Department for its courteous consideration and treatment, I am most respectfully yours,

THOS. L. HODGE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION AGENCY, *Colton, September 7, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge at the Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency.

Allotments.—The work of allotting land in severalty to the Indians, which is to follow the report of the Mission Indian Commission, has not yet begun, and I have no official knowledge of the report of said commission. The allotments being the event which we expect will mark progress in the Indian's upward course we anxiously wait for it.

Industry.—Their progress, while seemingly slow, may be much more rapid than that which our ancestors made during the similar period through which we know they passed. This progress is best evidenced by more continuous labor both at home and when given employment by their white neighbors. Their custom has been to work well for a few days and then lie idle until all their earnings were spent. This is very annoying to the employer who needs to harvest his crops. The good results of continuous labor as an educator is illustrated at the Morongo Reservation, near Banning, where a large part of the able-bodied have constant employment at from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. They are employed in orchard and vineyard and their employers speak well of their services and of the noticeable improvement in the habit of regular industry. These people have raised more crops this year than ever before, have improved their homes and grounds, have made more effort to keep their children in school, dress better, and give less attention to the "medicine" man and feasts.

Will Pablo.—The evil influences of Will Pablo, of which I so often complained, still go on unpunished. His influence having reached the Senate an inspector was sent here to investigate his complaints, but, although invited repeatedly, Pablo absented himself entirely until the inspector was called away, much to my regret.

The Morongo Indian lands, which I have rented for grain, will this year net them about $2,000, which, in addition to the $3,300 already deposited to their credit, will be a generous help to them after allotment.

Schools.—The day school here has been better attended the past year and its condition is satisfactory. Of the other day schools I can report that all the teachers employed last year remain and are worthy, self-sacrificing women whose influence is already quite apparent. Their schools show marked improvement noticeable to an outsider in the fact that the children who two years ago could not be induced to speak a word on the street now take a pride in so doing in a respectful manner. This has come about through the united efforts of supervisor and teachers.

Voters.—I will not speak definitely of the nineteen reservations in my charge, as there is little now to report. All are anxiously awaiting the allotment of land and there is little encouragement for effort until that is done. Recently an order from the State authorities to enroll all as voters who demand it has caused them to think that their rights are being respected. I am told that the more advanced are registering, although the majority are unfit for the franchise. I hope they may be stimulated to fit themselves before assuming its duties.

Liquor.—The most formidable obstacle to their advancement is their love for the white man's strong drink, and as long as public sentiment and the courts feel that it is no crime to sell liquor to an Indian it, is very difficult to prevent it. While a portion are good citizens, never drink and make trouble, having no notoriety, others waste everything in debauchery and give a bad name to all Indians.

As agent, my only hope is to lead them through the schools and help them to an education in letters and in such arts as will make their labor of cash value in the community in which they must live. Their principal competition must be the laboring man. This being so it will be seen at once that occupation and education must go hand in hand or they will not reap the benefits of education, and an educated idler is more dangerous in the community than an ignorant one. My hope, therefore, is that our schools will be of that class which will fit them for such occupation as will be within their reach.

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Day school buildings.—Seven of the eight day schools on reservations have been rebuilt or repaired with rooms added to enable the teacher to live comfortably; the eighth will be rebuilt as soon as an allotting agent indicates a proper location.

Perris school.—The event of the year for the Mission Indians is the building of two plain substantial school buildings 80 by 100 and 70 by 90 feet at Perris, San Diego County, 20 miles southeast from Colton and Riverside, on the line of the Santa Fé Railroad. As reported last year the citizens of Perris, a new and thriving settlement, gave the United States Government 80 acres of choice land to induce the location of the Industrial and Training School. The buildings are nearly completed and the school will open in October under the superintendence of Mr. M. H. Savage, who comes to his work with intelligent enthusiasm, and everything promises success in this enterprise, which I believe marks an era of prosperity for the Indian race, and a desire on the part of the American people to be just to a much despised and abused race. Our Congressman, Hon. W. W. Bowers, has recently visited the school buildings and approves the whole work, and promises his hearty support in the future, saying such buildings, and the plan for a practical education, are a credit to the country and its promoters.

Inclosed please find statistics accompanying annual report.

Very respectfully,

HORATIO N. RUST,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, August 30, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The census recently completed gives the number of Indians upon the reservation as follows, viz:

Concows	144
Clear Lake, Little Lake, Redwood, Potter Valley	120
Ukio and Wylackie	257
Pitt River and Nomo Lackie	48
Males	280
Females	289
Males over 18 years of age	198
Females over 14 years of age	223
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	85

Of the above tribes of Indians there are more living off the reservation than there are living upon it.

Land.—All of the swamp-land claimants but one have received their money and moved with their stock to new homes in other parts of the valley. The cattlemen on the range land refused to accept their money until troops were sent here last March for the purpose of removing their stock. So soon, however, as the troops started for the valley they came forward and accepted the money and moved their stock beyond the limits of the reduced reservation.

But until the reservation is properly fenced the feed will be principally consumed by outside stock, and the reservation stock will fare but little better than it previously did. I would suggest that a good barbed-wire fence be built around the exterior boundary as soon as possible.

The duty of carrying out the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, providing for a reduction of the reservation, and the instructions of the Department thereunder, has been particularly difficult. None of the parties, some of whom represent the lowest type of civilization, wanted to surrender their holdings within the reserve, and consequently have been very bitter and abusive, riding up and down the road past headquarters, calling me a thief, a robber, etc., and cursing me with the most vile oaths. They called what they termed indignation meetings, in Covelo, and passed resolutions condemning me for interesting myself in behalf of the Indians and protecting their rights. These parties went so far as to hang and burn me in effigy in the streets of Covelo. Notwithstanding all of this bitterness, I have succeeded in removing all of the stockmen or swamp-land claimants but one, whose deed is now before the Department, and I trust it will prove satisfactory.

The valley land has not been subdivided, and no allotments have been made.

Agriculture.—As has often been reported before, no allotments have been made on this reservation, and most of the farming done here is on a community farm, although this year quite a number of the Indians, as shown by the statistics herewith, have raised good crops of vegetables and grain. This year's crop is estimated as follows:

Reservation:		
Hay	tons	100
Wheat	bushels	4,500
Oats	do	1,000
Hops	pounds	20,000
Indians:		
Hay	tons	123
Wheat	bushels	1,785
Barley	do	750
Corn	do	903
Potatoes	do	510
Onions	do	12
Beans	do	225
Other vegetables	do	50
Melons	number	4,730
Pumpkins		2,189

Stock.—June 30, last, there were on hand—

Property of the Government:	
Horses	80
Mules	20
Cattle	375
Owned by Indians:	
Horses	25
Mules	2
Cattle	188
Hogs	580
Chickens	784

Mills.—During the first of the year I rebuilt the sawmill from the ground up, and have since manufactured about 200,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles. The good timber being about exhausted, the mill will have to be moved before another season.

Schools.—There have been in session ten months during the past year two day schools, with an average attendance of 46 pupils.

Apprentices.—Six Indians have been employed in the carpenter, blacksmith, and harness shops, and some of them are becoming very useful.

Buildings.—As has been frequently reported, the buildings at this agency are nearly all worthless. I rebuilt the sawmill, built a new hop-house 48 feet wide by 84 feet long, and have nearly completed the new boarding-school building, which is 35 feet by 97 feet, with an L 30 by 18 feet. This will be one of the handsomest and best constructed school buildings in the county.

Crimes.—As before reported, no court of Indian offenses has been established at this agency, nor is there any necessity for one.

Last May I reported to the United States district attorney three liquor cases, and indictments were found by the United States grand jury in each case, but the parties have not yet been tried.

Missionary efforts.—For nearly two years J. F. Merriam and wife have occupied this field as representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York and the Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society of Chicago. * * *

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, *August 15, 1892.*

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

HOOPAS.

During the past year the Hoopa Indians have as a rule pursued their peaceful avocations, and are steadily advancing in civilization, while the spirit of manhood which prompts one to be self-supporting through his own exertions is gradually manifesting itself among them.

Sanitary.—As will be seen from statistics forwarded herewith, the death rate among them has been great, and the census roll shows a decrease during the year. This is owing, to some extent, to the epidemic of la grippe which prevailed here during the past winter. This was very severe. I think not five of those on the reservation escaped. All but one who succumbed to its ravages were old people, who had less confidence in the agency physician than in their native customs. While this may have shortened the lives of a few of them, it resulted in good to the many, as all those who followed the instructions of the physician recovered, thus doing much to break down their own system of medical treatment and strengthen their faith in the physician.

Feuds.—One evidence of the steady advancement of these Indians is that I hear much less of their old feuds and long-standing troubles. According to their old laws these must be remembered from generation to generation until some one is willing to pay something to somebody to settle. Often those who claim damages know little or nothing of the origin of the demand, relying on the memory of some older relative. These demands are weakening, and the younger men are learning to look upon these old laws and customs as a relic of the past. During the past year there has been little trouble among them, nor has there been any insubordination or willful disturbance of the peace of the community.

Farming.—The year past was a fairly good year for crops. A great majority of the Indians who are able bodied have cultivated a piece of land, many of them showing a commendable spirit of industry and enterprise. The past year has no doubt been the best ever known for them financially, as their crops of oats and hay found ready sale for the military post here. In addition to this, they earned quite a large amount in cutting wood for the post and in finishing the Hoopa Valley wagon road.

Removal of the troops.—Near the close of the fiscal year the military post was abandoned. The prospect is that during the coming year many of the Indians will miss a large portion of their incomes. During this coming year they will no doubt have harder times than for a few years past, but I am convinced that after they have adjusted their affairs to the new order of things, they will live as well and enjoy life much better. I believe the removal of the troops will eventually prove of much benefit, and now think it should have been done years ago.

Schools.—The only school ever conducted at this agency is a day school. While a few have manifested an indifferent interest in this school, I regret to say that it has not been the success that I hoped to make it. As soon as it was understood that the contemplated boarding school was to be established, many availed themselves of this fact to absent themselves from the day school, saying they would rather wait until the new school opened; that would be so much better. Now, as the time approaches for the opening of the boarding school, many of those who a year ago were loudest in their demands for such a school are shrewdest in manufacturing some reason why they ought not to send their children to it. Notwithstanding this I am confident it will prove at least a moderate success, resulting in great good to these people.

Wagon roads.—During the year much labor has been done by the Indians to improve the few miles of wagon roads on the reservation. The rainy season each year is very detrimental to roads. I found many portions in almost a dangerous condition, many places where the grade passes over a spur of the mountains being washed out until the road had more the appearance of a ditch than of a highway. In other places the rocks and bowlders rendered travel uncertain or dangerous. For this I could attach no blame to my predecessor, as the season just passed had been the worst known for thirty years, the washouts, landslides, etc., being far beyond the average. By constant effort I have succeeded in reducing the roads to a condition that reflects credit upon these Indians and

brings them up to the standard of the county roads around us. This, too, with no expense to the Government except a small amount of subsistence to those Indians who performed the labor.

Police.—The police force consists of only two privates. I am glad to say that the Indians are learning to look upon them as a portion of the management of affairs and to understand the proper functions of a policeman. When I first explained the matter to them they looked upon it with disfavor, thinking it a disgrace to be called a policeman. Nearly all of them object to receiving orders from an Indian, even when it comes in a form of a request.

Gambling and intoxication.—These have been the prevailing vices here as elsewhere. From all I can learn they are rather diminishing than increasing. The gambling is confined mostly to a few who gamble among themselves. Thus the money lost and won is still among them. I have never known of one going to the extreme of impoverishing himself, as often happens among half-civilized people.

The liquor which they obtain is usually supplied by parties outside the reservation, either white men or half-breed citizens, who purchase it by the bottle and sell it to the Indians at a good profit. I have done all that circumstances permitted to break up this traffic, and have been assisted by all my employés. Either the advice to the Indians, coupled with the example of sober men, who are employés of the agency, or fear of detection on the part of the outside parties seems to have some influence for good. For months past there have been very few instances of intemperance. The Indian is a great imitator, and if the white men by whom he is surrounded are drinking men he naturally wants to drink himself. Realizing this, my employés are all pledged to total abstinence before I engage them.

Agency buildings and Indian houses.—Many of the agency buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and have been too few in number. Since the abandonment of the post, however, this deficiency has been somewhat supplied, as there are some buildings not needed for school purposes which can be utilized for agency purposes. During the year one wing of the main barn and stable at the agency has been rebuilt by the employés.

The great majority of the Indians have comfortable houses. Few have been built since I came here, from the fact that I have had nearly all I could do to complete those erected and reported by my predecessor. Many so reported were simply shells without floors, doors, or windows. Most of these are now in condition to be occupied.

Teams, etc.—The number of work animals is entirely inadequate to perform the work required. While there are many horses owned by the Indians, few of them are broken to harness or fit for work, and are used only for riding; consequently most of the Indians depend upon the agency teams to do their farming. The result is that the agency teams are overworked and some of the crops are so late that the yield is poor. We are now in the midst of harvesting, and grain is wasting in the field for want of teams. Not only are the work animals too few in number, but those we have are getting too old. Of the mules only one team can be called even second class, while the horses are little better. A few of the Indians are realizing the situation, and, as one of them remarked a few days since, "Maybe Indians will have more sense by and by and have horses that will work."

A saddle horse purchased a few years since for the use of the agent, and the only animal ever allowed the agent here, has been in the harness much of the past year. I would very much like the use of a good span of horses suitable for driving, though I would content myself with three or four more teams of young mules suitable for farm work.

Dress, etc.—The only portion of the native dress retained among these Indians is the caps of the women. No doubt this is owing partly to the fact that while hats have been furnished for the men, no covering for the female head has ever been sent here. Then their manner of carrying their children or other burdens makes their native caps far more convenient. These caps are basket work made close fitting, many of them quite handsome and becoming.

Mission work.—For years there has been no religious work to speak of on the reservation, not even a sermon preached. Lately the home missionary of the Presbyterian Church has visited the agency. I am in hopes his visit will result in the establishment of a mission here.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the results of the past year are to me very encouraging. A better feeling is manifesting itself, and I believe I have the confidence of most of the Indians. Few communities of white people can be found in

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this Western portion of our country in which there is less disturbance and misunderstandings than has been among these people during the past year.

THE LOWER KLAMATH TRIBE.

This tribe occupies a strip of country recently annexed to the reservation, extending from the mouth of the Trinity River along the Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean. The census roll, the first ever taken by the agent so far as I can learn, shows they slightly outnumber the Hoopas. Though speaking a different language, they are nearly allied to the Hoopas, and have many customs and characteristics in common with them.

A few of them have taken land under the allotment act, and one or two have homesteaded their claims. Little help has been extended them by the Government, yet many of them are living in comfortable houses and are well advanced in civilization. As a rule, they are more independent and self-reliant than the Hoopa Indians, being good workers, and, as we say in this Western country, many of them are good rustlers.

Quite a number of stock ranches and mining claims owned by white settlers afford them an opportunity to earn wages during certain portions of the year. Many of them spend a large part of the summer among the farmers nearest the coast, and during the fall of the year scores of them may be found in camps near Arcata, where they find work in digging potatoes, one of the principal crops. Farmers often say they could not secure this crop were it not for these Indians. Most of this work is done by contract, and men, women, and children work together, the men doing the digging while the women and children sack the potatoes. A salmon cannery at the mouth of the Klamath also affords them much work during the canning season.

Many of these Indians show considerable skill in erecting their houses, often riving the lumber from the redwood timber which abounds in the lower end of their territory.

In one thing they excel—that is, in manufacturing canoes. All the canoes owned in Hoopa Valley or on the Klamath River, far above the reservation, are made by these Indians, nor were they long in discovering the better models of the boats used by the canning company. You can see canoes made by them from a redwood log as finely shaped as a yawl boat, and they have learned to run them by sail.

The few among these Indians who have turned their attention to farming show much thrift and enterprise. Though, owing to the fact that but a small portion of their territory is suitable for farming, a large majority of them depend upon wages for a living.

Of course these Indians, in common with the Hoopas and all others in this country, still subsist to quite an extent upon their native foods, the fish from the rivers forming a large share of this. As a rule the Lower Klamaths are a quiet, peaceable tribe, naturally more inclined to industry than the tribes around them.

During the past year there has been some clashing between them and a certain class of white settlers. So far as I have been able to judge in the cases the whites have usually been in the wrong, perhaps more from the fact that they have failed to recognize that the Indian is entitled to all the privileges they enjoy themselves than from any intention to wrong him as an Indian. At present I think all are at peace and on comparatively good terms, looking anxiously for final settlement of the land question along the Lower Klamath River. A few of the white settlers have shown a commendable spirit of justice, doing much to protect the rights of the Indians and quiet minor difficulties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC A. BEERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, *Ignacio, Colo., September 12, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my fourth annual report, on the affairs of the Southern Ute Agency:

The Southern Ute tribe of Indians, located on their reservation in the southwest corner of the State of Colorado, consists of 986 individuals of all ages, being an increase of eight since last report.

Males over 18 years of age	293
Females over 14 years of age	331
Children between the ages of 6 and 16—males 98, females 121	219

Births during the year, 28; deaths, 20.

They are divided into three bands, viz, Moaches, 266; Capotas, 183; and Weeminuches, 537.

The Moaches and Capotas occupy, for the most part, the eastern end of the reservation in which the agency is located and where the greater part of their farming operations are carried on, while the Weeminuches with few exceptions occupy the western portion, or that most distant from the agency.

The condition, in general is that of a nomadic race, having, with the exception of those who are engaged in farming, no settled place of abode, living in tents which are moved from place to place to suit the whim of the owner or for the purpose of finding better grazing for his ponies, sheep, and goats. Even most of the farmers proceed on the approach of cold weather to seek a winter range at lower altitude for their stock, going south and west for this purpose. Some of the latter, however, remain on their farms during the entire year, a few feeding their stock during the winter season. Their disposition is generally peaceful, although they are ready to resent injustice and encroachments upon their rights.

Although the blanket still remains an important part of the costume of the tribe, it is always accompanied with at least part of the dress of the white man, and in many individual instances is entirely dispensed with as an article of raiment.

Use of intoxicants.—One of the most difficult things to prevent is the introduction of intoxicating liquors among them, partly owing to the shape of their reservation, which gives a boundary line of 250 miles to a reservation containing 1,050 square miles; yet I am glad to be able to state that comparatively little drunkenness prevails among them. So close a watch is kept for offenses of this kind that it has a deterrent effect, although no convictions have as yet been obtained.

Agriculture.—The past season has been unfavorable for agriculture. The snow fall of last winter was very light and spring found the ground lacking in the moisture necessary to germinate the seed. The spring was also cold and late and the entire season has been almost rainless. The days of the summer have been very hot, with strong, drying winds prevailing, while the nights have been cold. The necessity of irrigation has been constant from seedtime to the maturity of the crops. The ditches have been taxed to their utmost capacity except when it was necessary to discontinue their use for the purpose of their enlargement and repairing. In this locality, in the most favorable season, agriculture without irrigation is impracticable, and when it becomes necessary to irrigate in order to bring crops out of the ground the white farmer often fails, and that the Indian succeeded under such circumstances in producing crops at all is certainly to his credit.

Crops.—The principal crops consist of oats, wheat, and barley. A number of very promising fields of alfalfa have been established. Potatoes, corn, melons, squashes, pumpkins, etc., are raised, mostly for their own consumption, as well as garden vegetables of various kinds. An estimate of the number of bushels of vegetables as well as of corn produced must necessarily be more or less inexact, as they are mostly gathered for immediate use.

The lesson taught by the extremely severe winter of 1890–'91, during which the mortality among range stock of all kinds was so great, has produced an increased desire for the preservation of hay and pasture land, and their greatest progress has been made in that direction. Considerable tracts have been fenced for this purpose and old fences have been repaired and strengthened by the addition of another strand of wire. More hay has been saved by the Indians than

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ever before, and more pasture land preserved from the untimely encroachments of stock.

Education.—It is a source of gratification to me that my suggestion regarding the suitableness of the abandoned military post at Fort Lewis for school purposes was followed up and that a flourishing school is now in operation at that point. Sixteen children of the Southern Utes were secured for the school by Supervisor Keck during his visit last spring. All the assistance which could be was gladly given by myself and the agency employés. I have reason to think that more might have been obtained but for the meddling of certain persons not connected with the service. No favorable opportunity is lost by myself or the employés to speak a good word for the school, explain the benefits of education, and encourage the Indians to permit their children to attend.

Missionary work.—I can not learn that any missionary work has ever been attempted among these Indians. During the past year representatives of different churches have looked over the ground with a view to the establishment of a mission, but so far as I know nothing definite has been decided upon. There is room for much good work in this direction.

Courts.—No courts of Indian offenses have been established. Disputes between the Indians which would call for its action are very rare and it has not been deemed best to encourage them. Such a court will no doubt be found useful and should be provided on the allotment of lands in severalty, but probably not much before.

Road work.—As the use of vehicles by Indians increases, the necessity for construction and repairs of roads begins to be apparent to them, and considerable labor has been expended by them in the way of grading and smoothing rough places and in temporary bridges over irrigating ditches, etc., but no general work in the way of establishing permanent roads has been attempted.

Industries.—The Southern Utes appear to be most naturally attracted to stock-raising as a pursuit, and nearly all own horses. Many have flocks of sheep and goats which furnish them some meat, while the pelts and skins not needed in their domestic economy are sold. Of their wool they manufacture almost nothing—differing in this respect greatly from some other tribes, their neighbors, the Navajos in particular—but it is carefully sheared and sold.

Some few of them have become possessed of small herds of cattle, and within the past year a number of the best farmers and those most able and willing to care for them in winter at home, have had issued to them, individually, a few each of the stock cattle purchased some years since for the tribe. A portion of the men devote considerable time to the pursuit of wild game.

The favorite occupation of the women is working in beads, with which they ornament purses, moccasins, and articles of personal adornment. Much of this work is purchased by tourists and others. Other arts and trades are almost unknown to them.

Allotments.—The idea of receiving land in severalty does not favorably impress the great majority of the tribe. The arrangement made between them and the commission of 1888 for their removal to Utah, subject to the approval of Congress, they still consider unsettled, and are very much inclined to the opinion that they are unjustly dealt with. While this impression prevails among them and until they can be convinced that they are to remain here permanently they will oppose the plan. The same cause has a strong tendency to discourage the tribe in general from engaging in agricultural pursuits, and stands in the way of real and permanent progress.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the tribe is fairly good; no epidemic disease has prevailed among them. A slight increase in venereal disease is reported. This may be accounted for by their proximity to Mexican neighbors, among whom are included many women of easy virtue.

Improvements.—The agency buildings, though some of them are old, are for the most part in a good state of preservation, but need painting. It is the intention to proceed with this work in the near future. A new slaughterhouse was erected during the past spring and is found to be a great convenience, as by means of it the beef is allowed to properly cool before being hauled to the issue house for cutting.

The change from yearly to weekly delivery of beef cattle by the contractor has resulted in great benefit. The quality of the beef furnished is now uniformly good in winter as well as in summer, and there is no chance for loss by shrinkage from exposure and starvation, as under the old system.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. BARTHOLOMEW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, Aug. 25, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report:

Census.—A revision of the census just completed shows the number of deaths during the last fiscal year to have exceeded the births by 28, leaving the present population of the reservation as follows:

Bannacks:		
Male	218	
Female	224	
		442
Shoshones:		
Male	453	
Female	425	
		878
Total		1,320

Included in the above there is 160 children of school age who should attend the Fort Hall Indian Industrial Training School, about only one-half of which can be induced by persuasion to do so. United States troops would be required to place and hold the remainder there.

Unfortunately for the school, the death rate of the children who have heretofore attended school has been far in excess of those who have been permitted to live in tents with their parents. This is certainly not the fault of the sanitary condition of the school, but it is a great drawback in filling the school, as some of the most progressive Indians on the reservation not only hesitate to send their own children, but will not try to induce others to take advantage of the benefits provided for them. These Indians are so badly blinded by superstition that it is impossible to reason with them. There was a squaw came to the office yesterday, formerly agency interpreter, and one of the most intelligent squaws we have, who informed me that the cause of the deaths of so many school children was because they burned the children's hair after cutting it. She wanted me to promise her that neither the hair nor old clothing belonging to the children should be burned.

The school is excellently equipped and amply capacious for the care of all children of school age on the reservation. For further particulars see report of bonded superintendent.

Agriculture.—The only material advancement made in this line during the year has been at the Blackfoot River settlement, at which point the Department purchased 500 miner's inches of water for irrigating purposes, at an expense of $1,500, and also had 100 acres of new land broken and put into wheat, oats, tame grasses, etc., all of which promises a good yield.

This land was allotted to ten industrious Indians, who were unable to procure land covered by water elsewhere, and having been helped and encouraged by an additional farmer, constantly on the ground, have made fair progress in clearing, and in some instances plowing and seeding, additional land, fencing, etc.

Fencing there has been only temporary, as the land is unsurveyed at that place. However, the work of surveying all the tillable land on the reservation is now in progress and will be completed during the next few months, after which all fences will conform to subdivisions.

The greatest improvement made here on the part of the Government during the last fiscal year was in furnishing two more additional farmers, with suitable buildings at the Indian settlements for their use and occupancy.

The promised canal for supplying water for irrigating all farming land lying between Blackfoot River and the town of Pocatello—some 60,000 acres—has not been constructed, notwithstanding a right of way was granted the Idaho Canal Company over a year ago. No work is being done, and I see no immediate prospect of its completion. Until this water is supplied, or water procured from some other source, there can be but little progress made in allotting land or

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farming, as all the present available water is now appropriated. Allotments of land in severalty can not be made, or reasonably insisted upon, until such time as each family can be provided with land enough covered by water to make them a comfortable home.

Indian police.—The police force, which consists of one captain and fourteen privates, is fairly efficient and reliable, with the exception that they can not be induced to use force in putting children in school, and are loth to inform on or arrest an Indian "medicine man."

Crime.—No crime of a more serious nature than stealing women and horses has been perpetrated during the year, one Indian having served a nine months' sentence and another now awaiting trial for the last-named offense.

There has been less trouble from whisky drinking this year than last, owing to the severe punishment given to both the white man who sold the liquor as well as the Indian drinking it.

The court of Indian offenses still maintains its dignity, inquiring carefully into and investigating fully every case brought before it and rendering its decisions impartially. I seldom have occasion to censure the court or overrule its decrees. About one-half the cases tried are for promiscuous cohabitation, an evil which it seems impossible to break up.

Missionary work.—The Connecticut Indian Association now have the most commodious and best building at the agency. Miss Frost, the missionary in charge, has had several years' experience with these Indians, and is universally liked and respected by both the Indians and whites. She has worked faithfully in the discharge of her duties, not only to Christianize the Indians, but to assist and comfort the sick and needy, besides giving a home, including clothing and education, to several little Indian girls. But we must all admit that Christianizing Indians is a question of time. Old superstitions are not easily rooted out, and it is the coming generation to which we must look for the result of their self-denying labors.

The association employ a practical farmer, who thoroughly understands gardening and fruit raising, and who is ever ready to teach the Indians in that line of husbandry. It is the intention of the association to use a portion of their land for the cultivation of all the different varieties of fruit trees suitable to this climate, which they propose to issue to the Indians.

Employés.—The employés are faithful, temperate, and trustworthy, doing their allotted work cheerfully and thoroughly.

Hay.—For several years the Warbonnet Cattle Company have purchased the Indians' hay to feed their stock; in consideration of which they have had the privilege of winter pasturage. This company has moved their stock to Montana, and I have been unable as yet to find a purchaser for the present crop. As the Indians have been receiving from $8,000 to $12,000 annually from this source, a failure to find a buyer will entail a great loss to them, some of whom I fear will suffer for the necessaries of life before spring.

Conclusion.—I understand these Indians now have to their credit some $200,000. I would recommend that one-half that amount, or more if necessary, be expended in providing water for irrigation. This water, I think, should not be purchased from year to year as is now the case, but the Government should own and control its own canals and water. This could be done either by purchase or construction, whichever way proved to be the cheaper.

The bulk of the remaining funds could be profitably invested in horned stock, not to be divided pro rata at present, but held and looked after in common by the Government until such time as the Indians would be prepared to receive and properly care for the same.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL, IDAHO, *August 20, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions it is my pleasure to submit the following as the sanitary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Cases treated during the year: males, 722; females, 351. The number of deaths reported to the physician was 15; but there were many not reported to the physician. Some were reported to the agent and some not reported at all; and an accurate record of births is impossible, as the Indians are scattered and somewhat superstitious upon giving information of that character.

The general sanitary condition of these Indians is very fair, when we take into consideration the fact that so many are victims of syphilis, scrofula, and consumption, and where so much immorality and lewdness exist as among these Indians there must of necessity be a great deal of venereal disease. This, with its concomitant sequels, which prevail among them, due to their utter disregard of all sanitary laws and their use oftentimes of improper and imperfectly prepared food, can not fail to produce sequels and debilitated constitutions. A poison so potent, so subtle as syphilis is well calculated to make inroads upon the constitution. Especially is this true among the Indians, as their filthy habits and superstitious ideas of remedial agents and the utter impossibility of inducing many of them to undergo constitutional treatment, as well as their lax ideas of the marriage relation, all tends to keep the disease continually on the spread.

The prevailing diseases are rheumatism, conjunctivitis, eczema, scabies, and some pneumonia and pleurisy, but there being no hospital, practice in their camps is very difficult and of uncertain effect. The medicine can not be wisely administered and the diet is unsuitable, and with utter lack of care and judgment on the part of the attendants makes it very unsatisfactory; and until there are suitable provisions made for the care of the sick the mortality will be much higher than it would otherwise be.

The native medicine men here have quite a following, but I can correctly state the number who call on the agency physician is fast increasing. When I first came it was a very rare thing to induce an Indian to take internal treatment, but it is quite common now for them to request something to take internally. Calls to their camps to see their sick at first were very rare, but now quite common, which calls I respond to promptly, notwithstanding it is very discouraging and uncertain to try to treat them in their camps for reasons above stated.

Quite a number of school children have died during the last year from various diseases, but principally consumption. I am not able to state whether it is simply a coincident or change of living that tends to promote the results; but the practice of enervating sweats, the cages for which you can see scattered all over the reservation, and of immediately jumping into cold water undoubtedly leads to pneumonia, especially where there is any predisposition to it. This is the recognized procedure, no matter what the ailment may be, that the native medicine men apply, and I know no way to convince them of the fatal results in many cases by this treatment.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. A. MILLER,
Agency Physician.

S. G. FISHER, *Agent.*

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 31, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 23, 1892, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Agriculture.—Owing to the many years of successive failure in raising crops the Indians have become heartily discouraged, and the progress or advancement made by them in this industry has been very slow. Nothing more could be expected of them when from year to year they have been compelled to contend with the many failures in raising their crops. This year is included with the preceding years of failure.

The hay yield this year would not average more than a half ton to the acre, and the yield of wheat and oats averaged not more than 7 or 8 bushels to the acre. This small amount of hay, wheat, and oats raised they were compelled to feed to their stock during the cold and severe months of last winter. They were compelled to buy the seed oats, and wheat which they planted this spring. From a tract of land of about 10 acres, which I sowed to hay for the purposes of subsistence for the agency horses, I was able to cut the insignificant amount of about 1 ton. These successive years of failure in raising crops is due to the hot scorching winds with which this section of the country is invariably visited each summer.

While the Indians have made no great showing in the way of advancement or progress in this great industry, nevertheless it can be noticed, in some instances, that many steps forward have been taken by them. Consideration must be given the fact that they do not till or farm any large tract of land, but confine themselves mostly to the valleys and low lands, where only small tracts can be found that are tillable. When they have each received their allotment, and have placed such improvements as will enable them to live upon and cultivate the same, then, and not till then, will rapid and progressive strides be made by them in this industry, their chief revenue of support.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court convenes once a week, and is presided over by three judges (Indian), who are chosen among the members of the tribe.

The court has not had during this year any serious offenses to deal with, and only such have arisen as the judges of the court could equitably dispense with without my aid. The offenses or misdemeanors brought before this court during the past year are thirty-five in number, and are classified as follows: Thirty

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cases of gambling and drinking, one of child stealing, two of adultery, and two of fighting.

The offenses principally committed, it seems, are gambling and drinking. These offenses have been committed principally by young men, who in part constitute the renegade element of the tribe. They, in order to carry on these wrongdoings, seek out some secluded spot or retreat and there indulge in same. The judges of court, however, are ever vigilant and on the alert, and have been successful in entrapping and bringing these wrongdoers to justice, through the valuable aid rendered them in this respect by the Indian police.

Crimes.—Only in one instance has a crime been perpetrated by a member of this tribe of such a nature as to be brought before the civil courts. That instance was in the case of a young man who was taken before the civil courts upon a charge of larceny, to which he pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of nine months in the county jail of Ada County, Idaho. Other crimes, however, have been committed, and of such a nature as to render the Indians who have been connected with the perpetration of the same nonpunishable (that is, as far as the civil courts are concerned), but who in a measure are greatly to blame for the same.

Of this class of crimes whisky-selling by white men is the most serious. I was able during the past year to convict two white men of this crime, each of whom received a thirteen months' sentence in the penitentiary. There are two other cases of this crime; one of the offenders is now under bonds to appear before the United States grand jury at Boise City, Idaho. The other case has long stood under suspicion, while convicting evidence has been slowly accumulating against him, and as soon as sufficient he will also receive his deserts.

Schools.—Two Government schools have been in operation upon this reservation during the past year. The Fort Lapwai industrial school, under a bonded superintendent, Mr. Edward McConville, is located about 4 miles south of this agency, upon one of the most desirable spots within the bounds of this reservation. Under the management of Superintendent McConville this school has been made a decided success in every particular. As it has been my pleasure to pay only an occasional visit to this school, I do not feel at liberty to even attempt to describe in detail the success and promotion of the school in all its branches of industry, etc., as I would only do the subject an injustice. I therefore respectfully refer you to Superintendent McConville's report upon the affairs of his school.*

The Nez Percé Agency boarding school has been in operation and under my charge for the two years last past, and in relation to it I can truthfully say that its success has been unquestionable. Its success has been due principally to the efficiency of the employé force. The capacity of the school is 60 scholars, and it is of primary grade. The average attendance during the past ten months was 53 scholars. The sanitary condition of the school has been very good, and this also has been a characteristic feature in aiding the success of the school. In the two years that this school has been in operation only four deaths have occurred; three from natural causes and one from accidental drowning.

Mr. Robert Larimer, who has been superintendent of this agency boarding school for the past ten months, has prepared a report upon the minor affairs of the school, and the same I transmit herewith, and ask that it be published as part of this report.

While Superintendent Larimer has ably set forth in his report the location of the school, its buildings, and the efficiency of each employé connected with the respective departments of the school, he has failed to bear upon one of the most essential features that makes a school of this kind a success. This essential feature is harmony. To state that harmony has not existed in this school is an easy matter, howsoever disagreeable it might be to do so. * * *

Through late orders received from you this agency boarding school will be made a department of the Fort Lapwai industrial school, in the near future.

Allotments.—This is now the middle of the fourth year that the work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of this tribe has been going on. The whole number of allotments made up to date is 1,900. The Indians have come forward and taken their allotment cheerfully and without hesitancy, with but one exception. * * *

Needs.—The Indians are in great need of a portable sawmill, to go from place to place among them to saw the lumber that they, in a great many instances, are now compelled to haul many miles in order to place the slightest improvement upon their allotted lands. There are two stationary sawmills on this reservation, one located at this agency and the other at Kamiah, a settlement of the Indians some 65 miles distant from the agency. These mills lend but little aid to those Indians who live upward of 40 miles from either place in putting such improvements as dwelling houses, good barns, etc., upon their lands. Until a portable sawmill is furnished this reservation the Indians who live so far away will be very slow in improving their land. As this portable sawmill will be of great benefit and aid to these Indians, I respectfully urge and recommend the furnishing of the same.

* For Superintendent McConville's report see page ——.

Improvements.—Two new ferryboats have been built upon this reservation this year. One of them, which is at this agency, was constructed by the Government, while the other, which is in the North Fork section of this reservation, was constructed by the Indians living in that section, and the bulk of the expense in building same was shouldered by them. For such a display of enterprise and thrift the Indians of the North Fork are to be highly commended. These ferryboats have been a long-felt want, and as they are now constructed and in operation the Indians will be materially aided in bringing their produce to market.

The school building at this agency received a new coat of paint, was rekalsomined and plastered, and new banisters made and old ones repaired, also a meat house constructed during the year, all of which has made things more handy and comfortable in and about the school.

Fencing.—Ten thousand acres of fencing has been built by the Indians, most of which has been built from the barb wire furnished them by the Government. Those Indians who live near and have access to the timber have built their fences mostly of rails and poles. The 90,000 pounds of barb wire issued to the Indians this spring was all issued and strung upon their fences within the short space of time of two months. There are quite a number of the Indians who have their posts all set in the ground, and are now waiting for the coming year's supply of barb wire to finish their fencing.

Made soldiers—Fifteen Indians of this tribe, consisting mostly of young men, were mustered into the regular Army during the past year. They enlisted as cavalrymen, and as they are all good horsemen it has proven a great help to them in mastering the difficult tactics exacted in the cavalry service. The reports received about these Indian soldiers have been satisfactory and in some instances quite complimentary. The strong military discipline which they have to undergo they have willingly acceded to, which is quite surprising, as they have heretofore always lived a free and roving life. The older members of the tribe did not take very kindly to making soldiers out of the younger members, and some brought what influence they had to strongly bear against it. Several other young men of the tribe would have enlisted if physical disability had not prevented them from doing so.

Census.—The census recently completed shows the population of this tribe to be 1,823, of which there are: Males, 879, females, 949; number of children of school age, 307; males, 158, females, 149.

Conclusion.—The harmony, good will, and peace that has existed between the Indians and myself since assuming the duties of Indian agent, still remain unshaken, notwithstanding the fact that some Christian white people have done everything in their power to create a breach in the same. These Indians have reached such a standard in Christianity that they know right from wrong. They are alive to the fact, and their verdict is that I have left nothing undone which would materially aid or benefit them. Placed here as I am to use my own judgment in promoting the general welfare and advancement of the Indians, and as it is their verdict that I have done so, I do feel and can say that I have done my duty and am satisfied.

The employé force at this agency is efficient in every respect. The work devolving upon them has been done promptly, neatly, and always with a willing spirit. They have always been kind and courteous to one another.

While some parts of this report may show that there has been a breach in harmony, heretofore existing, I must say in reporting thus, I have followed your instructions "to make a clear and concise statement of the affairs of this Agency, whether good or bad."

Thanking you for the many courtesies you have so kindly extended me,

I remain your obedient servant,

WARREN D. ROBBINS,
U. S. Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, August 27, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report, as follows:

Location.—The Nez Percé Agency boarding school property is situated on Lapwai Creek, near its confluence with the Clearwater River, adjacent to and south of the agency. At the time of my taking charge, September 1, 1891, it consisted of about 8 acres of inclosed ground, a school building, laundry, meat house, storehouse, ice house, root cellar, shop, chicken house, woodshed, barn, and other outhouses.

The Lapwai Creek traverses the eastern boundry of the school grounds and the ditch that furnishes water power for the agency mill the west boundary. From the latter water is obtained for irrigating the school garden.

School Farm.—About 5 acres of the grounds are cultivated. The cultivated portion is situated in rear of the buildings and is planted this year with alfalfa, oats, roots, and vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, corn, carrots, parsnips, beets, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, etc. The prospective yield is, of potatoes, 100 bushels; onions, 30 bushels; cabbage, 200 heads; corn, 10 bushels; carrots, 1½ tons; parsnips, one-half ton; beets, 2 tons; pumpkins, 100; melons, 50; cucumbers, 5 bushels.

The uncultivated portion is situated in front of the buildings, and consists of an upper and lower bottom. The lower bottom, which is provided with a natural growth of shade trees, is assigned to the girls of the school for a playground. The upper bottom, an open space bordered with a row of locust trees of about twenty-one years growth, is assigned to the boys. These grounds are cosy and inviting and furnish a pleasant retreat for the children during play hours.

Buildings.—The school building is 80 by 36 feet, three stories high, with kitchen annex about 20 by 30 feet, one story high, with attic. The main entrance, hall and stairways are in the center of the building. On the first floor of the main building are the dining room and 1 schoolroom. On the second floor, one schoolroom, sewing room, and employés' quarters. In the third story are the dormitories, both of equal dimensions, similar in arrangement, and separated from each other by the stairways; one is occupied by the boys of the school, the other by the girls. The attic over the kitchen is used as a storeroom.

The laundry is a substantial building about 32 by 16 feet and one story high. It is divided into three compartments—a wash room, ironing room, and bathroom. The storehouse, woodshed, shop, chicken house, ice house, root cellar, and other outhouses are built of rough material, but answer the purposes intended. The barn is in good condition, and furnishes room for all the stock now on hand and for their feed. All of the buildings are frame.

Improvements.—The improvements made during the year are: Repairs of the school building, laundry, and ice house, a hospital, meat house, conduit, and pasture. The repairs of the school building consisted of mending the porches, floors, and plastering, painting the entire outside, painting and varnishing the woodwork inside, calcimining and papering the rooms occupied by the employés. Brick for the construction of two additional flues have been purchased and delivered. Also, a force pump was purchased and placed in position for extinguishing fires and for other purposes. It is supplied with 150 feet of hose. The laundry was painted on the outside. The ice house was relined, floored, and filled with ice. The hospital is a reconstruction of an old building formerly used as a laundry. It contains five small rooms, ceiled throughout. The old meat house was removed and a new one built in its stead.

The conduit is a water way connecting the mill ditch with the Lapwai Creek. It was constructed by the industrial teacher for the purpose of carrying the slops away from the kitchen and laundry and for irrigating a part of the garden. This is a convenient and healthful improvement.

The pasture comprises about 300 acres of hill land, fenced with posts and three wires, with a board at top on the line next the public road. The pasturage furnished is more than sufficient for the stock now on hand. The school stock consists of ten milch cows and eight calves. The calves are all less than six months old. The entire property is estimated to be worth $30,000.

Enrollment.—Thirty-six pupils were enrolled during the month of September, but the school did not reach its full capacity until December. The highest number enrolled during the year was 63. There were four deaths during the year, three from la grippe and one by drowning.

The school was organized into two grades; each grade into three classes. The usual day and evening sessions were held, and outdoor drill a part of the time; also a Sunday service or Sabbath school, and when the weather permitted the children attended the Indian church. From the beginning to the end of the school the pupils made rapid progress in their studies and a marked improvement in general deportment. The discipline was of the best. The teachers of the respective grades worked industriously for the advancement of their pupils, and were highly praised by all visitors for their work. The distinguished visitors during the year were Special Agents Parker, Miller, and Leonard, Supervisor Leeke, Superintendent McConville, and the chief of the Nez Percés.

The teacher of the primary grade, Mrs. Cooper, has a special aptitude for primary work. She is firm, kind and patient, and has a special faculty of imparting knowledge to young pupils. The teacher of the second grade, Miss Goodin, has been in the Indian service about eight years, and the department is, no doubt, already familiar with her methods of teaching. The employés in the other departments of the school did faithful service.

Under the supervision of the matron, the children, their clothing, the building throughout, and its furnishings were kept clean, healthful, and neat.

The outdoor exercises were conducted with tact and skill by the industrial teacher. He is commended for kindness and patience in the management of the boys of the school. The cook was invariably prompt and regular in the preparation of meals, and kept the tables plentifully supplied with wholesome food. The kitchen and furnishings were always kept clean and neat.

The seamstress manufactured during the year 85 aprons, 66 dresses, 9 skirts, 173 towels, 50 collars, 56 garters, 84 suits underwear, 100 waists, a number of sheets and pillow cases, besides doing a vast amount of mending, always made necessary where there are so many small children.

The laundress performed her duties promptly and efficiently. She had more than an ordinary amount of work to do in her department on account of the children being young and requiring more frequent changes of clothing than older ones. Being a good nurse, she also frequently assisted in taking care of the sick. The Indian assistants deserve some commendation for their services. The assistant matron is an unusually active, industrious girl, and did a large share of the work in her department. She was always prompt, and very proficient in the management of children placed under her charge. The two other assistants alternating between the kitchen and laundry did faithful and efficient work in either department. All of them are commended for steadiness and good behavior.

By order of the Indian Office this school is transferred to and henceforth made a department of the Lapwai training school. As the present force of employés at that school is sufficient to carry without strain the added burden, those belonging to this school are rendered supernumerary, and excepting those transferred to other schools, will be relieved from service, not because of incompetency or misconduct on their part, but because the department has no further need of their services. As superintendent of the school I surrender my charge with the best grace possible, and with a consciousness of having performed my duty to the best of my ability and as well as my inexperience would allow.

I thank you for a continuance in service and hope to merit the confidence so placed.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT LARIMER,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 10, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of June 23, 1892, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report, with accompanying statistics, of the condition of the Indians and affairs at this agency.

I entered upon my official duties April 1, 1892, and therefore, having been in office but a short period, am not prepared to render so elaborate a report as I should desire.

Census.—According to the census taken in June, 1892, the total population of Indians upon this reservation is 513.

Males	234
Females	279
Males over 18 years of age	162
Females over 14 years of age	180
Children between ages of 6 and 16	72
School children between ages of 6 and 18	80

Of this number (school children) at least 30 are unfitted for school, as some are afflicted with hereditary diseases. Many of the girls between the ages of 14 and 18 are wives and mothers; and the young men when arriving at the age of 17 enter matrimony, or at least begin to think of it.

Agriculture.—The number of Indians engaged in farming is 49, which is no increase from that reported last year. Some new ones have been induced to engage in farming, but an equal number have abandoned agricultural pursuits.

The statistics accompanying this report show the number of acres upon reservation tillable as 3,000. This is an approximate estimate, and there is certainly that amount which can be tilled, but the expense of bringing water upon at least one-third of it would be so enormous that the cultivation of it is impracticable. I find these Indians much averse to farming, or any other pursuit involving labor.

Indians sold during the year some 80,000 pounds of oats at the average price of 85 cents per cwt. I think that agents should be authorized to purchase grain needed for feed of Government stock from Indians instead of purchasing it by contract, and in many instances paying a great deal more than it could be bought for from Indians. All other produce raised by Indians was used for their own subsistence and that of their stock. They own some 2,800 head of ponies, to which all the hay raised by them is fed.

The agency farmer's efforts are uniting in endeavoring to prevail upon Indians to adopt agricultural pursuits, and I hope, with his able assistance, to be prepared to report (if I am in the position so to do) a year hence a much larger acreage of land under cultivation.

Court of Indian offenses.—There never has been such a court established at this agency. The Indians do not seem to favor it. They say that they very seldom have any disputes or troubles, and that in trivial matters they are willing to abide by the agent's decision, while in matters of greater moment they will take their chances in the white man's court.

Education.—There is but one school at this agency, a Government boarding school, managed by the following employés: Superintendent and principal teacher, matron and seamstress, cook and laundress, industrial teacher, and 2 female Indian assistants. I requested, and have been granted for the current fiscal year, a female white assistant in the place of 1 Indian assistant, as the present force, with the increased attendance, is entirely insufficient to properly fulfill the arduous duties required of them.

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The school, on account of discord among employés, was maintained but seven and one-half months of the year, the average attendance during this time being 184. The attendance was increased during the last month of the year to 30; which is almost all the dormitories will healthfully accommodate. In fact, according to the agency physician's last quarterly report, the air space in the girls' dormitory is not sufficient for the number at present occupying it. Consequently I would respectfully recommend that an addition be built to the building now occupied as girls' dormitory and superintendent's residence.

The school farm consists of 20 acres, in timothy and clover, which was seeded down one year ago; consequently no hay was cut during the year just closed. We shall cut during the coming year about 25 tons, which will be an ample supply for the subsistence of the school cattle through the winter. The remainder of the farm, 3 acres, is used as a garden, upon which were raised 150 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, and an abundance of other vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, and onions.

The school herd of cattle consisted of 30 head, 9 of which were cows, 16 steers, and 5 heifers. With the authority of the Indian Office I sold the entire herd on the 20th of June at auction, realizing therefor $450, which sum is to be used in purchasing for the school 8 well-bred milch cows.

For further particulars concerning the school you are respectfully referred to the report of the school superintendent.

Missionary work.—The Lemhi Indian Reservation seems to be sadly neglected in this respect. A circuit minister holds services in the agency school building once a month. His congregation consists of employés and school children, the Indians rarely attending.

Industries.—In addition to agricultural pursuits, a number of Indians have been employed in cutting and hauling wood, of which 100 cords were furnished by them at this agency; also in furnishing Government supplies from Red Rock, Mont., to the agency, a distance of 75 miles. They transported during the year 34,238 pounds, for which they were paid $342.38.

The attention of some 30 Indians is almost entirely occupied in herding and properly caring for their ponies, while a few of the more independent Indians make a good living at such work as herding, tending stock, and farming for neighboring citizens.

Allotments.—There have been no allotments made here, but the Indian farmers have each taken their land separately and fenced it. In some instances two or more enter partnership and cultivate one piece of land together. I do not think that the allotting of land upon this reservation will be practicable until more Indians have been induced to adopt agricultural pursuits. Moreover the land fit for cultivation is very limited in extent, and much of it poor in quality.

Pasturage.—This reservation is strictly a grazing country, eleven-twelfths of it consisting of mountains, foothills, and rolling country, upon which the feed in favorable years grows in abundance. The horses owned by Indians do not appear to make an impression upon the grass in the mountains during the summer season. I believe that if cattle were issued to these Indians they would be assisted to the desired state of self-support more quickly and at less expense than by any other means.

Acting upon instructions received from the Indian Office in the month of May, I caused to be removed all trespassing stock found upon the reservation. To keep such cattle outside of the boundaries would require a great deal more assistance than we can possibly obtain. Ten herders, with twice that number of saddle horses, might, by constantly patrolling the range, keep this reservation free of trespassing cattle. It will be easy to realize this when it is taken into consideration that the boundary is some 60 miles in length and accessible at all points. The stockmen in this neighborhood own small herds, with which they can not afford to keep a herder; consequently their cattle graze upon the range at their pleasure and recognize no reservation boundary monuments.

Fencing.—The accompanying statistics show 585 rods of fence erected during the year; the greater part of this was built to replace worthless, worn-out fencing.

Buildings.—The building occupied as dining room, kitchen, and boys' dormitory was originally several log cabins with dirt roof and now placed together as one building. It is in the best repair possible for a structure of that description, but yet hardly fit for occupation. If it is the intention of the Department to maintain school at this agency for any length of time, it will be necessary to have this building replaced by a new one.

One frame building was erected during the year, viz, laundry and bathroom, which has proved a great convenience to school employés.

Indian police.—The Indian police force consists of a captain and five privates. I can not but report unfavorably upon the efficiency and general deportment of the Indian police at this agency. Since my advent they have been more of an aggravation than an assistance to me. I have been obliged to make frequent changes in members of the force; but withal I do not believe that its efficiency has been materially advanced.

The police have never been required to serve at the agency on duty. The special agent who was in charge when I arrived here compelled one policeman to be on duty at all times. I determined to keep this order enforced, though the police did not look upon it favorably. After complying with orders for about three weeks the entire force, with one exception, waited upon me and demanded that they should not be required to remain at the agency during the night, threatening to resign if so required. As I had provided comfortable quarters for them and they had no reasonable excuse for refusing to obey this order, I accepted their resignations. In the course of a week I procured a new force; but I am sorry to be obliged to report that they have not proved any more efficient than the former members. Though, as they were selected from the most advanced and intelligent Indians, I can not adopt any other course than to retain them and endeavor to convince them of what their duties consist.

Crimes.—Five Indians have been punished by confinement in the agency jail for petty crimes—one for rape, one for fighting, and three for drunkenness and fighting.

Unlawful sale of liquor.—This unlawful traffic is carried on to a more or less extent at the small towns in this vicinity. It is almost impossible to convict the guilty parties, as the Indians who obtain liquor can not be induced to testify against them.

Advancement.—I am sorry to say that the advancement towards civilization made during the year is small, but in my opinion it must necessarily be so as long as tribal relations are preserved.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians upon this reservation has been generally good, there having been no contagious diseases among them. A number are afflicted with syphilis and other inherited diseases, which slowly but surely kill their victims. One of the greatest difficulties is to break down the Indians' faith in the medicine men, and to establish their confidence in the agency physician. He labors under disadvantages. When he has a patient under treatment, and leaves medicine to be administered to the sick one, in many instances it is destroyed, and upon his next visit the physician knows not whether it has been administered or not. However, I think the agency physician is gradually gaining the confidence of the Indians and supplanting the medicine men.

I found recorded 16 deaths and 13 births during the year. This would show a decrease of 3 in the population from that of last year; whereas census taken in June shows an increase of 21. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that a number of well-known Indians had been heretofore overlooked and never been placed upon the census roll.

Polygamy.—There are twelve Indians now living in polygamy. They are all old men who have been living in that state for years. The young men do not attempt to take more than one wife. I believe it best not to interfere with these old polygamous Indians, as it would cause a great deal of confusion were I to undertake to break up these families and leave but one wife to each Indian.

Employés.—The force of agency employés consisted during the year just closed of a physician, clerk, additional farmer, blacksmith, and a carpenter. The blacksmith and carpenter have been combined in one, for the coming year, at a slightly increased salary. All of these employés have been faithful and efficient, and are ever willing to perform any service whatever demanded of them.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I wish to thank the Indian Office for the courteous treatment which I have invariably received at its hands.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. MONK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEMHI BOARDING SCHOOL.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 31, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions for Indian schools, I respectfully submit the following report:

As the history of this school has been given, and you have had reports of Inspector Gardner and Special Agent Leonard during the past year, my report will be chiefly confined to the last two quarters.

You are aware of the circumstances under which I took charge. The condition of affairs was about what might be expected when we know there was no superintendent or matron for some time before the children were sent home. We took things as we found them, and went to work cleaning, renovating, and painting, to make the rooms habitable. Most of the bedding we found in the dormitories was entirely unfit for future use, but with the new supply and what we gathered from agency employés we were able to get things quite comfortable and respectable for opening school by February 5.

We soon had nearly all the old scholars back, but having no agent here at the time we could not prevail on the Indians to give us any new ones. When Special Agent Leonard arrived they knew he was "Power," and with his eloquence and firmness he soon induced them to bring in 14 new scholars, which made 29 to begin the last quarter with. There was one more brought in, making 11 boys and 19 girls—a very bright, interesting school. We are very much in hopes to have the number of boys increased, as we can accommodate more boys than girls.

These Indians differ from some other tribes: they will educate their girls in preference to their boys. An addition to the girls' department is very much needed, as they are badly crowded; 40 children could then be accommodated. The boys' department, dining room and kitchen are by no means what they should be.

The health has been very good except those who needed medical treatment when entering school, and one girl who is going with consumption. I have classified the school according to the course of study, and can work up to it nicely, if the same scholars are returned. A class which entered school last quarter is now ready to take up the second year's work.

A garden of about 2 acres has been well cultivated and promises an abundance of all kinds of vegetables raised in this altitude, such as potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, beets, onions, cabbage, etc. We have had a quantity of lettuce, peas, and radishes, which the children enjoy very much. It is said to be the best garden in this part of the valley. From a meadow of 20 acres, seeded last year, we cut about 30 tons of hay, and will be able to cut much more another year.

Stock.—You are aware the school herd was sold in June. If the steers and dry cows could have been turned into beef at the price paid by the Government the school might have realized much more, as the 13 steers and 2 dry cows (average weight, 1,300) would have brought about the same as the entire herd, thus leaving us 7 cows with calves and 8 head of young stock. If the school is expected to do anything toward self-support it must be done by stock-raising. I am positive expenses might be greatly reduced if rightly managed in this way.

At the time the herd was sold we were getting plenty of milk for the school and making all the butter needed, and had expected to pack considerable through vacation. The purchase of the new herd is not yet completed. I trust we may be successful in securing good cows.

Industries.—The boys have rendered good service in cultivating the garden and caring for the stock, but had no industrial teacher till May 1.

The girls have been instructed in all kinds of household work, making rugs, sewing, etc., and have helped to cut and make over two hundred pieces in one quarter. The matron and cook speak highly of their willingness and ability to learn and perform their various duties.

I never saw children more happy, contented, and willing to take up civilized customs. It seems to me now is the time they should be pushed forward and parents made to feel there is a compulsory law that, if need be, will be enforced; then I think there would be but little trouble in keeping the school filled, and when school opened they would have their children here instead of away visiting or hunting.

When Indians think there is no power higher than their chief, and he very little interested in civilization, it makes it hard for all concerned. In the past the reins may have been left a little loose, judging from their children; but they do not now molest the garden or chicken-houses; no more strips torn from curtains for "hair ribbons;" are quiet in the dormitory and at the tables; make an effort to speak English, and prompt at details; in fact, are easily controlled.

Missions.—There are no missionaries among these Indians as in other places where we have been. We now realize what good was done and the need here. We have Sunday school every Sunday, which we make as interesting and profitable as we can with the help we have, and with music, singing, catechisms, papers, etc.

Through the assistance of Miss Sparhawk and others, we have established a reading room and have been well supplied with papers, periodicals, pictures, cards, etc., for which we are truly thankful.

The vacation was varied this year, the children going home and (some of them) coming back twice during the two months, thus giving us a "double dose," and I think all agree it has worked to no advantage. I do not believe any change in the vacation will remedy the evil. It has been simply a matter of indifference on the part of the Indians; but with a reasonable degree of firmness I think this indifference may be overcome. They certainly have no reason to complain, as their children have been well supplied with provisions and clothing. With chickens and eggs the bill of fare would be quite complete.

We certainly have reason to feel encouraged, as our attendance the last quarter was perfect—not a runaway. We send them home once a month to spend the day with their parents, but all return in the evening in time for supper. The employés have rendered good service and harmony has prevailed. In conclusion, let me say that the needs of this school are not so many as they are important. I would respectfully suggest, if these Indians are to remain here, we have new school buildings erected a short distance from the agency.

Thanking the agent and Indian office for all past favors,

I am yours, respectfully,

J. H. WELCH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Population.—The names of the eight tribes embraced in this agency, the area of each reservation, the number of each tribe, the number of school children, together with other data which I am required by law to submit, as ascertained by a recent census, is embodied in the following table:

Tribes.	Population.	Area in acres.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years old.	School children between 6 and 16.
Senecas	277	51,958	70	77	99
Wyandots	291	21,406	80	105	87
Eastern Shawnees	89	13,048	12	29	34
Ottawas	157	14,860	34	37	48
Modocs	57	4,010	16	21	16
Peorias	168	33,218	29	54	48
Quapaws	217	56,685	58	67	60
Miamis	70	17,083	12	21	16
Total	1,327	212,298	311	417	407

Agricultural land.—All the Indians of this agency have taken their allotments, except the Quapaws, and they all make their living in agricultural pursuits, except ten old Modocs, who draw rations. I invite attention to the following table, which is approximately correct:

Reserve.	Acres tillable.	Acres in cultivation.	Acres under fence.	Number of Indians living in severalty.
Seneca	16,000	10,000	13,000	68
Wyandot	10,000	7,000	8,000	87
Shawnee	8,000	5,000	8,000	13
Ottawa	9,500	5,950	10,000	28
Modoc	3,040	625	2,500	16
Peoria	21,500	15,000	21,000	54
Quapaw	50,000	5,160	12,000	
Miami	17,000	11,125	17,000	24
Total	135,040	59,660	121,500	290

Crops.—Owing to the excessive rain fall in March, April, and May and the almost absence of any rain in some parts of this agency from July 8 to August 25, the corn crop through the agency will not average over 20 bushels per acre, whereas of a favorable season it is 35. The wheat crops are the best that have ever been known, some farms yielding an average of 12 bushels per acre. Oats and flax have done well, and timothy and millet are excellent. With the exception of potatoes, the dry weather in July and August has greatly affected garden vegetables. This is an excellent grazing and stock-raising country. The uncultivated soil is covered with a rich growth of nutritious grass upon which cattle live after April 15 to October 1. The farmers here now have several hundred tons of this hay cut and stacked, which will be the principal "staff of life" for all the stock in this agency during the winter, and they will also readily sell much of it at from $3 to $5 per ton. For all-around agricultural purposes this agency is certainly richly blessed, and, as stated in my former report, "is destined to be the home of a happy and prosperous people."

Renting or labor contracts.—As far back as 1870 the Indians of this agency inaugurated a system of renting or making labor contracts with white farmers until

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most of the farming is now done by white men; in fact, this agency now presents very much the appearance of a white man's country. While the Indian population is 1,327, a reasonable estimate will place the white at 1,500. So far as the Indians of this agency are concerned this system of renting has proved to be a great benefit to them. Many of the Indians were too poor to cultivate and improve their claims or allotments. By and in consideration of erecting a house and barn, fencing and breaking from 30 to 200 acres of raw land, and having all that he can raise thereon for three or five years, at which time the white renter leaves the Indian in possession of a farm that will yield him a support, the Indian can now rent this farm and receive one-third of all the crops raised thereon, or do what I am pleased to report many of them have done, take possession themselves and continue the improvements, until now they have farms that are a credit to any country. I very heartily approve the leasing clause of the act approved February 28, 1891; since any allottee of reasonable intelligence and with but little money can have his allotment prepared for agricultural purposes, yet it requires both skill and capital to develop mineral lands; therefore it is my judgment that more latitude should be allowed allottees for mining than for agricultural purposes.

Law and order.—Except the drinking and the introducing of liquor and its attendant evils, crime in this agency has been almost unknown during the present year. Several of these whisky men have been punished, and three are now under bonds, while others are sure to be soon brought to justice. The United States courts have jurisdiction over all crimes committed in this agency, except those of minor importance, and they are under the jurisdiction of this agent and the court of Indian offenses. Life and property are just as secure here as in any of the States. Contracts are made and debts are collected under the laws of the State of Arkansas.

Police and Indian court of offenses.—My police force consists of one captain and six privates. They are men of good character and have done valuable service. The court consists of three progressive Indians who do not take one drop of intoxicants, and whose decisions are seldom if ever complained of, since they administer the law in justice but always in mercy to their fellow-men. The amount of costs saved the tribes of this agency by the police and this court is certainly very great. Each of the six police privates has a day of the week assigned to him to be present at the agency, ready for any duty that may be assigned to him. The court convenes at the agency every second Monday morning. To the police and this court I am indebted for the absence of crime here.

Agency employés.—I am pleased to report that there has been no want of harmony between myself and these employés or between them and the Indians. An efficient and experienced force of employés is an absolute necessity to the successful work of an agent, both with the Department and in the advancement of the Indians under his charge.

Agency residence.—The agency residence is beautifully located in the edge of the prairie on the Shawnee Reservation 4 miles west of Seneca, Newton County, Mo. The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding school is 4 miles southwest of the agency, in the Wyandotte Reservation, and the Quapaw boarding school is 12 miles northwest of the agency, in the Quapaw Reservation. The Friends' church house is 2 miles north of here in the Modoc country. The agent's residence, office, commissary, barn, and carpenter shop, the clerk's, physician's, and carpenter's residences are also located here. These houses are in very good condition and the location is healthy.

Sanitary.—With the exception of chronic diseases, the health of the Indians under my charge has been very good during the past year. There have been no epidemics among any of the tribes except la grippe, and the school children have received motherly care and attention at the hands of the agency physician and the matrons. The physician's report is herewith transmitted, to which I invite your attention.

Allotments, Quapaws.—As before stated, all the tribes except the Quapaws have taken their lands in severalty, and even the Quapaws have selected their claims and are doing all they can to improve them. The effect is all for the better. Each person now has a home which he can truly call his own, and in which I am glad to say they nearly all take a deep interest. The allotment act is a long leap in the line of progress. It is casting off tribal relations to become citizens of the United States. The Quapaws have a bill before Congress giving them 200 acres each, as has been given to their neighbors on the south and west of them. There are now 217 Quapaws and they hold a fee simple title to a reservation of 56,685 acres, for which they have paid their money. What they ask for is certainly reasonable and in all justice it should be granted to them.

Missionary work.—The missionary work at this agency is carried on by the Friends, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Catholics. The Methodist Episcopal, and the Methodist Episcopal South each own a church edifice on the Wyandotte Reservation. Rev. Mr. Browning of the Methodist Episcopal Church has conducted two protracted meetings in which much good work was done, and has proved himself to be a "worker that needeth not to be reproved."

The Baptists are now building a nice church edifice in the town of Miami, and the Catholics are contemplating building one on the Quapaw Reserve. The Friends' worthy missionary to the Ottawas has submitted a report of the work done during the year by the Friends' missions which I herewith submit:

OTTAWA MISSION, IND. T.,
Eighth month 31, 1892.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Relative to the work, etc., of the Religious Society of Friends within the limits of Quapaw Agency, allow me to submit the following statistical report:

Number of church edifices	5
Number of church dwellings	4
Number of church members (Indians, 268; whites, 136)	404
Number of meetings holden on first day (Sunday)	289
Number of ministers	5
Number of missionaries	3
Amount paid on church buildings, and repairs	$1,105
Amount paid to missionaries for support	2,300

Hoping that the above will be satisfactory, I am, thy friend, sincerely,

ROBERT K. QUIGGIN.

T. J. MOORE, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

Modoc day school.—This school is located 2 miles north of the agency in the Modoc Reservation. Mr. B. N. O. Walker was the teacher, and it is but just to say that he acquired for himself great credit for the able manner in which he conducted this school through the term. He received $48 per month for his services. The schoolhouse is in good condition, and the Modocs were well pleased with their school.

Peoria day school.—This school is situated in the Peoria country, 8 miles northwest of the agency, and was well conducted by Mr. A. J. Peery, who is a Peoria Indian. Notwithstanding the long, cold winter this school had an average Indian attendance of 11¼ during the ten months. Mr. Peery received $48 per month for his work. The patrons were well satisfied with the school. The schoolhouse needs a new roof; otherwise it is in good condition.

Miami day school.—This school is located in the Miami country and is about 22 miles northwest of the agency. Owing to the distance at which their parents live from this school, the Indian attendance was but an average of 6, but the white attendance was large, and for which their parents, after the third quarter, paid 50 cents per month. Mr. David Havens received $48 per month as teacher of this school. He is a good teacher and gave universal satisfaction to his patrons and myself. Under the tutelage of Mr. Havens the pupils advanced rapidly, and the patrons unanimously requested that he be retained for another year.

Seneca, etc., school.—The new buildings referred to in my last annual report are now all completed, and there is accommodation for 130 pupils. The enrollment during the year was 130 and the average attendance was 110. Only one death, that of a little boy, has occurred. The locating of the new buildings on the hill above the old site not only makes the school more healthful, but also much more imposing and attractive. A new farm has also been opened in connection with the school. With the exception of a new barn to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last October, and which I hope to erect during the present year, I believe that this is one of the largest and best reservation boarding schools in the service. This school is in excellent condition, and I ask for it your assistance and continued support.

Quapaw boarding school.—This school is in good condition and is doing a grand work. The attendance has been greater than ever before in the history of this school. The enrollment was 183 and the average attendance was 114¼. The superintendent and the employés, as a rule, realize that it is to their honor to push this school to the front, and it is truly gratifying to me that I can report that they are doing so. The moral tone of the pupils has been raised, and the material progress has been excellent. One death, that of a little boy, has occurred at this school. The new buildings referred to in my last annual report are now completed; also a dormitory, for the erection of which the Quapaw tribe donated $1,000. Other improvements have also been made. There is now accommodation for 90 pupils at this school.

Close.—In conclusion, I would say that the past year has been one of hard work, and the progress has been of a gratifying nature. New buildings have been

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erected and the schools are on a solid basis. Inclosed you will find statistics relative to the schools and the agency. All of which is most respectfully submitted, and thanking you for the generous and prompt attention you have given my recommendations during the past year,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. J. MOORE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, *August 29, 1892.*

SIR: The following is what I have to say concerning the sanitary status of this agency for the past year.

There have been about twenty-five births and nearly the same number of deaths. It is often difficult to get accurate reports from remote parts of the agency.

Decrease of Modocs.—The Modocs of this agency are gradually decreasing. Many of them are discouraged, dissatisfied, and are constantly begging to be allowed to return to their native land, thinking that by the change they might regain their health.

The recent steps taken by the Department in suspending the day school of this tribe, will, in my opinion, result in much good to those of school age. I believe when these children are placed in the boarding schools, the benefit will be rapid, decided, but hardly permanent. If the Modoc children had been placed in the boarding schools as fast as they reached school age since they came here in 1873, very many who now fill premature graves would have been living. As it is hardly one is free from scrofula or some form of pulmonary trouble. The time is not far distant when the Modocs will be extinct, so far as this agency is concerned, and it is useless to try to prevent it. A strict regard for cleanliness will prolong and comfort their lives, but will never eradicate the diseases.

Boarding schools.—The health of the boarding schools has been very good considering the poor hospital accommodations. A small hospital erected at each school would cost but little and be of great advantage to the sick. These are especially needed during epidemics and at the beginning of the schools, when the children come in from their long summer vacation contaminated with lice, itch, and other skin diseases that require isolation for their speedy cure.

JOHN S. LINDLEY,
Agency Physician.

T. J. MOORE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL, *June 30, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I hereby submit the following report of Quapaw boarding school for the fiscal year 1892.

I took charge of the institution on February 16, 1892. I found everything in good condition, the discipline excellent, the scholars making good advancement educationally, the enrollment 85, and the attendance about 82. I find from the record that the average attendance for the first quarter was 127, for the second quarter 149, and for the third quarter 88. During the first, second, and third quarters the enrollment was made by my predecessor, Prof. Hall, and the attendance was based upon it. The enrollment for the fourth quarter was under my own supervision and reached 104, with an average attendance of 93 and a fraction.

The new buildings referred to in Prof. Hall's report of 1891 as being under contract have all been completed. We now have an excellent system of waterworks, good, comfortable quarters for the girls, and a large, commodious barn under last year's contracts. Since I have taken charge, and during the last fiscal year, a very neat hennery and good comfortable quarters for the small boys have been erected. The school would be in good condition for buildings were we permitted to erect a very much needed four-room school building, with a dormitory above for the big boys, and a milk and vegetable cellar, with a building above for a commissary and ice-house combined, estimates of which will be submitted and we hope the buildings authorized.

The boys have been taught to perform all the duties pertaining to general husbandry, and the girls all those pertaining to housekeeping. They have at all times performed those duties in a very satisfactory manner and with great credit to themselves.

We have an excellent garden, and hope to have vegetables sufficient for our needs, although the extremely wet weather of early spring injured it greatly. Our small fruit is in excellent condition. Our strawberries were especially fine, and for about three weeks the children's table was abundantly supplied. We have planted this season 150 acres of corn and 20 acres of millet. The wet weather of early spring and the extreme drought of summer have injured the crop very much, but we will harvest plenty to supply our school.

All holidays were appropriately observed. The health of the school has been excellent, one death only occurring during Prof. Hall's term and none during my own. We have held chapel exercises each night, and continued Sunday school work upon every Sabbath, and believe some germs of truth have been sown which will in their own time bear fruit.

My employés have been faithful and efficient. We have had three resignations during the year, and in each case the place has been filled by the best appointee obtainable.

Agent Moore and Supervisor Richardson have each at all times given the school great help and encouragement by frequent and timely visits, valuable suggestions, and loyal support.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge their courtesies and kindness both to myself and the school.

In conclusion I would say, the school is in excellent condition, is doing good work. We have carefully regraded our school, prepared a new course of study, and look forward with renewed hope and increased enthusiasm toward the new year fast approaching.

Very respectfully,

Hon. T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

JNO. J. MCKOIN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE BOARDING SCHOOL.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 29, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with "Rules for Indian Schools," I respectfully submit the following short report of the Seneca, etc., boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Attendance.—Despite the impediments of changes in superintendents and matrons, and other drawbacks, the school has been prosperous. The average attendance for the year has been 110, while the enrollment reached 135. The Indian police were used in some instances to compel attendance, but only after all other efforts proved futile.

The industrial work embraced harness and shoe making, farming, care of stock, and general chores for boys, while the girls were carefully taught cooking, baking, sewing, laundry work, housekeeping, etc.

The educational progress has been very encouraging. A kindergarten department has been added for the smaller pupils. The discipline and deportment of pupils has been uniformly good. The teachers have shown much tact and faithfulness in their work and deserve commendation for results.

Health.—Health of school generally has been good. No epidemic this year. But one death occurred—that of a little boy with an apoplectic stroke. The agency physician has been prompt in giving attention to all sick children.

Nine new buildings were erected during the year, at a cost to the Government of about $15,000, which now provide ample accommodation for at least 150 pupils. The new barn accidentally caught fire last November, a few months after erected, and was totally destroyed, and with it all of farming tools, together with wagons and one horse.

Thanking you for past courtesies,

I am, very respectfully,

Maj. T. J. MOORE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

H. HALL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY,
Muskogee, Ind. T., September 26, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations, comprising an area of more than 30,000 square miles, and having a total population of about 200,000 souls, divided as follows:

Cherokees by blood, intermarried whites, adopted freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees	26,256
Indians, adopted whites, and freedmen:	
Chickasaws	6,800
Choctaws	14,397
Creeks	15,000
Seminoles	3,000
Total citizen population	65,453

The noncitizen population is composed of Government employés, licensed traders, railroad employés, farm laborers, mechanics, miners, cattlemen, and claimants to citizenship in the several tribes, numbering about 130,000. The greater portion of the noncitizens have complied with the laws governing their residence within the limits of the several nations and are a law-abiding and desirable class to have among the Indians. They have invested their capital and expended their energies to improve the opportunities afforded by broad and productive fields awaiting cultivation, and mineral wealth yet undeveloped, setting examples of thrift which many of the Indians have not failed to follow and profit by.

LAND.

The five nations comprising this agency own in the aggregate nearly 20,000,000 acres of land, over 65 per cent of which is susceptible of profitable cultivation. All of the best land and much of that less valuable is occupied and used

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as farms, pastures, or stock ranges, not over 10 per cent of which is devoted to agricultural purposes at this time, although the acreage of the farms is increasing, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of a reduction in the size of the large pastures now under fence in the several nations, but more particularly in the Creek country. Cotton and corn have heretofore been the staple agricultural products of the Territory at large, while considerable wheat, oats, and small grains have been raised in the Cherokee Nation; but during the present year there has been a marked increase in the acreage of small grain throughout the other nations. Fruit-growing and truck-gardening is receiving increased attention, as the congregating of people in towns affords a market for such produce, and this is proving to be a profitable business. The lands are rich and productive and adapted to all kinds of grain, fruit, and vegetables; the climate is good and rainfall usually sufficient to reward labor with an abundant harvest. Facilities for marketing the various products are increasing; mills and home markets offer extra inducements and encouragement for improving the advantages offered by this naturally fertile and productive soil.

Improvements and farms in this country are made and the land cultivated principally by white men—noncitizens—under permits and contracts with Indian citizens (principally intermarried whites or negroes) securing to the noncitizen the use of the land for a term of years in consideration of the improvements made by him. This term of use generally covers from three to twenty years, and is often a fruitful source of controversies, and from these contracts innumerable complications arise. To this system of land-leasing may be traced much of the trouble with intruders in the Chickasaw Nation, where it is principally followed. It is also practiced in the Cherokee Nation and to a lesser degree in the other nations.

The Indian laws governing the occupancy of land vary among the different Nations, some of them having no law other than the *ipse dixit* of the district judge for the time being, whose rulings are largely influenced by his disposition or interest, as the case may be. There is no system of recording settlements upon land, and such attempts as have been made to enact laws defining a "claim" are insufficient to protect the settler and are not generally enforced, and much confusion is the result. In the Creek Nation hundreds of thousands of acres have been fenced and are controlled by a few men and used for cattle pastures. An acreage tax is imposed by law upon these large pastures, though seldom paid, and in the Cherokee Nation the tax is levied upon the cattle; but in neither case does the nation receive the just compensation that the laws contemplate.

The people are not blind to the disadvantages of the present system of land tenure, and are casting about for a better. Their study and discussions will surely bear fruit at an early day in legislation favoring an individualization of the lands, as being more equitable, secure, and better calculated to encourage to the fullest extent the development of one of the most fertile bodies of land upon which the sun shines.

This entire country abounds in mineral wealth. Valuable coal mines have been in operation in the Choctaw Nation for twenty years past, and the coal mined there is the best in quality of any west of Pennsylvania. Coal-mining is also carried on in the Chickasaw Nation. The Cherokee Nation provides much of the coal for home consumption, and the Creek Nation has mines which are expected when developed to be a profitable source of revenue. More than a million tons of coal are mined annually within the limits of this agency, all of which finds a ready market at home and in the surrounding States.

GOVERNMENT.

As has been stated in former reports, each of the five nations comprising this agency has its own government, with legislative, judicial, and executive departments. Under treaty provisions these several nations are guaranteed the right of self-government and full jurisdiction over the person and property of the members of the respective tribes, and in the government thereof may make and enforce such laws as are not incompatible with the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. The United States court in the Indian Territory has jurisdiction in all civil cases, except those over which the tribal courts have exclusive jurisdiction, and in minor crimes and misdemeanors wherein both parties to the controversy are not members of the same tribe of Indians. The United States courts for the eastern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas also have jurisdiction in criminal cases; while this agency has always taken an active part in the suppression of the liquor traffic, gambling, intrusion, and kindred evils. Thus we have among these Indian people a most complex judicial system, not conducive in any degree to the best interests of those who are directly concerned. Controversies often arise over which none of the above-mentioned courts can or will assume jurisdiction, owing to an apparent conflict of authority, and this agency and its officers have at times been hindered in the discharge of official duties by the action of these courts. Indian courts have been balked in the enforcement of their laws against their own citizens. Indian executive officers have been forced to defend damage suits brought in the United States court by noncitizens who have connived with individual citizens to escape the operation of Indian laws; and again the conflicts of opinions and the diversity in the rulings of the several United States courts upon questions of law governing affairs in the Indian country have proven to be not only a serious annoyance but a positive injury, notably so in the matter of the introduction and sale of lager beer within the limits of this agency.

A few of these entanglements, in my opinion exist, without cause. Many more would not exist were the exclusive original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, vested in one United States court for the Indian Territory; and to this end Congress ought to take early action. Yet perfection in the judicial system can not be reached until the rights and privileges of all citizens and noncitizens alike are protected by a common law to which all are alike amenable. This will only be when the Indians recognize in statehood the highest form of self-government attainable by a civilized and enlightened people; when they discard the idea that the Federal Government is a foreign power, to which their interests can not be intrusted without a surrender of the right of self-government guaranteed in their treaties; when they throw off their yoke of guardianship which they have long since outgrown, and in the halls of State and of Congress, through their own representatives, take a part in the enactment of the laws governing their interests.

These Indians can not of their own volition pass from their condition of dependency, to which the General Government has subjected them so long, to the state of citizenship, the privileges of which they are entitled to receive and the responsibilities of which they are able to discharge. It therefore devolves upon Congress to furnish such legislative assistance as is needed to accomplish the transition, and laws enacted to that end should, so far as practicable, be a building up of the laws of the country, conforming as nearly as possible thereto, and having in view a protection of the rights and equities acquired by their white brethren under the tribal laws.

Although these Indian nations claim to be independent, with rights and powers of self-government which can not be interfered with by the United States, their frequent appeals to the Federal Government for protection and assistance in enforcing their own laws is an acknowledgment of their dependency as subjects of the United States Government. Their condition and their interests demand that they receive the same rights and privileges other subjects of the General Government enjoy. They should not longer be subjected to departmental restraint, but should be allowed to assume responsibilities of citizenship as rapidly as possible. Any legislation to that end should be gradual but persistent, keeping the purpose constantly in view.

There are many conditions now existing which must be changed, many treaty provisions adjusted, before this can be accomplished. As in law the ward upon reaching his majority expects and should receive from his guardian a full accounting under the obligations assumed for him during his minority, so should these Indian wards of the Government, having attained their majority, witness the fulfillment of all treaty stipulations, and be held to an accountability for all obligations assumed by them. Until this has been done, measures looking to the accomplishment of what has become the fixed policy of the Government—the absorption of the Indian into national citizenship—must be largely speculative and theoretical. I believe that many obstacles opposed to further advancement will have been surmounted in the proper discharge of treaty obligations upon the part of the United States Government. The Government should early take the initiative in this matter, and should refuse to longer act as guardian, a position it assumed from force of circumstances which no longer exist. Laws should be enacted placing these responsibilities where they belong—upon each individual—and which will at the same time secure to them the surest protection of the several rights to which they are entitled.

The influence of many of the leading Indians is not on the side of tribal advancement; fearing loss of power now wielded to the advancement of their own interest. In others, less advanced and less intelligent, a feeling of apathy exists since they are fairly prosperous, their prosperity being of a character that

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comes rather in spite of the drawbacks and the obstacles of a communistic holding of their commonwealth than from any effort of their own or their chosen authorities to advance their interests. This class looks forward to a change with distrust and prefers not to encounter the uncertainties, unaccustomed as they are to bear the responsibilities of conducting their own affairs and protecting their own interests. This fear of failure and loss deters them from taking a stand in favor of the dissolution of their tribal governments and the taking of their

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

There is, however, with the above exceptions, an increasing sentiment among the body of the Indians in favor of a division of their lands per capita, and much of this sentiment is open and outspoken, and in the Cherokee Nation this was the principal plank in the platform upon which one of the political parties conducted its last canvass. It is true this party was defeated, but its defeat was not a judgment of the majority upon the question of individualization of lands.

My first report bearing upon this subject, made to you in 1889, was assailed upon all sides; was criticized as an unreliable and untruthful statement of facts in the interests of the boomer, etc. There was at that time a strong undercurrent of feeling among the class of dependent full bloods and others who understood full well that their individual interests in the common domain were daily decreasing from natural causes, such as increasing membership of the several tribes, and absorption by railroad highways and other corporate interests. They were not blind to the fact that the more progressive among their principal men and adopted whites were fast monopolizing all the best land for agricultural and grazing purposes to the exclusion of the less energetic or advanced. They did not fail to note that the legislation of their councils was, in many instances, in favor of this land monopoly which had grown up under their eyes. They were thinking for themselves, but being fairly prosperous and able to secure enough land for their immediate and everyday wants, were indifferent as to the future. But this undercurrent of thought has increased and spread, has led to a discussion of the whole subject-matter, and has assumed a definite form in political platforms and in the deliberations of some of the Indian councils. The growth of this sentiment in the face of strong discouragement and open opposition offered by the parties on whom they have heretofore leaned for advice and support, and whose self-interests are better subserved by the maintenance of the present communistic form of land tenure, is due to careful thought and independent individual reasoning, and is indicative of a degree of enlightenment and progress that assures ultimate success, and the ability of these people to protect their own several and individual interests under a more equitable form of ownership.

Their advancement upon this subject is further evidenced by the fact that the relinquishment of their tribal autonomy and the adoption of state or territorial government involved in the individualization of lands, is looked upon with decreasing disfavor, and with very many is no longer an obstacle in the way of individualization of their lands.

I believe that I can truthfully say that the humblest citizen of these five nations realizes that a change is necessary any is almost at hand, and in all probability the step taken by the last Creek council in the discussion of a bill to authorize "homesteads for citizens of the Muskogee Nation," will be followed by further action at its meeting in October next. Numerous gatherings of the Indians have been held in different parts of the nation during the past summer, protesting against the monopolizing of lands for pasturage by a few as against the interest of the many and will bear fruit in legislation for their relief, and the initiatory action taken by their last council would indicate that such legislation would be a further advance in the right direction. The same pressure from much the same causes will at an early day compel similar action by the councils of the other nations comprising this agency.

In the consideration of the question of allotment many complications present themselves, and to the uncertainty as to the final settlement of these complications and apprehension of their unfavorable effect upon the Indian interest, can be traced one great obstacle to a change in the land tenure. The consideration of this question of a division of lands has embraced within its scope the possible and probable change in the form of tribal government; a settlement with the various corporate interests now operating within their limits, under the sanction of tribal laws; the attitude of the Federal Government relative to joint obligations assumed in treaty provisions; the basis of an adjustment of the many vexatious questions which have grown to enormous proportions through dilatory and vacillating Congressional as well as Indian legislation. These questions have all been dragged into the discussion, doubtless not without profit when the end shall have been attained, but they have delayed action.

As before stated, very many of these people look with complacency upon a state or territorial form of government and recognize the necessity of protecting, in legislation looking toward a division of their lands, the property rights, legally acquired by licensed traders and other corporate interests which have grown up among them, under provisions of the Indian and intercourse laws. These interests are principally centered in towns, comparatively few in number, with populations ranging from 500 to 3,500, where trading points of no little importance have been built up, affording good and profitable home markets for the products of the field and the mine, and the handiwork of the artisan, and which have also been prominent factors in the forces of education and civilizing influences that have brought these people to-day to a point where they are prepared to intelligently grapple with the responsibilities that the individualization of their lands would bring.

These towns with their stores and shops have been practical schools wherein many Indian youths have been initiated into the mysteries of merchandising and finance or have gained a knowledge of trades and mechanical arts which enables them to skillfully and successfully meet the competition to which they are being subjected. Large sums of money have been invested in improvements in very many of these towns by men who have no tribal rights, original or acquired. In the several nations in which they are located costly and substantial buildings have been erected which are a credit to the towns and greatly enhance the value of the surrounding country. With public spirited generosity they have contributed liberally to any fund required to build up the community or advance its interests, and by the payment of annual taxes to the Indian nations they have contributed toward the support of the Indian schools and the Indian governments.

For the better protection of these varied interests some form of municipal government is urgently needed. These towns should be incorporated and the men who have invested money in good substantial buildings, costing, as many of them do, from $5,000 to $20,000, should be able to secure a title to the land upon which they are erected. By an almost imperceptible reduction in the per capita amount due each individual under a division of the land a surplus could be created and set apart under such laws as would make the incorporation of these towns possible and under which the noncitizens could for a reasonable and fair compensation secure titles to the land upon which their buildings have been erected. The lands thus set apart would be scarcely missed in the final division, and the proceeds from the sale of the same would provide the nations an available fund for general purposes, and one of the greatest difficulties in the division of their lands would thereby be removed.

Congress should at an early day pass an act that will enable the Indians to avail themselves of a Government survey of their lands. It should thoroughly investigate the intruder and citizenship questions, remove such intruders as are found to be liable under the treaties, and dictate, if necessary, a settlement with such others as have acquired rights which seem to be a barrier to their removal. If, in the settlement of these questions an apparent expenditure of a considerable sum of money by the nations is necessary, it should be made, as it would not be an expenditure but an investment that would not be without profit. The Government should also guarantee the prompt payment of all trust funds and other moneys due the Indians upon the acceptance of their lands in severalty.

These Indian nations are the worst taxed people on the American continent. The average per capita tax paid by every man, woman, and child who is a citizen of the nations exceeds $10 per annum. This is an indisputable fact that argues strongly in favor of some change whereby the poorer and the middle classes may be protected against such imposition. The poor full-blood Indian with an acre patch of "Tom Fuller" corn and the owner of but one range pony pays the same tax to support his government as does the intermarried white who farms thousands of acres of land and pastures tens of thousands of cattle. A very few full bloods have secured homes upon first-class roll; the great majority of them live upon discarded and worthless lands. But the half-breed and his white brother invariably (and it is not to their discredit) select the best bottom lands for their farms. Thus the Indians, who it is supposed are being protected under present forms of government, are in reality being shrewdly despoiled of their landed inheritance.

So strongly has this matter of individualization of the Indian lands grown dur-

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ing the past year or so that there is now on foot an organization among the Indians themselves, whereby they hope by a presentation of the facts to so educate their fellows as to cause them to ask for their lands in severalty. This association is being formed to operate upon legitimate lines by a special attention to the education of the Indians in this regard, and I am advised will soon issue its prospectus and its missionary tracts, intending to do its laudable work by a proper presentation of the subject-matter through newspaper discussions, circulars, public addresses, etc., under the auspices of local or district clubs.

The present position this most important subject has attained has been reached through the combined operation of many forces. The earnest efforts of Christian missionaries commenced in days of savagery and superstition and continued with increasing zeal up to the present time; the elevating influence of education, for which large sums are expended annually by the several nations; the newspapers and other public prints having a large circulation and generally read by the Indian population; constant contact with and gradual adoption of the customs of the Anglo-Saxon race and a keener and ever growing perception of the insufficiency of tribal laws for the full protection of the Indian interests. The influx of thousands of intruders upon their public domain and a monopoly of their best lands by a few of their own citizens, have inspired a desire for a broader field of action where they may throw off the yoke of guardianship, assert their independence and obtain the higher rewards which come from intelligent, faithful effort, and have forced upon them a recognition of the fact that release from their present entanglements and the preservation of their landed estates can only come through the acceptance of their lands in severalty, together with all that change implies.

INTRUDERS.

The following upon the subject of intruders is an extract from agency letter, dated June 1, 1892, addressed to Hon. C. H. Platt, chairman Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, in reply to his request for specific information upon certain points relative to the condition of the five civilized tribes of Indians, and is inserted here because it was written after careful consideration and a studied effort to render to him a comprehensive statement, clearly and fully covering the subject without being too diffuse:

The intruder seems to flourish principally in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, there being no intruders at this time among the Seminoles and very few among the Creeks. The Seminoles are seldom troubled with intruders, for when thus afflicted, upon complaint of the principal chief, I investigate the matter, and the offenders either respect the rights of the Indians or are given time to remove, failing to do which an Indian police lands them in Texas or Oklahoma. In such cases the Seminoles do as a matter of necessity, pay the expenses of the Indian police making the removal. In the other nations no such expense fund is available, and I must obtain authority for the expenses from the Department before proceeding against an intruder.

In the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations the intruder question is the most vexatious of all the complications which have arisen among these people, and the situation is constantly becoming more difficult to grasp. The want of any law to punish intrusion has encouraged this numerous class in their encroachments upon the Indian lands and in their disregard for Indian rights or the laws of the Indian country. All efforts thus far made to have Congress provide a penalty for this class of lawlessness have been futile. Section 2148, Revised Statutes United States, is a dead letter and can not be enforced. Many persons who have been removed as intruders have returned even after a second removal. Congress ought to amend section 2148, Revised Statutes, so as to provide a penalty of imprisonment and fine, not a judgment of debt which the courts are unable to collect. Then when removals are made the parties could be kept out or punished as they ought to be for again intruding.

There are three classes of those denominated intruders, divided into, first, noncitizens who are refugees from justice in the States, many under assumed names to hide their identity, who had no regard for the laws of the States from which they fled and have none for the Indian laws nor rights, but who engage in whisky peddling, gambling, and various sharp practices to gain a dollar or two. This class is now comparatively small and is not increasing in numbers, because their natural inclination leads to crime and their arrest and imprisonment soon follows. The advent of the United States court in this Territory has made their business and residence insecure and many of this class have sought more promising fields in the West.

The second class is composed of those noncitizens whose inclination is to observe and obey the laws of the country where they live, but who have been forced into the intruder class by the acts of the Indians themselves. There are many of this class in the Chickasaw Nation and few in the other nations. The greater part of the agricultural development of this country has been the work of "permitted" noncitizens who, under contracts with individual Indian citizens, have broken out a stipulated acreage of land, erected fences, houses, and outbuildings, and in return for their money and labor thus expended under such contracts enjoy the use of these improvements and land for a term of from three to twenty or more years. Although this kind of contract is a violation of the laws, that fact is many times unknown to the noncitizen at the time of making the contract. Often the Indian citizen procures a permit for his lessee for the first year, during which year the noncitizen makes about all of the contracted improvements at a cost of hundreds of dollars. In many instances dissensions then arise and the Indian refuses to have the permit renewed, and the noncitizen is placed on the intruder list and his removal demanded. In such cases this agency holds that the Indian ought in equity

to pay the noncitizen for his investments before such noncitizen should be removed, because at the time of making such improvements he was "permitted" by the Indians and his residence among them legal. While thus a legal resident of the country his labors and investments under contract with the Indian citizen have enhanced the value of the Indian's holdings; these values can not be removed with the noncitizen, and it is certainly equitable that he should receive compensation therefor.

In this second class I also include many noncitizens whose Indian landlords will not allow noncitizens in their employ to have a permit. For instance, one man in the Chickasaw Nation, an intermarried citizen who has more than a hundred noncitizens on his farms, told me his men did not have and never had a permit; that he would not allow one of them to pay the permit tax; that if they were removed he would move them back; that if these men were intruders he was responsible himself to his nation for it. This man and others like him are responsible, but the laws of the nation are not enforced against them.

In all cases where a noncitizen becomes an intruder through violation of his contract with an Indian citizen it is held that the United States court in the Indian Territory has full jurisdiction, and can give to the Indian the possession of his farm, or the noncitizen may secure compensation for his services, as may be finally determined by the court.

The third class of intruders, and the one most productive of trouble in these nations, is that composed of so-called claimants to citizenship.

This class is most numerous in the Cherokee Nation, though the Choctaws have one case, that of the Glen-Tucker *et al.*, which has been pending in the Department for years, and which it is currently stated involves the rights of five or six hundred persons. The Chickasaws have a few cases, which have arisen principally from the fact that Choctaws are allowed joint occupancy with the Chickasaws in that nation. The Creeks have a half dozen or so cases, none of which are causing any appreciable degree of trouble. It is among the Cherokees that this large class has developed its full strength, and I thus refer particularly to the situation in that nation. This class may be subdivided into two subclasses—the first, those who are there under the protection of the Interior Department; the second, those who are not recognized by the Department as having any legal, moral, or equitable standing in the nation.

The first class includes those persons who entered the Cherokee Nation prior to August 11, 1886, in good faith, believing they had rights there by blood. This class, the Department holds, shall be protected in the possession of improvements made by them.

The second class are those who have entered the nation since August 11, 1886, some of whom have never made any attempt to establish their claims to citizenship, and in some instances have not even filed their application. Of this class the Department holds that they can have no right to enter into possession or into the use of any of the property of the nation. The Department directs me that all this class are liable to removal by me pursuant to section 2147, Revised Statutes, but while this section gives the legal right so to do, no provision is made for the necessary expense of removal, hence no steps have been taken to carry out this authority.

Both these classes have taken possession of large tracts of land and made many and valuable improvements, and are engaged in farming, stock-raising, merchandising, and various other pursuits. Nearly all of these two classes belong to the Cherokee Citizenship Association and pay regular tribute thereto for such protection as they are afforded by it. Many of these so-called claimants are doubtless intruders, pure and simple, and their removal without compensation for improvement would not be unjust. They are trespassers and not entitled to consideration for so-called rights. It is due to their presence that so much distrust exists on the part of the Cherokees toward the legitimate claimant for citizenship.

But there is a class known as the rejected claimant to citizenship, who, believing they had Cherokee blood and were thus entitled to citizenship, endeavored to prove their rights and have made many of their improvements in good faith. This is the class generally recognized as under Department protection. The failure to adjust these claims in a manner just and equitable alike to the claimant and the Cherokees and the difficulty in so doing is, in my judgment, the greatest stumbling block in the way to advancement on the part of the Indians in the direction desired by the General Government, viz, to the taking of the lands in severalty and ultimate statehood.

For the sake of argument I assume, as does the Department of the Interior under decision of the United States Supreme Court, that these persons are not entitled to Cherokee citizenship; that the action of the Cherokee authorities in rejecting their claims is final and defines their status as that of intruders, and that under existing treaties the United States, through its proper authorities, is in honor bound to relieve the nation of their presence.

If, then, they have no claim for citizenship and the rights, privileges, and immunities arising therefrom, there is left for consideration naught but such property rights as they may have acquired during their residence in the nation, and when we consider the circumstances under which these rights of property were obtained I think it is fair to assume also that these rejected claimants are entitled to a full and fair compensation for any and all improvements they may be compelled to leave behind them, and that the Cherokee people should assist them in a spirit of brotherly love in securing to them a just remuneration in proportion to the enhanced value of their holdings, and should properly realize the fact that they leave behind them their homes, upon which in many instances they have expended their all; that their residence in the nation has contributed largely to the development of the natural resources of the country, and that by their energy, thrift, and capital the value thereof has been enhanced many fold. Many ineffectual attempts have been made in the past to settle this vexed question, several propositions advanced by the Department have been rejected by the Cherokees, and in many instances there has been an evident desire on the part of the authorities to profit by the misfortunes of those who, despite the finding of the Cherokee courts and citizenship, may be their brothers. This should not be. This feeling should not exist. The Cherokee Nation, rich in money, land, and resources, with a justifiable pride in all matters but this, should not and need not seek to take advantage of their fellow-man's misfortunes.

This question in my opinion may and ought to be settled in a business way, just as any corporation or copartnership would be wound up and settled. In the cases of these improvements it must be admitted the Cherokee Nation owns the land, and has furnished much of the material, such as rails, logs, and other timber and stone for the improvements. The claimant has furnished the labor and the money to break the land, build the houses and fences, and to make other improvements. The Cherokee Nation has not received any benefit from these improvements; the claimant has. The Cherokee Nation can easily pay to these claimants every dollar's worth of value on the improvements, against which there should be an offset of all revenue derived from the place by the claimant. Generally speaking, these accounts would very nearly balance, and if the Cherokee Nation does thereby invest some thousands of dollars, it would soon be returned from the sale of these places to its citizens.

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EDUCATION.

The following statistical showing of the schools now in operation within the limits of this agency in my opinion reflects credit upon the several nations and their officials having their educational matters in charge, and to a large degree accounts for their present advanced state of enlightenment. Their educational matters are almost entirely within the jurisdiction of the several nations, and, as will be seen, large sums of money are appropriated and annually expended in the prosecution of the work of educating their young men and women; better accommodations and more approved methods of teaching are being provided, and the result is apparent in the higher standard of efficiency reached by the schools of the country.

The following schedule shows the number and class of schools in the Cherokee Nation, the number of teachers, aggregate and average attendance in the several departments, cost of their several school buildings, total value of school property, annual cost of conducting the same, including current expenses for teachers and other employés, books, stationery, and general school supplies. The salaries paid to teachers are exceedingly liberal, for which they are enabled to and do secure a high grade of talent in trained instructors, and carefully selected and approved methods of teaching are followed in the various departments.

Cherokee schools.

	Female seminary.	Male seminary.	Orphan asylum.	High school (colored)	Primary school.		Total.
					Indian.	Colored.	
Number of schools	1	1	1	5	86	14	101
Number of teachers	5	5	6	1	90	14	121
Aggregate attendance	141	115	140	218	3,088	614	4,126
Average attendance	141	115	140	24	1,928	418	2,366
High school department	106	90					
Primary department	35	25					
Cost of building	$85,000	$70,000	$65,000.00	$12,000	*$25,500	*$4,500	$302,000.00
Annual current expenses	7,000	7,000	18,208.91	3,000	27,810.00		63,018.91
Annual salaries	2,000	2,000	3,580.00	1,000			10,380.00
Book and stationery fund							1,800.00
Total annual expenses of conducting school							75,198.91

*Estimated.

The male and female seminaries, and the colored high school are located at Tahlequah, the orphan asylum at Salina, and the primary schools at various points throughout the Nation.

Chickasaw schools.—The Chickasaws have five academies, to wit: Harley Institute, for males, located near Tishomingo; Bloomfield Seminary, for females, located in Panola County; Wapanucka Academy, for males, at Wapanucka, Pontotoc County; Collins' Institute, for females, at Stonewall, and the Chickasaw Orphans' Home and Manual Labor School, located in Pickens County, near Lebanon; and 19 neighborhood primary schools, of which there are 4 in Pickens County, 3 in Panola County, 4 in Tishomingo County, and 8 in Pontotoc County.

Harley Institute, for males, and Bloomfield Seminary, for females, are high-grade schools, and are empowered by law to grant diplomas to students upon the completion of a prescribed course of study. The Chickasaw Orphans' Home and Manual Labor School is maintained and conducted for the benefit of orphan children solely, and is a permanent home for their orphans after the scholastic year of ten months is over.

All of the Chickasaw academies are conducted under the contract system, with the exception of the Orphans' Home and Manual Labor School, which is under the immediate supervision and control of the governor and superintendent of public instruction. Contracts for the conduct of the academic schools are let to the lowest and best bidders for a term of five years. The attendance is regular and full up to the last quarter of the scholastic year, when it is reduced in a measure. The academy buildings are of substantial material and

structure and of modern style and convenience, representing, with their fixtures, a cost to the nation of $59,009. The neighborhood schools are kept open ten months each year, and $3 per month per capita paid by the nation for the board of scholars in attendance.

The annual expense incurred by the Chickasaw Nation in the operation of its schools, as shown by the superintendent of public instruction for the year 1892, is as follows:

Harley Institute	$9,444.44
Bloomfield Seminary	10,249.00
Wapanucka Academy	8,860.00
Collins' Institute	5,600.00
Orphans Home and Manual Labor School	11,860.00
19 neighborhood schools, including teachers	16,990.00
19 neighborhood trustees at $25 each	457.00
4 academy trustees at $50 each	200.00
1 Orphan Home trustee	120.00
Salary superintendent	750.00
Total	94,548.44

The average attendance during the year is given at 228 for academies, 468 for neighborhood schools, making a total of 796. In addition to the facilities thus provided at home an appropriation of $15 per month is made for any child who, having completed certain studies, desires to attend first-class schools in any of the States, and about 50 boys and girls are thus furnished tuition each year.

The Chickasaws continue to refuse to make any provision whatever for schooling their freedmen, who are in the same deplorable state as heretofore reported; a state which is disgraceful alike to the Chickasaw and the United States Governments.

Choctaw schools.—There is a growing desire among the Choctaws to provide for their youth educational facilities unsurpassed by any of the adjoining States, and to that end liberal appropriations are annually made by their council.

The Choctaw school system is under the supervision of a superintendent and three district trustees. The superintendent has immediate supervision over the academies and high schools, and the district trustees, respectively, have charge of the primary schools in the three districts into which the nation is divided. There are 123 neighborhood schools in which the elementary principles of an English education are taught and for the operation of which during the past year there was appropriated by the nation the sum of $59,400.

In addition, the Choctaws have seven academies or schools of the higher grade, to wit, New Hope Seminary, T. D. Ainsworth, principal, for females, capacity, 100 pupils; Tushka-luso Institute, Henry Nail, principal, for Choctaw freedmen, male and female, capacity 30 students; Tush-ka-hom-ma Female Institute, Peter Hudson, principal, capacity 100 pupils; Jones Academy, A. T. Dwight, principal, capacity 100 boys; Spencer Academy, H. A. Caldwell, principal, capacity, 100 boys. All of the above-named are institutions of learning in which the higher branches of an English education are taught and for each of which an annual appropriation of $10,000 is made by the nation.

Wheelock Orphan Seminary, an ungraded school, of which R. C. Robe is superintendent, affords a home and school for 50 orphan girls, and is conducted at an annual expense of $5,600.

Armstrong Orphan Home, C. J. Ralston, superintendent, shelters and educates 70 orphan boys at a cost of $7,000 annually.

The principals of New Hope Seminary, Jones Academy, and Tush-ka-Hom-ma Female Seminary are Choctaws; the principal of Tush-ka-Lu-so Institute is a Choctaw freedman; the principal of Spencer Academy is a white man, as are also the principals of the two orphans' homes. From two to three teachers are employed in each institute; the salaries paid are liberal and the ability of the teachers is attested by the excellent attainments of the several schools. I have no statistics showing the attendance during the past year, but a general interest throughout the nation is manifested in the work, and there is an apparent desire on the part of the parents to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for the education of their children, and the attendance has been usually good.

The estimated value of the Choctaw national school property is $300,000, and, as is shown above, the nation expends $122,000 annually in educational and charitable work.

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Creek schools.—My efforts to obtain information regarding the Creek schools have been unavailing. The board of education has been repeatedly appealed to, and has as repeatedly promised and failed to furnish me a statistical showing. As I desire this report based upon facts, and am unable to obtain the data for an extended account of the schools of this nation, I can only say in general terms that the Creeks are largely increasing their school facilities, and have erected a number of large buildings and established advanced schools during the past year.

Seminole schools.—The Seminoles have lately contracted for another new school building, to cost, with fixtures, $60,000, which, when completed and put in operation, will afford ample facilities for the educational requirements of their nation. They now appropriate annually the sum of $17,000, which will not be more than sufficient to meet the expense entailed in the operation of their school system when fully equipped.

Their new high school at Mikasukey, recently erected at a cost of $57,000, was opened last October and closed its first term June 28, with an enrollment of 100 pupils in regular attendance, at a cost of $7,500 for the term. This school will accommodate 125 pupils, together with teachers and other employés necessary for its successful operation. It is an attractive and commodious building of modern architectural design and finish, sanitary requirements having received proper consideration in its construction.

There is also a girl's boarding school at Sasakwa with a capacity of 38 pupils, conducted at an annual expense to the nation of $2,000; also one at We-wo-ka for girls, where the nation supplies the buildings and grounds and the Presbyterians the support of 30 pupils. The superintendents, matrons, and teachers in the higher schools, to the number of fifteen or twenty, are furnished by the mission boards of the Baptist and Presbyterian societies.

The rudiments of an English education are taught in five district schools having an enrollment of 150, with an average attendance of 120.

The Seminoles recognize the value of an education, and by liberal appropriations judiciously expended have placed its attainment within the reach of every one of their young men and women, or will have done so when the work now projected shall have reached completion.

Other schools.—In addition to the facilities thus afforded by the national schools for the acquirement of an education by the Indian youth of this agency, the various denominations engaged in missionary work within its limits have erected institutions of learning which are conducted with marked success.

For the following statistics relative to the educational work being done under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society I am indebted to Prof. A. C. Bacone, president of Indian University at Muskogee, a chartered institution, the Five Civilized Tribes being represented on its board by their executives and others. Its buildings, fixtures, and improvements are valued at $30,000, and during the past year had an enrollment of 114 pupils, of whom 8 were in preparation for the ministry and 15 for teaching. Since its organization in 1880 663 students, representing 10 Indian tribes, have enjoyed its advantages and are now prominent among their people as missionaries, teachers, and leaders. The courses of study have been arranged to meet present requirements, and embrace preparatory, academic, and collegiate grades. The academic grade, in which are the greater proportion of the students, affords a thorough English education, together with the advantages of a commercial and normal studies. The girls receive special instruction in domestic duties, that they may be able to care for their own homes and improve the home life.

This society also has a preparatory school, "The Cherokee Academy," located at Tahlequah, with two teachers and 107 students; another, "The Atoka Baptist Academy," located at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, having a farm in connection with the school, with a corps of five teachers and 130 pupils; another, "The Seminole Academy," of which mention was made in connection with the Seminole schools. Provision has also been made by this society for the education of the freedmen by the establishment of schools at Kulli-lula in the Choctaw Nation and at Berwyn in the Chickasaw Nation. These preparatory schools are graded and have primary, intermediate, and academic departments.

I regret my inability to make a statistical report relative to the work being done by the other denominational schools in this agency, the data necessary to such a report not having been furnished me. Their work has attained to a high standard of excellence and their facilities are expanding in a measure commensurate with the increasing demands made upon them, and the results are discernible in the substantial progress in civilization, which is nowhere more marked than among the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

LICENSED TRADERS.

Trade with the Indians of this agency is to a great extent within the jurisdiction of the several nations and self-regulating. The indorsement of the Indian national authorities, as a rule, is sufficient to secure from the Indian Bureau the license required by law; local competition here regulates the prices, and the several courts having jurisdiction within the limits of the agency restrain, in a measure, the introduction and sale of proscribed goods.

The law requires all noncitizens, trading with Indians, to conduct their business under a license from the Indian Bureau, and subject to its rules and regulations. These rules and regulations are based upon the law, and the restrictions imposed have been amply demonstrated in the past to have been wise and just, and protective alike to the Indians and traders, and in the strict enforcement of the penalties attendant upon their violation is found the only sure, speedy, and effective relief from such evils as it was foreseen would arise from unrestricted trade.

Accepting your ruling and instructions as my guide, I have advised all persons, merchants, hotel-keepers, lawyers, physicians, peddlers, etc., engaged in business within the limits of this agency and who have no right of citizenship, original or acquired, that they are classified as traders and will be required to secure a license from the Indian Bureau. This requirement is readily met by the better class of merchants, who consider their license to trade as the evidence of their compliance with law, and a protection for the valuable improvements made by them under such authority.

There were 139 licenses granted within this agency during the fiscal year of 1892. There were (aside from the saloons) as many more persons who should have secured licenses. Of this latter class the majority are good citizens, who respect the law and are proper persons to reside in the Indian country, but are small dealers, with investments ranging from $200 to $500, who can not readily secure the required bond of $10,000. In addition to this class are the lawyers, who, a few excepted, decline to secure license. My report in this matter is to be found in agency letter dated August 12, 1891, in which I transmitted a memorial from the Muskogee bar, setting forth the grounds upon which the lawyers claimed to be exempt from taxation by the Creek Nation and exempt from the operation of the law requiring them to secure licenses. In this letter I asked for instructions from the Department, which I have not, as yet, received.

The tax levied by the several nations upon licensed traders varies from one-quarter of 1 per cent to 14 per cent per annum upon all goods introduced for sale within their respective limits. So far as I am advised, traders are satisfied with the tax laws now in force, and the per centum tax appears to be in keeping with treaty stipulations, which provide "the amount of compensation in each case to be assessed by the proper authorities of said tribe, subject to the approval of the United States agent therefor."

There appears within the past year to have been, on the part of the Indian authorities, an increased effort to enforce their laws fairly, making their collections without discrimination or favor. As a consequence the traders pay the taxes more promptly and cheerfully. As testing the force of the law requiring traders in the Five Civilized Tribes to secure a license, the result of the Department's failure to remove the saloon men trading in this country without licenses from the Indian Bureau has not been a vindication of the course of those traders who have complied with law, expecting thereby to receive the support and protection of the Department, and has had a tendency to create a feeling of indifference in the matter of securing licenses for the future, and will serve as an argument in favor of the opinion advanced by many, that the requirement is a mere matter of form, so far as traders with the Indians of this agency are concerned.

PAYMENTS.

During the fiscal year of 1892 there was placed to my credit for disbursement sums of money as follows:

To the late Delaware tribe of Indians	$187,830.80
To the Shawnees	5,771.58
To the Cherokee Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees	17,980.00
To the Creeks	990.00
Miscellaneous	11,542.26
Total	224,114.64

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Numerous pension checks and bounty and back-pay checks have been disbursed through this agency.

In addition to the payment of these amounts to the several annuitants and others entitled, I have examined and considered the evidence presented by something over 300 claimants who have applied for enrollment upon the schedule of Cherokee Freedmen entitled to participate in the distribution of the $75,000 fund appropriated by act of Congress of October 19, 1888, and upon which I reported to you in February last and await your instruction as to their enrollment and payment.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force of this agency is made up of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, and 35 privates. Especial care has been exercised in their selection with a view to obtaining men whose influence in their respective localities is on the side of morality and advancement as conservators of the peace, and to have an ever ready force for the suppression of crime and of the whisky traffic and kindred evils. These Indian policemen are the most active and efficient body of officers now operating within the limits of this agency.

During the year just past their powers have been constantly put to the severest tests. Many localities heretofore exemplary for the quiet and order observed were under the baneful influences of the saloons in their unrestricted sale of lager beer turned into veritable pandemoniums, where, but for the vigilance of these Indian police, women could not have walked the public streets without being subjected to the insults and exposures of the drunken vagabonds who were incited to disturbances of the peace and to crimes by the intoxicating liquors sold throughout the length and breadth of this agency.

The rapidly increasing population of this country forms numerous new communities, and towns spring up and demand police protection. These demands are constant and urgent, and in order to meet them I am frequently constrained to make changes in the personnel of the force, thus being often compelled to drop good men in localities where they have, by much hard work, secured a desirable state of peace and order and replace them with untried and inexperienced men in another locality, because the pay of the Indian police is so insignificant that a desirable person, qualified to properly discharge the duties of an Indian policeman with intelligence and acceptability, is not warranted in leaving his home to go to other fields where his services are more in demand.

Under the complex judicial system or systems now in operation within this agency an Indian policeman, to perform his duty acceptably, must not only be a moral man and be courageous and faithful, but he must be a man of considerable discretion. This character of man is far from being a rarity among the Indians of this agency, yet it is not always possible to find in every locality one of this high character who is willing or can afford to make the personal sacrifice of time and business interests necessary to the discharge of the duties of an Indian policeman at the pay allowed, $10 a month. Deputy United States marshals and all other peace officers are much better paid and their standard of morality and efficiency is not, as a rule, up to that of these Indian police. Any Indian with sufficient intelligence to render proper service as an Indian policeman regards the difference in pay as a discrimination against the Indian, whether Congress so intends or not. In each preceding report I have recommended a liberal increase of pay to these faithful officers, and it has had your indorsement heretofore. I renew this recommendation, and beg to insist that these men ought to be paid at least $50 a month.

Besides, they should be properly armed with the best grade of Winchester rifles and Colt's revolvers. The weapons with which they are supposed to be furnished (for none of them will carry the guns now on hand at this agency) are not only worthless, but a source of immediate danger to those who might use them. The police at this agency require weapons for efficient service, not for show, and they ought to have the best obtainable, or at least something better than the discarded rifles and "pot metal" pistols now on hand at this agency. This country has from its earliest history been a rendezvous for outlaws and robbers, several bands of which have been "extinguished" by the persistent efforts of the Indian police. At this time the Dalton gang of train robbers and murderers is operating within this agency, and being well organized, with improved weapons for offense and defense, and staying close together, it would be but suicide for the police force of this agency to seek their capture unless better armed than they now are. If these men were furnished better firearms and ammunition, and authority given for their necessary expenses, the Daltons and all other bands of outlaws would be either captured, driven from the country, or exterminated.

The number of Indian police allowed this agency should also be increased, so that many places now unprotected from crime and the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors could be supplied with these conservators of the peace. So long as the present status of affairs continues in this country the services of Indian police will continue to be in demand.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The most fruitful source of degradation and crime among the Indians (as elsewhere) is the evil of intemperance. Recognizing this fact, Congress early in the history of the Indian Territory enacted laws making it a crime to introduce or to sell liquor to an Indian and prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors upon an Indian reservation. These laws were strictly enforced for many years, and protected the Indians from their worst enemy, rendering their education and progress to their present high standard possible. It is true that liquors of various kinds have always been introduced and sold in the Indian Territory, have been manufactured here as well, and Indians have had no difficulty in purchasing all the liquor for which they had money to pay at either Fort Smith, Paris, Denison, or any other place—even at Washington City, under the eyes of the lawmaking power. But these violations of the law were committed with more or less secrecy, often under the cover of night, and with the knowledge of a criminal act. Many eminent jurists had passed upon these laws relating to the sale of liquors to an Indian under charge of an Indian agent, yet from none of their opinions rendered during a period of nearly sixty years could the whisky peddler or the beer vender or the saloon keeper receive any encouragement to conduct his business without a dread of the lawful consequences. It remained for the honorable judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Texas, Hon. David M. Bryant, to render an opinion which let down the bars and opened up to the breweries the most profitable field they have ever delighted in debauching, and these human vultures were eager to improve the opportunity.

Under the impetus which Judge Bryant's decision gave, the nefarious traffic was inaugurated by the establishment of numerous lager-beer dives all over the Chickasaw Nation in the months of July and August, 1891. Preparations were being made to open other saloons in other portions of this agency, but I was given the prompt support of the Department, and for a time was able to suppress the traffic. Acting under your instructions, I closed the saloons then open and placed the property seized in the custody of the United States marshal of the Indian Territory. None of the parties were convicted, nor was any of their property libeled, as provided in section 2140 Revised Statutes, and the breweries took fresh encouragement, resulting in the opening of beer saloons in every village in the agency, almost without exception. The Indian and Federal laws were openly, flagrantly, and defiantly violated, drunkenness and its train of evils held full sway, the saloon flourished, trade was paralyzed, and for a time it seemed that the only protection which could come to the communities thus accursed rested in the law of self-protection. Report after report was sent to the Department; the United States court in the Indian Territory tried its hand at its control, yet the traffic continued to increase.

It was not until the United States court at Fort Smith, by direction of his honor, Judge Isaac C. Parker, entered the field for the punishment of offenders that the beer vendors were brought to realize that perhaps, after all, they were not to be allowed to violate the laws with impunity. In an unassailable opinion delivered by Judge Parker to a jury before whom one of these cases was being tried, he held that the sale of beer was clearly proscribed by the Federal statutes, and from that moment the beer men took alarm and began to beg for mercy—something they had not shown to a suffering people.

During the months of uncertainty, when crime and debauchery were rampant, Congress was dillydallying with the sections of the Revised Statutes and trying to patch them up to meet the situation. When Judge Parker rendered his decision and the situation within the jurisdiction of his court had changed, few persons here desired further legislation by Congress, fearing that the matter might then be made worse than it would be if Judge Parker were allowed to enforce the law as he interpreted it to be. The amendment to the law as made by Congress has had the effect to cripple the Indian police of this agency in the

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good work they were able to do under the old law, and thereby it has been a detriment instead of a benefit to this service.

It has been my opinion heretofore, and is yet, that the Interior Department has ample power to crush out this or any similar evil which may be established within this Indian reservation. Holding such opinion, I necessarily felt very keenly the responsibility for the prevalence of this unlawful traffic, and earnestly sought to enlist your co-operation, by asking for the removal of these saloons and their keepers from the Indian Territory. Not infrequently I found it impossible to reconcile the existence of the saloons, without your interference, with the ruling of the Department to which, by your instructions I had given public notice, that traders among the five civilized tribes must secure licenses from the Indian Bureau that merchants, lawyers, physicians, hotel-keepers, and all persons doing business within the limits of the agency who had no original nor acquired right are classed as traders. Respectable business men, engaged in necessary and moral lines of trade, who for years had complied with this ruling as to licenses to trade with the Indians of this agency, were compelled to see the money of the country diverted from its legitimate channels to swell the profits of the saloon men, who defiantly refused to comply with any of the laws of the country. The Department had, and still has, the authority to remove from this country all persons who trade here without a license issued by you, and the licensed traders of the agency who had conscientiously complied with the law were justly aggrieved that they were not afforded relief from those who defied all laws and morals.

Since Judge Parker's decision and action, and assisted to some extent by the amended law of the last Congress, the many dives have closed their doors, and the condition has changed to what it was before the unfortunate encouragement held out by the opinion rendered by the honorable judge of the United States courts at Paris, Tex.

THE CHOCTAW TROUBLES.

Delay in forwarding this report has been partly due to the demand upon my time made in response to the request of Gov. W. N. Jones, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who applied to me for assistance in suppressing an apparent rebellion among the Choctaws. This delay has enabled me to incorporate herein a reference to the matter which otherwise would have been omitted from these pages.

At this time a settlement of the difficulties is in progress, and I hope to be able to assist the Choctaw authorities in bringing about such a settlement as will restore the confidence of the people that they may peaceably return to their homes and follow their usual avocations without, as at this time, being in constant dread that an assassin will take their lives. Pending this settlement I do not consider it advisable to enter into the detail of the troubles, hence the brevity hereof.

The Choctaw people are divided into two almost equal factions. One party style themselves the Progressives (their opponents call them the "Eagles"), the other party style themselves the Nationals (their opponents call them the "Buzzards"). During the present campaign the Progressives had as their candidate for principal chief Hon. W. N. Jones, the present governor; the Nationals had as their candidate Hon. J. B. Jackson, the present national secretary. The election was held in August, and the incidents thereof, as well as the campaign leading up to that period, were the most exciting the Choctaw people ever experienced. Both parties secured reports of the results of the voting at the various precincts scattered throughout the seventeen counties of the nation. These reports varied from each other to such an extent that both sides, basing their claims upon the reports obtained by their respective friends, assert that their candidate has the majority and is therefore elected. Each side accuses the other of fraud, with voting noncitizens, "doctoring" the poll books, etc. The more such assertions were harped upon, the more bitter became the feelings of the people, and it is charged upon either side that the leaders of both factions called secret meetings of their followers at which meetings it was resolved that certain of their respective opponents must be removed. I do not credit this report upon either side, but mention it here to show the moving cause which culminated in the outbreak of September 11.

On that day a party of Nationals killed four of the Progressive party, those killed being officers of the Nation. This party of Nationals then proceeded to McAlester with the avowed intention of killing other members of the Progressive party. They arrived at McAlester on the morning of Sunday, September 12, where they told what they had done and intended doing to another member of their party. The latter was terribly shocked at the recital, told the men they had done a grievous wrong and that they must stop. About 10 o'clock that morning (Sunday, 12) I received a telegram asking me to come to McAlester on a special train with Indian police. This I was not able to do, but telegraphed an order to my captain of Indian police directing him to proceed to McAlester with a force of men. Soon afterward I received a telegram from Governor Jones asking me to meet him at South McAlester that night as there was trouble among the Choctaw people. My captain of police went to McAlester with a force of men, and as soon as he had obtained knowledge of the situation telegraphed me to come there at once. I went to McAlester that night and found an excited condition of affairs. I then learned the facts as to the killing of the four men, and was informed that those who had done the deed were camped about two miles west of the town of McAlester. Early next morning I went over to South McAlester to meet Governor Jones in compliance with his telegram of the day before. There I found about fifty men heavily armed, who, despite the protests of the United States officials, had fortified in the United States court-house the night before. Governor Jones had become alarmed for his own safety and had not come to South McAlester, but telegraphed me to come to Caddo, his home. As all of these parties were citizens of the Choctaw Nation I deemed it proper to confer with the governor before attempting the arrest of the offenders, and I went to Caddo on a freight train, leaving the captain of police in charge of the men who had responded to my orders. On arriving at Caddo that afternoon, I met Governor Jones and several of his advisors, and after a conference with them, and upon a written demand of the governor for my assistance with the Indian police and the United States soldiers, I wired you as to the situation and asked that the military be made available for service should I require their assistance. At 2 o'clock next morning Governor Jones and a party of thirty men took the train for South McAlester, while I went to McAlester, which latter place was about midway between the two camps. Soon after daylight next morning (Tuesday) I drove out to the camp, or near the place where the National forces had been congregating, and had a conference with representative men, who assured me they were willing to avoid further bloodshed, and would meet in a peace conference if such an arrangement could be made with Governor Jones. I then drove to South McAlester, where I arranged with Governor Jones and three of his party to meet three of the opposite party in conference at McAlester at 1 o'clock p. m.

It was agreed by both parties that neither of them would make an attack upon the other during this conference, and I had a force of Indian police to see that this agreement was lived up to, as each side feared treachery upon the part of the other. At this conference an agreement was entered into and duly signed by all present, including Governor Jones, each representative present pledging himself and his people to abide by and live up to the same. According to this agreement the national men who committed the murders were to surrender within twenty-four hours, which was done, thirteen of them voluntarily placing themselves in the custody of the officers on the following day, and four others coming in as soon as they received word as to the pledge made for them by their friends. At the same time it was agreed that the armed bodies of men then assembled should disband and not gather together again, but would let the law take its course, and that all their differences should be settled by the laws of the nation. The national forces disbanded and went to their homes, and Governor Jones went to Hartshorne, where about a hundred of his party had armed themselves for the purpose of disbanding them. When he got there some of the friends of the murdered men declared that the National men had not surrendered the proper persons, but had turned over several innocent men in order to shield the guilty ones. The governor was so much impressed with this statement that he did not disband his men, but brought them to South McAlester and joined them with his other force there. This gave him a force of over two hundred men, some of whom were so eager for a fight with the Nationals that it was difficult to restrain them from acts of violence. The governor said his party was dissatisfied over the agreements made, and under the leadership of Hon. Green McCurtain, National treasurer, demanded possession of the prisoners then held in custody at a camp west of McAlester. I told this party that they would have to observe the agreement which had been entered into, and that when the proper officer came after the prisoners they would be delivered to him. Another conference was agreed upon, and I left for McAlester to arrange for the same. There I found that all of the National men had gone home, and

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it was impossible to have another conference until representatives of that party could be reached by wire.

That afternoon (Thursday) the Progressives became restless, and some forty-two of them rode through McAlester toward the prisoner's camp. One of my Indian police halted them and told them I had ordered a guard placed about the camp, and that no person should go to the camp without my permission. The party halted for a moment and then acted as though determined to take the prisoners at any cost. This was the signal for the Indian police and guard to prepare for the conflict, which they did by forming a line of defense and by seeking points of advantage behind the rocks and trees near the camp. At this display of strength, and feeling that the policemen were too well fortified to be dislodged by the little band of forty-two, the party retired.

At that time I was at South McAlester in consultation with the Progressive forces, and as soon as I learned that a party of them had gone toward the camp I hastily drove over there.

I met the party of forty-two, who were very much excited because the Indian police would not let them have the prisoners. I had a talk with them and with Governor Jones and Mr. McCurtain, and while the body of the men went to South McAlester, the two named and a few others went on to McAlester with me to have a conference. This conference was more or less stormy, and it seemed that all efforts to prevent further trouble would be unavailing and that I would be forced to call for military aid. As I had pledged my honor to the prisoners that if they would surrender they should not be taken in charge by any mob, but should be turned over to the proper officer of the nation when he came with proper warrants, I became, as it appeared to me, personally responsible for carrying out that part of the agreement. I know that I had but twenty men upon whom to depend as against over two hundred of the opposing faction, yet I told my policemen that the prisoners could only be taken from us over our dead bodies, and we prepared for what seemed an inevitable conflict. I thought to avoid this by conveying the prisoners out of the nation on a freight train during the night should the emergency arise, and I sent out runners to keep me posted should there be any hostile movement. I read to those present the act of Congress of June, 1888, relative to the interference of any Indian with an agent or policeman in the discharge of his duty, and assured them that while they might forcibly take the prisoners, it would only be at the loss of many lives upon both sides, and even then they would have to answer for the deed before the United States court, which I had no doubt would take pleasure in breaking their necks. When thus confronted they were willing to reason, and a friendly conference was again had.

The next morning I went over to South McAlester and asked Governor Jones to send the sheriff of Gaines County, the county where the murders were committed, with proper warrants, and the prisoners would be delivered to him. This was done, and at 4 o'clock on that afternoon (Friday) sixteen men were surrendered to Sheriff Perry, who safely conveyed them to the Gaines County jail, where they now await trial for their crimes. Another one of the prisoners being a Chickasaw freedman, and therefore a noncitizen of the Choctaw Nation and not amenable to their laws, was turned over to a deputy marshal of the United Sates court at Fort Smith, and he is now in jail at that place. There was considerable excitement pending the delivery of the prisoners; at one time about one hundred and fifty of the Progressives charged toward the prisoners' camp, coming on foot and on horseback at full speed for a mile or so. They stopped, however, about a half mile from the camp, which was very fortunate for them as well as others. Soon after the surrender of the prisoners to Sheriff Perry the armed forces began to disband and by next morning they had all dispersed.

During this time, however, armed bodies were being gathered by both factions in various neighborhoods, and these have not all disbanded as yet, though the largest party of which I have present information is about twenty in number. One hundred and twenty-five National men were gathered at Antlers, on the Frisco Railway, just north of Paris, Tex., and these were not disbanded until last Sunday, 18th. Other smaller bands have since been dispersed, and I hope to succeed in securing the peaceable settlement of these troubles.

Both parties have expressed themselves that it would be necessary for me to attend the ensuing session of the Choctaw council, which meets Monday, the 3d of October, and that I have some Indian police and United States soldiers there to prevent another outbreak. This I have arranged to do, and at this writing I have a troop of United States cavalry camped within the Choctaw Nation, and which I shall order to Tushkahomma to-morrow.

The National party held a convention at Antlers on the 21st instant, at which it was agreed that the only possible settlement of the political controversy, which would restore peace to the people of the Choctaw country must come through the intercession of this agency. In accordance with the purposes of that agreement a proposition in the following language was made by Mr. J. B. Jackson to Governor Jones, under date of the 22d.

Believing that no decision of our council, however just it may be, will be satisfactory to all our people and restore confidence in our Government, I very respectfully submit to you the following proposition:

Under an agreement entered into at McAlester, September 13, 1892, United States Indian agent, Dr. Leo E. Bennett, is to be present at council during the counting of votes with a detachment of United States troops. This agreement, as I understand it, is for the preservation of peace, and could not possibly settle any misunderstanding regarding the legality of any votes or precincts.

Realizing the fact that the United States Indian agent of the Union Agency is a United States officer, placed here by the United States Government for our interest and protection, and having the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of Dr. Leo E. Bennett, our present agent, I propose to you that all disputes and misunderstandings that may arise during the counting of the votes shall be referred to him for settlement.

To this proposition Governor Jones stated that he was not prepared to respond without consideration as to whether such a settlement of the differences between the parties would be recognized as legal under the Choctaw laws; that he would take the matter under advisement until the 3d of October, when he would give a definite answer. He assured me that so far as the proposition was concerned he saw no other objection than that it might not be legal, and as governor of the nation he could not consent to it unless it was within the laws of the nation.

I have advised both parties that while personally willing to do everything within my power to amicably settle their differences for them, I could not and would not consent to sit in judgment in this matter unless it was agreed that either party, if aggrieved, should have the right to appeal to the Department, nor could I assume the responsibility in this manner without first consulting you. I have accordingly just addressed to you a letter on the subject.

While I am gratified that the troubles of the late outbreak were so amicably settled, I am not without considerable apprehension that the worst is not yet past, as both parties believe they are right in the matter. Each one thinks his candidate is elected, and they are willing to fight and die for this belief if necessary.

The Choctaw Indians are well armed with Winchester rifles and with Colt's revolvers and have an abundance of ammunition. I will be at the council and endeavor to do all I can to induce these factions to lay aside their differences and to settle their affairs in their courts. I do not think there will be any outbreak so long as I keep a troop of cavalry in their country, but I desire to return these soldiers as soon as it is safe to do so. Unless the people can be reconciled, and whichever side is defeated will accept such defeat, there are likely to be many secret assassinations. In fact, this is the greatest dread which now possesses the Choctaws themselves, and of itself is a moving cause to arouse them to other or further acts of violence.

Agency buildings.—The buildings formerly used in this service were sold in October, 1891, to the Creek Nation, and an excellent school has been established there. The Government does not now own any agency buildings within the five tribes.

Conclusion.—It is a matter of regret to me that I have been constrained to prepare this report under many difficulties, and that it is not possible for me to more fully present some of the matters contained therein, as I should like to have done.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to you and to the Indian Office and Department for the uniform courtesy and consideration which has encouraged me in the administration of the affairs of this agency, and for which I am sincerely grateful.

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

LEO E. BENNETT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

TAMA, IOWA, *August 25, 1892.*

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report from this agency for fiscal year 1892:

Location.—The Indian land, which is owned by the Indians in tribal form, purchased with their own money from time to time, and held in trust for their use and benefit by the governor of Iowa, is located about 2½ miles west of the town of Tama, Tama County, Iowa, and about 4 miles from Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The agent's headquarters and post-office are at Tama. The drive from the agent's office to the Indian villages is over a very pretty road, and can be made in from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the condition of the roads.

The Indians own about 1,250 acres of land. (This has been given as 1,450, but it is a mistake, as I can only find a record of former number.) About two-thirds of their present landed possessions is unfit for cultivation, as the Iowa River flows directly through it from west to east; the other third, or perhaps in the neighborhood of 500 acres, is very good farm land, though at present a good many acres would have to be cleared of underbrush before a plow could be put in it. This year the Indians have taken the necessary steps for the purchase of about 1,700 acres of land, all but 520 acres adjoining their present land, and all of it but a few acres (which had to be purchased in order to get the other land) being splendid farm and grazing lands. The money for the purchase of this land came from the proceeds of the sale by United States of their interest in the Sac and Fox land in Oklahoma.

The Milwaukee and Northwestern railways cross their present land; consequently numerous eyes are attracted to their condition of backwardness and uncivilized manners and customs, and many unfavorable comments drop from the lips of those unacquainted with their history, customs, traditions, and beliefs.

Houses.—There is only one Government building on the land, a two-story frame with a one-story addition, erected for a schoolhouse, but now utilized as a residence for the agency farmer, the addition being used for a council room, where most of the large councils are held and the important business affairs, which require the presence of a majority of the chiefs, council men, and headmen, are transacted. Here, also, the annual annuity payment, about $42 per capita, is made. There are three more frame houses on the land, one in which John McIntosh, the official interpreter, resides; another belongs to Joseph Tesson, former interpreter, and the other to Peter Soldier, a progressive Indian. Both McIntosh and Tesson are civilized, own land aside from the tribal land, and have adopted many of the white man's ways, methods, and customs. Peter Soldier has also adopted some of the white man's ways. There are about forty Indian houses on the land, some fifteen of which have been newly erected or rebuilt this year. A few years ago nearly all their houses were built of poles, bark, and rushes, but they are now built, as a rule, entirely of boards, which is a great improvement over the old style, and I believe that they will continue to improve in the matter of building houses until nearly all of them will be living in frame houses. The houses are erected by placing four large posts, one at each corner and one or two posts in the center, on which rests the ridge pole. The sides and roof are boarded up. One or two have doors, but usually a blanket is hung up for a door; no windows, a board being hung on hinges on each side to let the light and air in. They are of various sizes, according to the number of persons in the family or families to be housed. Along each side of the interior a platform, about 3 feet high and 10 feet wide, extends the whole length, upon which they sleep and eat and under which is stored the family possessions, wood, etc. The yards are inclosed with a wire fence and are usually kept quite clean. The cooking is done over open fires at each end of the house and their home life is not materially changed from years ago, except that they used modern cooking utensils, dishes, knives, and forks—the only sign of advancement to be detected in their homes. The women around the house show more signs of a desire for progress than the men; and yet I take it as an encouraging sign that the men have a desire for something better, more comfortable and durable, when the better grade of houses which they are now building is considered. It is evident that there is some progress in that line being slowly created in their minds.

Dress.—In the matter of dress the men are more advanced than the women, probably from the fact that they can buy their clothing ready made, while the women have to manufacture their own clothing, and as they have never had much opportunity to study the mysteries of a white woman's wardrobe, their clothing is somewhat crude, though highly original in style. They wear an upper garment, somewhat similar to a man's loose-fitting shirt; a plain skirt which reaches to their ankles, and a blanket or shawl. A few of the women wear shoes and stockings instead of the leggings and moccasins. They wear many beads and trinkets, and on dance and feast days some of their dresses are "dreams" of bead and ribbon work. Their millinery bill cuts no figure in their wardrobe expenses. This year there has been a considerable advance among the men in dress, and quite a goodly number have adopted the dress of civilized people, although they generally cling to the blanket instead of a coat, though quite a number wear a white man's suit entire. On gala occasions, however, all return to their feathers, paint, and leggings.

Agriculture.—I am sorry to say that in an agricultural way we have not progressed as well as we had planned or anticipated, due, mainly, to the exceptionally wet and backward spring. The farmer and quite a number of the Indians had arranged to break up considerable new land, and we all felt quite pleased and encouraged at the apparent indication of activity in that direction, but our hopes and plans were rudely shattered by the rain, which fell nearly every day until the latter part of June. The river was out of its banks and much of the land either under water or too wet for working. The Indians could not get settled in their summer houses until the waters subsided, which also retarded their work. When it was possible to work the season was so far advanced that it was impossible to do more than plow and plant the ground that had been cultivated last year. There was some breaking done, but very little. A portion of the ground was planted so late that it will not yield much of a crop unless frost holds off until late in the fall.

The Indians exhibited an unusual willingness to work, and some who had never farmed before were induced to begin. If the fall is late they will have a fair crop, plenty for home consumption, but little to sell. At least fifteen new wagons were purchased during the year and some plows, harness, etc., and the Indians generally gave signs of activity and a desire to cultivate the ground. Two years ago there were only eight wagons among the Indians, now there are about thirty, all of which has been purchased of local dealers with their own money. I firmly believe that if we had a propitious spring I should have been able to truthfully report a very much advanced state of affairs over last year, even considering our peculiar disadvantages and drawbacks. If they secure the additional land as contemplated, even though they may rent a portion of it for a year or two, I think they will take a decided start for the better in an agricultural way, and that in a year or two very satisfactory progress can be reported along that line among the Indians of Iowa. The farmer, industrial teacher, and myself did all we could to help them this spring, but fate, the elements, and lay of our land were against us. Everything considered, however, I think the Indians have done remarkably well this year, even though it does not show up to great advantage on paper.

Schools.—In this department I am able to report a little more advancement. School was in session ten months (having been closed in July, 1891, and January, 1892), with Mr. W. S. Stoops as teacher. The average attendance was about nine scholars. Under the very unfavorable circumstances, conditions, and surroundings I consider this quite a good record, and it shows that we have done some work. The drawbacks to school are numerous and some of them, under the present rulings, almost insurmountable. The school is located about 2 miles from the main village, with a river intervening. There is no public bridge over the river, and when it is not low enough to ford the Indians have to cross on a railroad bridge, necessitating about a mile extra travel. This alone is a serious barrier to the children attending school regularly. During the fall and winter many of the families go away on hunting and trapping expeditions, which takes the children out of school if they are scholars. The parents are not in favor of education as a rule, and will not make their children go to school, nor ever will unless they are compelled to do so. If the Department will take some decisive steps that will open their eyes and give them to understand that the children must be educated whether the parents desire it or not, I believe the vexed question can be solved, but in that manner and no other. And such steps will have to be taken before any great progress in the way of education can ever be reported from this agency. I am pleased to state, however, that some such action is under contemplation by the Indian Department, and if they

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are undertaken and successfully carried out the report on educational work next year will be much more satisfactory and encouraging. With the pupils who have attended school, mostly boys, the teacher has accomplished good results. The Indians learn quite readily and have retentive memories, and take to figures and reading quite rapidly.

We had hopes of securing the erection of a boarding school here, but it seems that Congress did not deem it advisable, and so I presume that the matter is practically dead for the present. If we can not have the boarding school and the Department decides to inaugurate new steps here looking toward an increased school attendance, the Government building should be added to and room made for more scholars.

It is quite evident to one who has given this school question very careful and diligent study, thought, and investigation that, unless the parents are compelled to send their children to school, it will be many years before any great educational results can be reported from this agency. The question has been discussed and dinged into their ears for so many years without any decisive action being taken, that they have come to look upon the efforts put forth in that direction as a matter for talk but not action, and have ceased to have any anxiety about it. They certainly do not intend that their children shall go to school, if they can help it; at least they do not intend to encourage it. Our conditions are such that we can not compel attendance at present; if I could, I would have had the school filled long ago. My desire and will is good enough, but my power lacking, and our school facilities not adequate for compulsory methods. I have, during the past two years, talked, talked, talked (repeat this at will and then you will not have it too much) to the Indians on the school question; discussed it in all its phases; tried to show them, practically and in every other way, the benefits of education, plead with them, persuaded, threatened as far as I dared, in fact I have turned every stone and used every leverage that I could possibly command, and still they will not make their children go to school. They say they do not prevent their children from going, but that they will not insist upon their going—which is about the same thing. I do not believe that they intend that they shall go and I most truly hope that steps will be taken which will materially change the minds of the Indians and condition of things generally on the school question.

The 1st of February, by personal order of the Commissioner, the school was moved from the Government building to the Mission building, which added at least a mile additional travel. The move was made in hopes of having an increased attendance, on account of more commodious and convenient accommodations. Whether the move has had the desired result I can not definitely say, but I think it doubtful.

Missionary.—The missionary, Miss Anna Skea, in charge of the Presbyterian Mission building, has labored faithfully during the past year for the advancement of the women and children, trying to elevate and better their condition, and has, no doubt, accomplished some good; but the field is so large that the efforts of one person, no matter how efficient, faithful, or earnest, makes but a small showing in the aggregate. Miss Skea thinks that the Indians are materially advancing each year, and talks quite encouragingly of the work done in their behalf. She is, probably, as competent a judge of the progress and advancement of the Indians as any living person, as she has worked among them for the past ten years. If the Indians are not advancing it is not the fault of the Home Board of the Presbyterian Church Society, as they have certainly done their duty towards helping these unfortunate people, and this in the face of very discouraging conditions and surroundings.

General.—In a general way I believe I can truthfully say that some progress has been made. I am confident that each employé at the agency has, during the year, done everything in his power to aid and encourage the Indians to adopt ways, customs, and habits which will tend towards making them more comfortable and independent. Mr. Stoops, the teacher, has been a faithful, efficient, and industrious helper, both in and out of the schoolroom, ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand for the purpose of aiding in advancing these people. He is earnest in his desire to work for their good; an honorable gentleman and a most pleasant and harmonious subordinate. A more fitting person for the place could not have been selected for the work. Mr. Albert Cory, the farmer, has also been a faithful employé, working earnestly along the prescribed lines for the elevation and benefit of the Indians. He has, perhaps, the most trying and difficult position to satisfactorily fill, as each Indian has a burning desire to claim him as his or her special helper and wants as much of his time as possible.

Mr. Cory has attended to the work, considering the very meager equipment which he has, in a satisfactory and intelligent manner. He is patient, kind, and always ready and willing to help them by practical illustration or advice, and has given especial attention to the comfort of the old people. He is ably aided in his work of illustration and advice by his estimable wife, who is a general favorite among the Indian women and children. John McIntosh, the interpreter, is always on hand for business, and to his advice and wise counsel I credit much of the help and success of the past two years. He is an honest man and has a great desire to see his people progress.

Between the agent and his subordinates and between the employés themselves there has not a single cloud arisen, even as small as a gnat's eye, nor a cross word passed between us. I give my instructions and they endeavor to carry them out as near to the letter and spirit as possible. Each one knows his work. We have no clashing, gossip, or back talk, nothing but harmony, and all work toward the common end—the advancement of these Indians towards a higher state of manhood and womanhood.

In December last Commissioner Morgan made this agency a personal visit of two days' duration, and brought several gleams of sunshine with him. The situation here was thoroughly investigated by him and carefully discussed between himself and the agent, and an effort made to at least partially solve the problem. He held two important councils with the Indians, and I am pleased to say made a decided impression upon them to the effect that he was their friend and interested in their welfare. He told them many plain truths and urged them to accept the advice of those who were laboring in their behalf and impressed them generally for the better. Officially and personally I enjoyed his visit very much, and believe it was the very best possible step he could have taken for thoroughly posting himself as to the conditions, surroundings, and facts regarding these Indians in connection with the formulating of plans for their future management and advancement.

In April, under direction of the Department, I paid to these Indians the sum of $39,000, per capita $75.56, the same being a portion of the amount due them from the sale of the Sac and Fox land in Oklahoma. They paid their debts, as a rule, and laid in a considerable amount of provisions for the summer, purchased other supplies and necessities, and spent some money very foolishly, though not as much in this manner as I expected. They were more than pleased with this payment, as it was the first practical evidence that they had received to prove conclusively that they were not to be cheated out of their entire interest and rights in said lands, and also that the "new administration" was laboring for their benefit. It was a great help to them, and with the balance of said funds largely invested in good lands, it will place them on a substantial basis and afford each Indian an opportunity for providing himself with a good living. They have already taken the necessary steps for investing about $5,800 in good lands, about 1,700 acres. The balance will be used to purchase lumber, wire, agricultural implements, wagons, American horses, etc., for the general benefit of the people of the tribe. The most of the older Indians, the headmen generally, were willing to invest the bulk of the remaining funds in lands, but some of the young men objected, as they desired the money divided per capita. I told them very plainly that as long as I was agent this would never be done—that the money must be invested in land or in some other way which would afford a revenue for them, and also be safe from fire, water, or spendthrifts; that the growing generation and those to follow were entitled to some benefit from this money, and that it must be invested so as to be of use to them in years to come. After this was definitely understood, a very large majority were very willing to invest in land, and seemed desirous of securing good land. The land purchased, except a few acres, is all first class, and was purchased, considering the recent advancement in the price of lands in this State, at a very reasonable price. They selected their own lands, thoroughly inspected them, and then in open council decided as regards the purchase. If everything was satisfactory the necessary papers were made and forwarded to the Department for approval. If the price was not satisfactory to them they looked elsewhere. I found, as usual in such cases, a disposition to put up the price on the Indians; but all the land purchased is well worth the price paid.

In numerous minor ways I can see that these people are absorbing civilized ways in spite of their desire to be "left as God created them;" and to just such an extent I feel encouraged. Progress is necessarily slow because of the peculiar conditions and location of this agency, and yet, as some people say who have known the Indians for many years, it is "truly wonderful," the evidences of a

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bettered condition and feeling among these Indians. The local people are taking more of an interest in their progress than ever before, which I think will materially aid in helping shape a policy of advancement. It is only within a very few years that the Indian Department and its representatives have taken a determined stand in behalf of these Indians and worked practically, energetically, and earnestly for the betterment of the condition and welfare of these particular Indians. Prior to that time the management of them and interest in them was conducted on rather a slipshod policy. It always looked to me as if the Department was particularly earnest in its desire to please the Indians by "letting them alone," and let them remain as uncivilized people forever and ever. But that condition is a thing of the past, and the present Commissioner and all others connected with Indian affairs are determined, as far as possible, to aid the local representatives in their labor for the advancement of these people. I can assure you that the Government representatives at this end of the line are here "for that purpose."

Intoxication.—After the special payment was made, in the spring, there was considerable intoxication among certain members of the tribe. I desire to state, however, that there are comparatively few of these Indians who drink intoxicants. I do not think that over fifteen are addicted to drink. The older men, chiefs, councilmen, and headmen are, as a rule, very desirous of keeping their people free from the habit of intoxication. Those who drink at all are young men. I had been instructed by the Indian Department that a special agent from the Department of Justice would be here to aid me in detecting liquor sellers, hence I did not interfere with the matter of intoxication for a time in order to give the special agent an opportunity to work up his cases. But as matters kept growing worse in that direction, I had to put forth a restraining hand. I arrested several Indians, in town and at the Indian villages, from time to time, and had them placed in jail. This course soon checked the desire of some of them for the ardent, but not all. There are still a few cases of intoxication at the Indian villages in the night time, which I can not, with my present surroundings, prevent. But the head chief told me recently "that I had scared a number of the young men so that they had quit drinking and he thought that I would cure nearly all of them if I kept on."

Taken all around we have a very harmonious existence, and have but little trouble in our everyday life. The Indians are a peaceable lot, attending strictly to their own business, and treat me in the kindest manner and with the greatest respect. I do not know of an Indian to-day at this agency who is not friendly to me. There have been some cases of anger because I could not always comply with their demands and requests, but by kindness, firmness, and consideration I have won them all over until I consider that they are all my friends; at least they all act in such a manner as to lead me to so believe. They are also friendly to my employés. We are a harmonious and friendly lot of people, even if we are not the most industrious and progressive.

On July 4 a drunken white man "smashed" an Indian's nose just for fun. I had the white man arrested, and he paid $15 for his "mash." This is the only case of the kind I have had, and I imagine they will not be any more frequent in the future. I am very particular to see that the Indians are protected in their rights and not abused or insulted in any way, and I think the people of this vicinity understand that I will stand no foolishness in this respect.

There is a race track at the Indian village, which in the summer time has usually been the resort of a lot of Sabbath breakers, who run horses with the Indians or with whites, and indulge in much profanity and lewd talk. This spring I published in all the local papers the following notice:

> Any white person engaging in horse racing or aiding and abetting the same, either with the Indians or other white persons on Indian lands on the Sabbath day, will be prosecuted under the laws of Iowa.
>
> W. R. LESSER,
> *U. S. Indian Agent.*

So far I have not heard of any racing on Sunday, nor do I anticipate that the practice will be indulged in again.

The women are modest, intelligent, and industrious, and would progress in civilized ways, no doubt, more rapidly than the men, provided they had a better opportunity for being educated in the ways and customs of the white women's home life. I am satisfied that a strong, capable woman, who had the nerve to go among them, could accomplish much good by instructing them in the methods of cooking, making clothing, and care of themselves. If I could have my way such a position would be created at this agency and a suitable person appointed at once to fill it.

In the spring one of the most intelligent Indians was accidentally drowned. Later his nephew committed suicide on account of grief, so it was said, over his uncle's demise. Everything considered, the general health of these people has been good during the past year. Some of the Indians now consult white physicians and a greater number call at the mission for medicine.

The census, taken June 30, gave the following result:

Males	196
Females	196
Total	392
Males above 18 years	101
Females above 14 years	126
Number of school age (between 6 and 16)	102
Births	10
Deaths	8

I believe this report covers the desired ground. I have given the absolute facts, plain and truthful, without coloring, and have refrained, as far as possible, from making recommendations, as this is not the proper place, as I understand it, for such suggestions. For our year's work, though we can not report any "great good" accomplished or "momentous reforms" inaugurated, we feel that we have strengthened our position in the confidence of these people and that we have scattered seeds by the wayside by our everyday labors and example, which will blossom in the years to come and that the fruit will be seen and appreciated in the future. I realize that there are many things which might be bettered, if it were possible, for the welfare of these people, but the conditions and surroundings are such as to make it impossible, or, rather impracticable.

I feel in my heart that the years of 1892–'93 are going to bring forth changes and advances among these Indians which will aid them very much in numerous ways and also demonstrate to the public that there is a determination in the minds and hearts of those who have charge of the affairs of the Indians at Washington and here that these people must be lifted from their present degrading and unprofitable life to one of higher aims and knowledge. That is our desire, the goal for which we are laboring.

Assuring all who chance to read this report that we shall not let up, in the most trifling way, in our labors to improve the condition of the Indians of the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Agency, but will strive even more faithfully in the future, if it is possible to do so, and thanking all who have aided and encouraged us by their acts of kindness and interest, both in the Indian Department and out, during the past year, I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. R. LESSER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Hoyt, Kans., August 29, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency and the Indian tribes located therein for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as directed in circular dated June 23 last.

Population.—The names of the tribes embraced in the agency, the number of each, together with the number of those of certain ages, including those of school age, as ascertained by a recent census, is embodied in the following table, viz:

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Tribes.	Number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 18 years.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies	510	157	122	111
Kickapoo	231	52	60	61
Iowa	159	37	45	52
Sac and Fox of Missouri	79	16	33	23
Chippewa and Christian	84	18	22	33
Total	1,063	280	281	316

The area and location of reservations is shown by the following table:

Tribe.	Location of reservation.	Number of acres in reservation.
Prairie Band, Pottawatomie	Jackson County, Kans	77,357
Kickapoo	Brown County, Kans	19,137
Iowa	Brown County, Kans., and Richardson County, Nebr.	11,400
Sac and Fox of Missouri	Brown County, Kans., and Richardson County, Nebr.	8,013
Chippewa and Christian	Franklin County, Kans	4,395
Total		120,302

Allotments of land in severalty.—Under date of September 1, 1891, the President granted authority for making allotments to the Prairie Band and Kickapoos under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887, and under date of February 9, 1891, Henry J. Aton was designated by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to make said allotments. As the impression largely prevails that the reservations of the Indians contain much more land than can be allotted to them under provisions of the act referred to, and the amendatory act passed subsequently thereto, it may be well to give a short history of them. The Prairie Band Reservation, as originally established by the fourth article of the treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, contained 576,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Kaw River; from this quantity allotments were made under provisions of the treaty of November, 1861, to over 1,600 members of the Pottawatomie Indian Nation, and under the fourth article of said treaty the 77,357 acres contained in the present diminished reservation was set apart, in the same quantities given to individuals of the allottee class, for 780 persons ascertained to belong to the Prairie Band, all of whom declined to take allotments. In addition to the allotments made under this treaty, all of which, with very rare exceptions, are now owned by white people, 339,000 acres were sold under provisions of the treaty of August 7, 1868, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway for $1 per acre. Hence it appears that 500,000 acres of the original reservation has been absorbed by white people, and that the quantity remaining has been specifically set apart for a definite number of the Prairie Band.

The reservation of the Kickapoos as established by the treaty of May 4, 1854, originally contained 150,000 acres, and of this quantity 130,863 acres have been absorbed by the whites, through sale and otherwise, and the 19,137 acres remaining was set apart as in the case of the Prairie Band. Both of these tribes as now existing, strenuously opposed allotments, when made to the majority of their people in 1863, and their leading men have since continually taught, that the principle was ruinous to the Indian, and must be combatted with every means at their command. The misfortunes of both Citizen Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, and the residence on the reservations of a large number of absolute paupers and vagabonds, of this class, who, idle and worthless, encouraged like vices in those belonging there, aided in intensifying and spreading their dislike of allotments. Indeed this feeling became so strong that when the work of alloting actually commenced the few who realized that their best interests would be subserved by making selections, and that it was the determination of the Government and the best friends of the Indians that all reservations should be so

disposed of, were actually afraid to have it known that they had done so. Up to this date but ten heads of families of the Prairie band and one of the Kickapoos have voluntarily asked for allotments, and an organized opposition has existed in both tribes, which has greatly retarded the success that should have been obtained from that constant argument and persuasion that has been exerted on every individual of mature age of both tribes.

Notwithstanding all this opposition, as well as frequent threats of violence, the alloting agent has succeeded in alloting to 236 members of the Prairie band and 65 members of the Kickapoos. Many of the allottees of both tribes have fenced their selections, and are developing an unlooked-for aptitude for business in the care of their property. A large majority of the allottees of both tribes are full-bloods, and embraces some of the most influential and intelligent members of the tribe. A list of 115 allotments made to the Prairie band was submitted to the Department for consideration the 17th of March last, and was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of June 6 last. This action has not only assured the allottees that they will be protected by the Government and encouraged to improve their selections, but has also convinced the opposition that their efforts to prevent the work are useless.

Allotments were made to the entire tribe of Iowa Indians, numbering 159 persons, by myself, under instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs. Nearly all of these people had made their selections some years ago, and fenced them. The difficulty, therefore, in this case was not in inducing them to make selections, but in accomplishing an equitable division of the land. Many of the more grasping and energetic among them, having fenced a larger proportion of the finest lands than they were entitled to, thus forcing, or attempting to force, less aggressive members into the brush and hill lands for selections. Upon examination of the survey completed a year ago, it was also ascertained that the reservation actually contained but 11,400 acres, instead of 16,000 acres as heretofore reported. This quantity was found insufficient for the whole number really entitled to allotments, one person, who desired to be transferred from the Iowas in Oklahoma, and several infants (new born) being without land, as the entire acreage was consumed by the 159 allotments, in which they are not included. My difficulties in performing this work were rendered greater by the unjustifiable interference of an outside party or parties, whose misrepresentation of facts to the Department and other sources conveyed the idea that they desired to stop the work. Since this was completed all of the ill-feeling engendered by equalizing the allotments in point of value, as far as possible, seems to have passed away, and I believe that the tribe realizes that they were treated justly.

Allotments were made to the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians during the previous fiscal year, but the tribe has requested that selections be permitted for eight infants born since allotments were closed. As there are about 2,000 acres of surplus lands from which these selections could be made, to which these infants are undoubtedly entitled, I have recommended that their request be complied with, and hope that the matter may receive early and favorable consideration.

Allotments were made to the Chippewa and Christian Indians under article 1 of their treaty of June 9, 1860. Members of the tribe born since the accomplishment of allotments under this treaty are unprovided with land, and the only source from which even a limited provision can be made for them is from a small quantity of lands heretofore reserved for school purposes.

Agriculture and stock-raising.—Of the 14,160 acres of inclosed lands in the reservation of the Prairie band but 4,950 have been placed in cultivation, and considerable of this was not planted this season, or cultivated after planting, on account of excessive rainfall during the months of March, April, and May. Although all the growing corn was planted between May 15 and June 15, a large proportion of it is looking well and promises a moderate yield. The recent survey of this reservation fully develops the truth of the claim heretofore made that a large portion of it was suitable only for grazing purposes, and it therefore seems advisable that such land be kept for grazing until the wild grass is destroyed, when some kind of tame grasses can be substituted. At least one-half of the reservation, however, consists of excellent farm land and produces corn, oats, potatoes, flax, and nearly all kinds of garden vegetables in abundant yields, should the seasons be at all favorable; wheat yields only tolerably well.

The reservation of the Kickapoo Indians is located 35 miles north of that of the Prairie band, and is of much richer soil. Although it is rolling, and in some parts rough, good crops including wheat are obtained wherever it can be cultivated. The Kickapoos, especially of the allottee class, are arranging for

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breaking and cultivating their lands, and I am of the opinion that but few years will elapse before the larger part of the reservation will be in cultivation. Their crops have been fairly well cultivated, and the yield will be sufficient for subsistence for themselves and stock, with a small surplus to sell.

The reservation of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians consists of the best farming lands, not only in the agency, but in this section of country. It has been stated to me by a member of the Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe that he has in a favorable season raised as high as 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and that 30 bushels of wheat was an ordinary yield. While the Iowa Reservation is rougher and more uneven the highest points produce large yields, not only of wheat and corn, but of all other crops raised in Kansas and Nebraska. Out of 8,013 acres in the Sac and Fox of Missouri Reservation over 6,000 are in cultivation, and the remainder is fenced and used for pasturage. The entire Iowa Reservation is fenced in tracts, and there is no part of it used for grazing that can possibly be cultivated. Excepting intemperate habits there is no reason why the individuals of these tribes should not be successful as farmers and stock-raisers. Their holdings are generally improved by comfortable houses, outhouses, and in some cases by bearing orchards. They have had long experience in farming, are good judges of stock, and have had abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the business methods of the whites, of whom the Iowas especially are nearly the equals in natural intelligence and education. While there are some bright and energetic men among the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians a number of them are indisposed to labor, and devote to unworthy purposes the time that should be given to the care of their premises.

The reservation of the Chippewa and Christian Indians is inferior in soil and in other respects to other reservations in the agency, but has good water and timber advantages. The Indians have established many comfortable and attractive homes, and with the aid of a small annuity not only live well, but in several cases are accumulating property. They are largely intermarried with whites, and have formed such intimate relations with this class that it is likely they will be practically absorbed by it in a few years.

All of the tribes raise cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry—some more largely than others on account of more extensive and better grazing facilities. The Prairie Band own a large number of ponies and mixed American horses from which they derive a considerable income. They are gradually learning the advantages to be derived from the ownership of cattle, and many of them are securing cows when they can do so. The other tribes have sufficient horses to perform farm work, and for driving and riding purposes, but not many for sale; they also realize the importance of cattle as a factor in obtaining prosperity, and are all increasing them as fast as could be expected.

Grazing and hay.—In the early part of April arrangements were made to graze cattle on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations at such price and in such quantities as would have insured considerable returns for the Indians. It was claimed at the time, however, that this course would operate against allotments and admitted by members of both tribes that the time had arrived when the practice be discontinued, therefore it was quite a relief when I was instructed, under date of April 15 last, not to permit cattle to enter upon the reservations. The arrangements referred to were for grazing cattle from other parts of the State of Kansas, and were subject to the action of your office, hence there was no difficulty in keeping them from the reservations. But there are a comparatively large number of cattle belonging to farmers living on the borders of these reservations that can not be so easily controlled. After the receipt of this order I at once ordered the removal of the farmers' cattle, and had about succeeded when, on the 18th day of June, the order of April 15 was suspended by telegram. This placed the whole matter upon the basis existing prior to order of April 15, and when I commenced to ascertain numbers and ownership of cattle with a view to collect for them the telegram was modified by letter of June 20 and subsequent ones. Under instructions contained therein it was deemed best to remove all cattle as rapidly as possible, and I disposed of the matter finally, more especially as the Indians were unwilling for the farmers' cattle to graze after permission for herds was refused. I have succeeded in making collections for a few bunches of said cattle, and may perhaps collect for a few more, but I have no hope, under the circumstances related, of making any considerable collections. No hay has been sold except by allottees from their selections of land.

Early in the spring I was informed that the "Murphy" family, who have for some years endeavored to obtain enrollment with the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, had driven stock upon the pasture lands of these Indians, and virtually

taken possession of them, to the exclusion of the rightful owners. As they had no shadow of right to the use of these lands I removed the stock, but it was again driven on the reservation, and when I attempted to remove it, under orders of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I was served with an injunction, issued by Judge Dundy, of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska, prohibiting the removal of the cattle, and they have since remained there, and probably will do so until the close of the grazing season. I have attempted several times to have a hearing of this matter in order to ascertain the nature of and test the merits of the claim of the "Murphys" to this land, but have been unable to do so. Neither has the judge required a bond, to protect the Indians against loss, to be given, as requested by me. This matter bears a very peculiar aspect, and seems to have been entered upon to give the "Murphys" possession of the grazing land during this season.

Gambling and use of intoxicants.—I have used every agency at my command to cast discredit and odium upon the practice of these evils and believe that they have been reduced throughout the agency during the year. They exist in the most advanced and cultivated communities in christendom, and it should not be expected that any marked change in this respect can be effected in the inclination of the Indian except through implanting in him the principle of moral perception and the acquisition of property. The absence of herders on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations has undoubtedly prevented much of the horse racing, drinking, and gambling for which this class was responsible last year.

Crimes against Indians.—None have been committed except through the sale of whisky and through stock running on reservations. As far as my observation extends the relations between the Indians and their white neighbors yearly become kinder and more trustful.

Religion.—While there are a number of members of Christian churches in the Prairie Band, the Kickapoo, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe of Indians, a considerable number practice their old religious forms, of which dancing is the principal one. These all believe in the Creator, and that happiness hereafter depends upon a virtuous life, while a life of vice will result in future condemnation. From the best information I can get these dances have recently been utilized for the organization of opposition to allotments. While a strong demonstration is made to hold these people to their old beliefs and customs, defections in this, as in other matters, are constantly taking place, and the time is not far distant when at least a partial emancipation from their dark superstitions may be expected, and this result will be materially hastened by the increased influence of those attaching themselves to Christian churches.

Schools and buildings.—Boarding schools are maintained for the Prairie Band, Kickapoos, and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, and a day school for the Chippowa and Christian Indians, on their respective reservations, except in the case of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri, for whom the school is consolidated and located on the reservation of the first named Indians. Children from all the tribes attend the Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans., and it is now expected that this attendance will be largely increased at the commencement of the next school session at that place.

During the year the boarding house at Pottawatomie school was repaired, renovated, and painted; and other improvements made about the premises. The boarding house, or dormitory, accommodates only 30 children, and has been for many years a source of constant annoyance and trouble in connection with attendance. Persons not acquainted with the facts concerning this building, and in some cases officers who had opportunities of knowing them, have severely criticised the agent, the school employés, and the Indians for the small attendance, when there were about 125 children of school age on the reservation. At the close of the school session, June 30 last, 40 children were at the school, of whom 16 were new pupils obtained during the year. Several of the children were required to sleep in temporary beds, made nightly on the floor of the playroom, after other accommodations had been crowded to their utmost capacity. Happily these and attendant difficulties will disappear upon the completion of the new dormitory for this school, now in course of erection. This building will accommodate 80 or more pupils, besides furnishing first-class accommodations for all necessary employés. It will be substantial and modern in all its details, and will cost, including a steam heating apparatus of sufficient power to heat every part of the building, $17,250. When this building is completed a separation of agency and school employés can be effected, which will doubtless conduce to the success of the school, and the adult Indians will have less access to the children,

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which can be made the means of establishing better discipline and securing greater attention to study.

A new schoolhouse is now being erected at the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school, at which there is a commodious dormitory. During the past year the dormitory was painted thoroughly, 500 feet of sidewalks were built, a system of water works—for which there was urgent need—was established, and several sheds for stock of various kinds was built from other dilapidated buildings. The attendance at this school up to October last was not satisfactory, and at that date I visited nearly every family in both the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri tribes, and informed them that it must be increased or their annuities would be withheld. This had the desired effect, and the attendance has since been about what it should be. I also insisted that the children should remain at the school during Saturday and Sunday, instead of returning to their homes, as had been the custom for years previously, and this change also aided in holding the increased attendance.

No improvements whatever were made at Kickapoo school, yet for the number of children of school age on the reservation the average attendance was good and the supplies and stock were well cared for. Good crops are now growing on the school farm, and considerable sales of cattle were made both this year and last from the school herd. In connection with this matter it is only just to say that during the service of Mr. D. Van Valkenburg as superintendent and principal teacher the school surroundings and the farm had a neat and businesslike appearance and that he was influential in the proper control of the Indians.

The superintendent and principal teachers of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo schools resigned June 30 last, and have made no reports of the schools. Report for Iowa and Fox of Missouri school is herewith submitted.

I shall continue to foster and advance the educational interests of the Indians in every direction in which I am permitted to act. Under existing regulations my legitimate duties seemed confined to erecting buildings, making improvements, disbursing for indebtedness thus incurred, keeping the schools full as far as possible, and protecting the school property, of course, for all of which I am under bond. The fact that all appointments of school employés are practically taken out of my hands will affect my interest in the work to no degree, and I sincerely desire that the system may prove entirely successful.

The location of the five reservations in the agency on widely separated tracts brings the Indians naturally in contact with a large number of white people, with many of whom they have business relations about which there is frequently misunderstanding, which greatly increases my work. The acceptance of allotments by a large proportion of people in the agency naturally creates new interests and factions, all of which must be protected and satisfied.

With constantly increasing work the force of agency employés remains the same, and this, to accomplish the work, all must not only understand their duties, but have the inclination and principle to properly perform them. This has not been the case for the greater part of this year, and I regret to say that I have been hampered and antagonized by several employés who have lately been discharged, by your order. I have been courteously treated by the Department, and allowed all the funds and supplies required for both agency and school purposes.

Herewith forwarded please find statistical information (agency and school) asked for in your circular.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI BOARDING SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
White Cloud, Kans., June 30, 1892.

SIR: Please allow me to respectfully submit the following as my annual report concerning this school for the fiscal year now closing:

The condition of the plant here has been greatly improved during the year. The dormitory has been extensively repaired and painted. Several hundred feet of walks have been built, also a corn crib, sheds for the cattle, and about one hundred and sixty rods of fence. A windmill has been erected and a system of waterworks put in. All these improvements were imperatively needed and have greatly bettered the general condition of the school.

Sixty pupils were enrolled during the year, and the average attendance since September 1st has been 44¼. Since October 1 compulsory rules in regard to attendance have been enforced with in every way favorable results. The pupils have not only made more rapid improvement in and out of the school-room than heretofore, but have really been better contented than they were when allowed to go and come irregularly. Most of the Indian parents are beginning to manifest considerable interest and pride in the advancement of their children, and neither the rules relating to attendance nor any others have been seriously objected to except by one squaw-man who has given me considerable trouble in various ways.

The health of pupils and employés has been good during the entire year, there having been no case of serious sickness. An epidemic of whooping cough in a mild form commenced about three weeks ago; but as yet none have suffered seriously with it, or seem likely to do so.

In the schoolroom excellent progress, I think, has been made. Interest and a sense of pride in making progress have greatly increased. As illustrating this I may be allowed to mention that my most advanced class in arithmetic since commencing the subject of common fractions a few weeks ago, has been so interested in it that most of the class have voluntarily spent much of their leisure time out of recitation and study hours in getting extra lessons. And these are pupils who had not mastered the first three rules of arithmetic a year and a half ago, and whom, for a while, it was nearly impossible to interest in anything. The younger pupils have, however, with a few exceptions, made the most rapid advancement. I have not been able to grade accurately—to get each pupil into classes exclusively in one grade, I mean—nor to adhere strictly to the official course of study, but have done both as nearly as I could. Having had an average attendance of nearly fifty pupils of all grades), and having had to crowd them into a schoolroom designed for only about half that number, and to teach them without assistance, I have found that I could not make a programme quite as elaborate as that contemplated by the course of study and still give an effective amount of attention to each class. As a new school building and an additional teacher are now promised in time for next year's work, these difficulties are, however, practically matters of the past.

Special attention has been given to music, and with very favorable results. A little newspaper recently established and edited by two pupils appointed each week has also been enjoyed and turned to account in language work.

Industrial work is assigned systematically by the superintendent, and the matron and careful attention is given to it by all the employés. The larger boys assist the farmer and industrial teacher in every branch of his work, and do some of the heavier work in the laundry. During this year they also prepared 85 cords of wood for the stoves. The smaller boys do the light chores about the house and yard and help in the garden.

The girls are trained in all the details of housekeeping and in making and mending clothing for themselves and the boys. There is almost no protest or complaint about the work, and I believe that it is at least as willingly and as well done as it would be by average white children of the same ages.

Croquet, foot-ball, base-ball, etc., etc., have been provided and greatly enjoyed. Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's birthday, Arbor Day, and Easter Sunday were appropriately observed. The Sunday-school has been improved by the use of helps and papers kindly supplied by the Presbyterian Board of Education.

During the past season the farm and garden produced 60 bushels of corn, 120 bushels of potatoes, 45 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of apples, 30 bushels of onions, 13 tons of hay, some cabbage and melons, cucumbers for one barrel of pickles, an abundance of early vegetables, and all the beef, pork and lard used by the school. This season a larger garden is receiving increased attention. It has for several weeks past supplied an abundance of early vegetables, and if the season proves favorable we expect to put away enough potatoes, cabbage, turnips, squash, dried corn, cucumber pickles, tomatoes, onions, etc., to liberally supply the school during the coming year.

I have already mentioned that a new school building and an additional teacher are to be here in time for next year's work have been allowed. Additional to these the most pressing needs of the school are a few milk cows, another team, and a new barn of moderate dimensions. The laundry and the school supplies should also be removed from the dormitory cellar, and a bath room should be provided. A part of the clothing have been requested and all are greatly needed, but good work can now be done with or without them.

In closing I desire to commend the work done by the other employés of the school and to thank you for the unfailing interest in it you have shown and the constant assistance you have rendered me in conducting it. My acknowledgements are also due to J. W. Richards, superintendent of this district, for much assistance received from him.

Very respectfully,

FRANK P. AVERY,
Superintendent and principal teacher.

J. A. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August 25, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of June 23, 1892, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth and last annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, with the accompanying statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Agriculture—Since my taking charge of this agency there has been considerable progress made by the Indians in the way of improving and increasing the size of their farms and in building houses, barns, and granaries for themselves and stock. Yet their progress has not been such as it should have been or what

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might justly have been expected of them, owing to certain influences, which in a measure tended to confuse the Indian mind, and which always lead to more or less councilling, dancing, and neglect of work, although this was discouraged by the agent and his employés in every possible way.

The following statement of the number of acres under cultivation and estimate of crops raised by the Indians of the White Earth Reservation is respectfully submitted:

Kind of crop.	No. acres under cultivation.	Estimated crop.
		Bushels.
Wheat (at 15 bushels)	5,186	77,790
Oats (at 40 bushels)	1,750	70,000
Barley and rye (at 30 bushels)	370	11,100
Corn (at 50 bushels)	96	4,800
Potatoes (at 50 bushels)	311	15,700
Turnips and rutabagas	42	2,100
Onions (at 30 bushels)	17	510
Other vegetables	491	
Total	8,263	182,000

Number of acres broken, 718. Rods of fence made this year, 13,880.

Removals.—There have been removed from other reservations to the White Earth Reservation, during the past two years, 128 Indians, nearly all of whom have been located on their allotments, making the total population of White Earth Reservation at present 2,538.

Education.—The schools have all been in successful operation the past year. The schools at Pine Point and Wild Rice River were formerly under contract, but were transferred to the control of the Indian Bureau as Government schools March 1, 1892. The remaining contract schools are St. Benedict's Orphan School at White Earth and St. Mary's School at Red Lake Reservation. The aggregate enrollment was 552 pupils, with an average attendance of 425, besides these there were 120 pupils in Fort Totten, Lincoln, Carlisle, and Collegeville. The attendance in detail is given below. (See reports of the different superintendents.)

Schools.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months maintained.	Amount of funds expended by Government.
Government:				
White Earth	135	95	10	$10,550.53
Red Lake	60	40	10	5,252.41
Leech Lake	54	42	10	5,671.41
Wild Rice River*	52	40	4	1,940.21
Pine Point*	45	30	4	1,736.53
				25,151.29
Contract:				
St. Benedict's Orphan, White Earth†	120	115	10	427.00
St. Mary's, Red Lake†	83	42	10	427.00
Wild Rice River, White Earth†	91	53	6	427.00
Pine Point, White Earth*	87	41	6	427.00
Cass Lake, Cass Lake	13	10	9	427.00

*These were Government schools from March 1, 1892.
†Per contract, $27 per capita.

Population.—The following table is respectfully submitted in compliance with information desired. The table shows a slight increase in numbers over the previous census, from additions to the rolls of sundry persons, forgotten in past censuses, but who have succeeded in establishing their claims. Otherwise this tribe seems to be at a stand, the deaths about equaling the births.

Name of band.	Located at—	Males 18 years and upwards.	Females 14 years and upwards.	Children 6 to 16 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mississippi Chippewas	White Earth	313	327	290	668	611	1,301
Do*	Gull Lake	71	96	76	122	168	290
Do*	Mille Lac	206	308	253	451	513	964
Do	White Oak Point	188	243	160	335	332	695
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	Leech Lake	367	378	248	551	581	1,135
Cass and Winnebagoshish Chippewas.	Cass and Winnebagoshish Lake.	118	137	96	262	215	477
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	White Earth	191	208	149	321	338	659
Pembina Chippewas	do	93	80	51	130	126	257
Red Lake Chippewas	Red Lake	318	387	295	571	588	1,159
Total		1,911	2,240	1,747	3,291	3,569	6,883

*128 of these removed to White Earth are included.

Court of Indian offenses and Indian police.—This court consists of three members selected from among the ablest and most intelligent of the tribe. Thirty-four cases were adjudicated by them the past fiscal year. Their decisions were generally satisfactory to those concerned. The interposition of this court has a very salutary effect in the settling of the many disputes constantly taking place.

The police force consists of 1 captain and 10 privates for White Earth Reservation and of 1 captain and 6 privates at the Red Lake Reservation and the same number at Leech Lake Reservation. The force as a body have been very attentive to their duties, are quite efficient, and have rendered satisfaction.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians belonging to this agency has been generally good. No epidemics of a serious nature have prevailed the past year.

Lumbering.—During the past winter lumbering operations were carried on quite successfully at Leech Lake and White Oak Point. The following table shows the results of the winter's work:

Number of feet	17,000,200
Value of logs	$75,935.19
Scalage and stumpage	$7,993.52
Cash paid contractors	$67,901.67

The stumpage or poor fund derived from the sale of above amounts to $7,593.52, which is deposited in the United States Treasury as an indigent fund, miscellaneous receipts, class 1.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I must say that I have been ably supported by the honorable Commissioner and the officials of the Indian Bureau in my administration of agency work, and they have my sincere thanks for their coöperation.

I will also say that my corps of employés have been ever faithful and efficient in the discharge of their various duties, and I part with them with feelings of regret that our future paths in life are likely to trend far apart; but hoping they may be successful in their different spheres and prove themselves true men under all circumstances and in every situation.

Leaving this people and their future weal to the kind offices of the Department, I am

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *July 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to you my annual report of White Earth Government Boarding School for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

As regards progress made by the scholars in their studies, it gives me pleasure to state that it has been all that could be reasonably expected; only in a few exceptional cases all that was anticipated. The work of the school room has been as thoroughly systematized as possible. All the grades of the eight years' course have been represented. Perhaps I can not better illustrate the efficiency and thoroughness of work done in this school than to quote from a let-

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ter received from one who graduated at Carlisle School in February last. One who had never attended any school but this before going there. He says:

"I have had a splendid time, but probably would not have thought so if I had failed to graduate. I have found the school to be as good as you said it is. I hope you are getting along with your school nicely. I have always felt as though I was ungrateful for leaving your school after you had given me such good instruction. You can say this about your school, when anyone attempts to run it down, that you have advanced at least one scholar enough so that he could go to Carlisle and graduate in less than five months. I passed a good examination when I came here, much better than I expected to."

We had a number of scholars at the close of the school year who were equally as far advanced as the Carlisle scholar when he left here.

I would further, respectfully, call attention to the statement made in a communication by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed, in which he states, referring to White Earth Boarding School, "That school has been inspected by Supervisor Ansley and I am gratified to say that he makes a report which is entirely satisfactory to this office as to the condition of the school." The enrollment has not quite equaled that of last year owing to the opening of the Catholic school here which had a contract from Government for 100 scholars. This together with the demand for scholars abroad has had a tendency to diminish the number attending this school, thus making it difficult to maintain the attendance of the previous year.

It is a gratification to me to report that the agent, Maj. B. P. Shuler, has at all times sustained the school by making use of every effort possible for him to command. All the grades of the school being represented made it necessary to divide it into a corresponding number of classes, which so increased the work of the teachers that it would have been found more than convenient to have had an additional teacher, which would have resulted in a benefit to the scholars in attendance.

Number of pupils enrolled during the year	135
Average attendance during the year	98
Advanced to a higher grade during the year	50

The entire series of text books adopted by the Department for Indian schools are used.

A garden comprising about 7 acres of land, is being cultivated by the boys and from present indications a bountiful supply of vegetables will be produced for use during the coming school year. All visitors pronounce it a model garden. Certainly there are none which can surpass it. The boys take great pride in its cultivation, and great pleasure in its being seen by those coming from "civilization."

In addition to the cultivation of the garden the boys are required to take care of the stock and do the necessary work about the school. The girls are instructed in general housework, sewing, making, and mending garments, knitting, crocheting, etc. A spirit of harmony has prevailed among the employés.

Very respectfully,

S. M. HUME,
Superintendent White Earth Government School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

RED LAKE RESERVATION, WHITE EARTH AGENCY, *July 1, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit the annual report of the Red Lake Boarding School. In view of the fullness of the report of last year, this will be brief.

Crops consist of a planting of 25 bushels of potatoes and a prospective yield of 250 to 300 bushels; corn, 50 bushels; squash, 500; turnips, 50 bushels; beets, 25; cabbage, 500; and various other kinds of vegetables in small quantities.

Additions, repairs, and improvements.—In December last an excellent fire escape was added to the boarding house, leading from the boys' dormitory, on the third floor, to the ground. During February the agent purchased a very useful and commodious range. During the spring recess considerable painting and whitewashing was accomplished. The sewer has recently been thoroughly cleansed and repaired, shade trees set out, and the playgrounds enlarged and kept in good order.

Employés.—An improvement in the efficiency of the employés is hoped for, but can not be made from among the people on this reservation. So long as it is necessary to employ incompetent help, the results of incompetency ought to be expected, and nothing more required of those in charge. Considering the environments and domestic practices of the people, I consider that the employés have done admirably during the past year. The present cook (one of the best ever employed at the building) was educated by us in this school.

Industries and discipline.—Industriousness is the best mode of discipline, hence we endeavor to keep both employés and children occupied. Among the special features may be mentioned the making of block patch work for three quilts (out of bits of cloth made from manufactures) by girls 10 years of age or under.

The employés as a rule have rendered ready obedience. The children have been orderly and easily managed and prompt in the performance of the labor required of them. A very noticeable improvement in the attitude of the parents towards the school has quite generally prevailed, which has resulted very beneficially in the maintenance of regular attendance. Attendance of the children during most of the year has been good, and for the fourth quarter almost perfect. We have usually had as many children as the school facilities could comfortably accommodate. The second quarter was seriously interfered with by the order of the Department to remove children to the Carlisle school. Whole number of different pupils enrolled for the year, 62; average attendance, 41. During the past quarter 55 were enrolled—34 boys, 21 girls; average, 42. Number attended the whole quarter, 32; not absent, 11.

Accidents and deaths have not occurred during the two years and four months of my connection with the school. The health of the children has been good. All cases of infectious or contagious diseases have been isolated in so far as facilities would permit.

Clothing of the children has been entirely sufficient and satisfactory to all parties concerned. In this connection I emphatically state that not a single child has been neglected, all reports to the contrary which your office may have received notwithstanding.

Sanitary.—The buildings and surroundings have been at all times kept in a healthy condition, being washed twice, and sometimes oftener, each week, and swept throughout from three to six times daily.

In general the past year is considered, by those best acquainted with the facts, to have been one of the most prosperous since the organization of the school. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony or good will among any of the employés. The school has been very materially assisted in the making of repairs and additions by both agent and overseer. The people and parents especially frequently express satisfaction with the school.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WILSON,
Superintendent.

Maj. B. P. SHULER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 31, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report:

Stock-raising and agriculture.—Although the Indians of this reserve have been considered behind many other tribes in civilized pursuits, I will say that they now display greater interest in their work than ever before. Since early spring they have (outside of ration days) kept themselves away from the agency at work putting in their spring crops; then, after they were through with that, they went, as you might say, in a body to the mountains in order to get poles, posts, and logs for fencing corrals, stables, cattle-sheds, etc. They have since spring made more improvements for the protection of their stock than ever heretofore, and some of their sheds, built with logs and poles, would do credit to a white man. The possession of cattle and the realization that the proper care and protection of this stock will eventually make them self-supporting and, really, rich, seems to be the great inducement for the exertion displayed. Then the pride of ownership makes the man out of the Indian as much so as it does of his civilized brother. Since the 1st of August everybody upon the reserve has been hard at work putting up hay, and this work will be kept up for the next month. As grass near the mountains continues green until late in the season, I do not fear but that they will all get the necessary amount to fully protect themselves from any loss in stock during the coming winter. These people are willing and anxious to work in haying. In regard to plowing and endeavoring to raise crops, they have worked better this year and seemed willing to try again, but, really, they have made so many failures that it is no wonder they do not take to farming. This country is not an agricultural section; one-year crops are a failure because of drought and another year they suffer from frost, and so it goes that if you are favored you may have one crop in three. The season of 1890 the crops were a complete failure from drought. In 1891 a very fair crop was raised. This season (1892) crops are the next thing to a failure; the spring months were so very cold and backward that nothing would grow. We had snow on the 22d June; then July 28 and 29 the frost was so heavy that in many places the potatoes were entirely ruined. On the ground where they were planted hardly a vestige of them can to-day be seen. These people will have to place their whole dependence upon raising stock for their future livelihood; but this is as it should be; they are natural herdsmen, and this being a grazing country the conditions are well blended. I have faith in their ultimate success. There were 40 new mowing machines and 40 horse rakes issued this summer. With this additional machinery it is a much easier task than heretofore in getting the necessary amount of hay.

In the month of June I put the farmer out to go over the reservation for the purpose of branding the increase of cattle belonging to the Indians; 1,489 calves were branded. This will again have to be gone through with about the middle of October, when the whole number of increase for the year will be known. This second branding will cover calves which were too small to brand in the summer branding and those that may have come between spring and fall. You can see that while these Indians are not doing much in their farming operations I find enough to keep the farmers busy in assisting them in the care necessary in raising cattle. This industry will have to be closely watched, and that duty will have to be given to the farmers to perform. The statistical report herewith does not include the cattle, 1,575 head, issued to the Indians in the past month of July, but shows their holdings at the end of last June, 6,827 head.

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The latter number includes 1,450 head which were under control of a white man in 1891, and not enumerated then, as it was uncertain whether he would leave them on the reserve. This man has since died, and the stock, having been bequeathed to his Indian family living here, is now numbered in the Indian holdings.

Whisky.—The whisky traffic with these Indians has been a source of gain to a number of vagabonds upon the borders of this reserve. In the past two years I have made as strong a fight against this class as possible. My 1891 report shows that I had then sent three white men to States prison for selling whisky to Indians. Following is a résumé of my action the past year in endeavoring to break up this traffic. In October, 1891, I caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of the following named men for furnishing whisky to Indians and mixed bloods: A. N. Dean, F. X. Bertrand, Charles Rhodes, and Baptiste Beauen. Through lack of intelligence and energy of the deputy United States marshal, Rhodes and Beauen eluded arrest and got over into Canada. The witnesses against Dean were two mixed bloods. They were paid to leave the reserve and also went over into Canada. I sent four of our police after them to induce them to return, but failed. These two witnesses are still over there; consequently Dean escaped prosecution. Bertrand, the fourth, was convicted in the United States circuit court in December and sentenced to thirty days in States prison. This conviction was found for selling whisky to a mixed blood, and was very beneficial for the welfare of this agency, for the reason that a number of the illicit traders, on account of some South Dakota court decision, had tried to make themselves believe that they could not be convicted for furnishing whisky to half-breeds.

December 14, one Frank Pias, a Mexican, married to a Piegan woman and living upon this reserve with his Indian family, was brought in by our police for furnishing four bottles of whisky to one Yellow Plume. He was bound over for the action of the United States grand jury. Indictment was found and should have been tried in May term of court, but by reason of Yellow Plume being sick he could not put in an appearance as prosecuting witness, and Pias was allowed to go out upon bonds until fall term of court. Since then Yellow Plume has died, and, he being the principal witness, this case will be a failure, although Pias was in jail from December 14 until about May 20. Pias returned to the reservation, but I told him he could not reside here, as he had no claim here after having been found selling whisky to Indians. On March 21 I found that one William McGee had furnished two bottles of whisky to two half-breeds, this having occurred the day before. I had complaint made and warrant issued and placed in the hands of a deputy United States marshal. McGee either learned that there was a warrant out for him or his guilty soul told him that he was in danger, and he struck out for Canada, where he now is. I am pretty well satisfied if I can get rid of this class by running them into Canada, as they are not likely to return to this section while I am agent.

With all of my efforts there are a few Indians who occasionally get whisky, but no general drunks occur, as in the past. By the suppression of whisky among these people we can with confidence look for advancement; but allow them to get whisky, then there is no work or anything thought of but more whisky. All of these whisky men, with the one exception of Frank Pias, are and have been those residing on Birch Creek, a small place known as Robare, just over the creek off the reserve. I can not tell whether I am the greater thorn to them or they to me, as most of my trouble arises at that place, all by reason of that curse, whisky.

Police.—The force consists of 10 men (1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 16 privates). These men are taken from different districts of the reserve, and a detail of four, changed every Saturday, is kept at the agency. They are good, efficient workers, and of great assistance to the agent and the common welfare of their people. The very small number of offenses before our Indian court, and two of these being outside Indians, shows distinctly that our police keep good order and peace upon the reserve. The majority of the eleven cases named were for drunkenness.

Judges.—There are three judges, and I have all cases brought before them, as I consider that they show good judgment in their decisions and give satisfaction to the people, outside of the man that suffers. On the 30th June I dropped two judges and filled their places with younger and more energetic men.

Lands.—These people are becoming more independent of each other and scattering out over the best sections of the reserve. Two years ago you found them huddled together in small settlements and living in communities. As fast as one of them gets a wagon and harness he becomes independent of his neighbor, and begins working towards making a home for himself by staking out a large body of land and claiming it for himself and family. He is then in shape to build a home. These people should and must, each and every one of them, have a wagon and harness. They have cattle and horses. I will ask, how are they to make a home, build stables, sheds, fences, and put up hay for the protection of their stock, without a wagon and harness? Could any white man get along without these; and without them the Indian has to linger by his more fortunate neighbor, probably some old chief, who in this way still controls the man and certainly does not influence him in the line of progress. They are all anxious to have land, and plenty of it, which they can call their own.

They are given to jumping each other's claims and I have a good many complaints of this nature to settle by going upon the ground and getting an agreement between them in regard to their lines. It would be a great benefit to all concerned if these lands could be surveyed and allotted to each individual. A large number favor and are anxious for allotment, then others are opposed to it, believing the residue of lands would be sold, which they are adverse to, saying that all the lands upon the reserve will be required, as their stock interests grow, for a common grazing ground for their herds. Put each man upon an equal footing and the influence of the chiefs and medicine men will disappear: every new wagon and isolated cabin is a great factor in destroying the influence and old-time rule of these men. This reserve is capable of supporting vast herds upon the very best of grazing lands, which can not be utilized for any other purpose.

Railway.—The Pacific extension of the Great Northern Road through this reserve has at no time caused any trouble with the Indians. Through passenger service was put on August 17, 1892. The station for this agency is Blackfoot, 13 miles northwest from agency.

Education.—The schools upon this reservation are the Agency Boarding School and the Holy Family Industrial School, the former under the management of the Indian Bureau and the latter under contract with the Department for the board, clothing, and maintenance of 100 Indian children. The agency school is some 18 miles from the agency and 2½ miles from Durham on the Great Northern Railway, and 8 miles from Blackfoot Station. The buildings are new, having been occupied only since the 26th January, last. The capacity is or was intended for 75, although 100 can be accommodated. It has never been filled. School now opening for the coming year, it will be filled to the full capacity, and I believe that we will make for the coming year a favorable report of the work done.

The Holy Family Industrial School is some 5 miles north of the agency, on Two Medicine River, on the road from here to Blackfoot Station. The school is under the management of Rev. Father Bougis, S. J., and a corps of sisters. They have, during the past year, kept the number of pupils up to the requirements of their contract and have done good work. The children under their care have at all times shown that they were well cared for, and their advancement has been good. The Indians do not take kindly to the education of their children, although I think I can see a change more favorable towards schools, particularly among the men. Most of the trouble about school children comes from the women.

This agency has some 40 children at the Carlisle, Pa., school, and the number in our two schools here is 200, and upon the opening of the Fort Shaw, Mont., Indian school, I am expected to send not less than 30 there; there are some 15 from this reservation at other schools; this will make 285 school children provided for. For fuller information in regard to the agency boarding school I refer you to the report of Superintendent Charles H. Robinson, herewith.

Bridges.—Last April I had constructed, by voluntary Indian labor under the direction of the agency carpenter, two abutments and three piers of a bridge across Two Medicine River, on the road from agency to Blackfoot Station. This bridge will be 180 feet long when completed, and will do away with the six or eight weeks' obstruction to wagon travel every spring and fall when the river is on the rise or freezing. The stringers and lumber needed for the structure I was unable to get out in the spring, as deep snow in the mountains interfered with logging operations and prevented me from getting sawmill started. The mill is now running and I hope to have the bridge finished some time before winter sets in. Bolts, rods, and washers for the ironwork it will be necessary to purchase in open market, as they are not furnished with the regular Indian supplies. An estimate for $84.49 for this purpose, sent to the Indian office last April, received no action. After the considerable amount of faithful work done by the

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Indians on this bridge I hope the Department will see its way clear to make this small but necessary expenditure.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been good. No epidemics have prevailed. The report of Z. T. Daniel, M. D., agency physician, is inclosed.

Census.—Total number 1889. Males, 900; females, 989; males above 18 years, 435; females above 14 years, 582; school children between 5 and 16 years, 483; males, 280; females, 203. This census shows a decrease of 61 since last year, accounted for as follows: The deaths exceeded the births by 11; and I have finally succeeded in sending back to Canada a number of Northern-blood Indians, who, on the claim of kinship, etc., have been for some years hangers-on among their more fortunate brethren on this side of the international boundary line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, BLACKFEET AGENCY.

PIEGAN, MONT., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report, since my connection with the service, and the first from this agency.

I arrived here from the Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., March 9, last, and at once entered upon duty. I find that these Indians are afflicted with the same diseases as the Sioux; consumption, scrofula, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., being the causes of by far the largest percentage of their deaths. Nearly every death from disease is either due to tuberculosis of the lungs, or to some other form of that malady. Since writing my last report I have had no occasion to modify my views on the causes of that disease among Indians, and I invite attention to my last report as offering a solution of the question of tuberculosis among them.

The native medicine men have a stronger hold upon these Indians than do those among the Sioux; it is very common for the friends of the sick to avail themselves of the efforts of both the agency physician and their own doctors.

I think I have noticed that the Blackfeet are a more intelligent people than the Sioux. They are brighter, happier, more cheerful, more kindly disposed toward the whites. They have fewer skin diseases and those of excrementitious origin. Their belief in soap is in advance of some other tribes, and their personal cleanliness is not far from what it ought to be; in this direction these Indians are on the up-grade.

The census just completed shows deaths from all causes 81, births 70. As there is no system of reporting deaths, it is impossible to render a clear idea of all causes, but it can be safely assumed that they are attributable to fatal diseases such as consumption and scrofula. There has been no epidemic during the year; no homicide nor suicide. The total number of cases treated is approximated at 600.

The sanitary reports for October, November, December, 1891, and January and February, 1892, do not appear in the file of office reports. The agency was without a physician from December 10, 1891 to March 9, 1892, but medicines were dispensed to the Indians by the agent and clerk during that interim. The health of the pupils in the schools has been very good, no death having occurred in either, I believe.

The service is to be congratulated on the revision and enlargement of the medical and surgical nomenclature, and the extension of the medical supply list. As limited appropriations do not warrant a perpetual medical service, still there is marked improvement within the last four years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Z. T. DANIEL, M. D., *Agency Physician.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET BOARDING SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET BOARDING SCHOOL,
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., June 30, 1892.

SIR: Complying with the requirements of the service I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Blackfeet Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1892.

New building.—Previous to the occupation of the new buildings the school had been badly housed and equipped, and all of the surrounding conditions had been of the most unfavorable kind. Laboring under such disadvantages, I believe the school since its beginning had done as well as could reasonably be expected of it. The new buildings were occupied January 24. The furnishings and equipment had not arrived. The naked buildings were all, except a few indispensable things from the old school. We were without cook and laundress. Soon new pupils began to arrive to be cleaned, clothed, and fed. The new equipment also began to come and had to be put up. For about a month myself, the matron, the teacher, and the seamstress constituted all the reliable help, and all had to labor to the limit of human endurance. Then came a cook and laundress and we were also able to get a mess cook. The agent also detailed a white employé to help us and we were able to catch our breaths.

Location.—The school is located 18 miles northwest of the agency, 8 miles west of Blackfoot station on the Great Northern Railway, and 12 miles east of the base of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. It is in the lovely valley of Willow Creek, a fine stream of good water heading in the foothills. The scenery is charming and the location lacks nothing but shelter. It is fully exposed to the mountain blasts. There are patches of land on the creek bottom that are tillable; most of the land, however, is fit for grazing only. Grass is abundant and of excellent quality. The elevation is 4,540 feet, latitude 48° 35', longitude 113° 2'. The rainfall is deficient. Summer frosts are to be expected. On June 22 the ridges were white with snow; that night ice formed. By irrigation vegetables and some small grain may be grown if the frost does not kill them. There is a patch of warm, sheltered, and very fertile ground within 2 miles which is supplied with water from underneath. This should be utilized to the fullest extent. Timber suitable for all purposes except sawing is found in the foothills, 8.7 miles distant over a road that a moderate amount of labor would render practicable for heavy loads during a greater part of the year. Building stone and sand are available. Limestone is abundant. Saw timber is found at a distance of 13 miles. This is the native home of the sheep. Within 20 miles he is still found in a state of nature. Indeed, all the wants of a self-supporting pastoral people are found here.

Line of instruction.—These conditions indicate the lines upon which the school should be conducted. It should teach the pupils to make the most of their surroundings. They have been prejudiced against the sheep. They know little of his value, nothing of his care. It will take considerable time to remove this prejudice. They are clever with their hands, and he me made woolen cloth is among the possibilities of their future. The school should teach the processes of its manufacture.

The school is entirely isolated; but one habitation is in sight. This isolation has many advantages with some disadvantages. By some means of prompt communication with the agency the disadvantages would be ameliorated, and if a good policeman were stationed at the school they would be almost entirely obviated.

Agricultural work.—The main work of the boys, besides the preparation of the wood, has necessarily been garden and farm work. Last year, under Superintendent Bartlett, were raised 50,000 pounds of potatoes, besides turnips, cabbage, and other vegetables. This spring we have broken and fenced 19 acres and put 15 acres into crop. The weather conditions, however, have been exceptionally unfavorable, and the present indications for a crop are not flattering. Some of the boys are getting to be fair axmen for Indians. The chopping of the wood is the work they most dread; the wood pile is a terror to them. They rather like the care of stock. I strongly recommend that a horse-power rotary saw be furnished the school.

Industrial work.—The girls have been taught sewing, mending, cooking, and general housework. Under the direction of the matron and seamstress they have assisted in the manufacture of the following articles:

Suits of underwear	40
Aprons	70
Skirts	34
Shirts	6
Sheets	70
Pillow cases	60
Curtains	2
Roller towels	50
Hand towels	18
Wash cloths	48
Nightgowns	21
Sunbonnets	24
Linsey gowns	27
Gingham gowns	67
Table aprons	15

School.—The scholastic work that the school has done can be fairly judged by the following facts. Pure-blooded Indian children who come into school at 6 or 7 years of age at 10 or 11 speak, read, and write English fairly well.

The present classification of the school is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Primary grade:		
Number of pupils in first year	11	8
Number of pupils in second year	11	6
Number of pupils in third year	7	2
Number of pupils in fourth year	3	3
Advanced grade:		
Number of pupils in first year	2	2
	10	21

Discipline.—The discipline of the school is good except in one respect; there is considerable running away. The children sometimes return voluntarily and sometimes they are brought in by the police. If a good policeman were stationed at the school this matter could be handled much better. It takes a day to get notice of a runaway to the agent, another day to get out a policeman, and it is usually several days before the delinquent is brought in. The children know this and frequently time their absence accordingly. If a good policeman could be sent after a runaway as soon as he is missed I think the fault would be nearly cured.

Moral training.—Much stress is laid upon teaching children English and it certainly is very important, but it is not "all." It should not be forgotten that some persons whose mother tongue is English are worthless characters.

Industry and prudence are hard things for these people to learn. Without them they will never make much progress in civilization. Let us try to teach these. Whether it can be done the future will determine. The children are in most of their traits altogether lovable. The people are kindly disposed; they do not resist education with the stubbornness manifested by some tribes, neither do they accept it so readily as do some others.

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Size of buildings.—The capacity of the buildings is nearly as follows: The kitchen and dining room will admit of 100 pupils, the two school rooms of 30 each, the sitting rooms of 65, the dormitories using single beds 65, using double beds 85.

Clothing.—The clothing furnished by the Department is not adapted to this locality. The temperature is subject to sudden and great fluctuations; on a warm day a cold mountain blast may swoop down upon us chilling to the very marrow; hence woolen clothing should be worn the year round. The past winter the children had one very poor, part wool suit which went to rags in less than three months. I was obliged to put them into duck again during the worst part of the year. For this latitude I would recommend as follows: Shoes fastening with a buckle; trousers, gray kersey, all wool; shirts, heavy flannel, double breasted; blouses, indigo blue flannel, lined, and modeled from the regulation army blouse; no vests; caps for everyday wear; hats for Sunday; underwear.

The clothing should be in such supply that all can be washed.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been as follows:

First quarter	12.8
Second quarter	53.6
Third quarter	83.25
Fourth quarter	70.1

The cost per pupil for the items of subsistence, clothing, light, and fuel has been $83.

The school is yet to be made. Its equipment is but partial. It wants lockers, cupboards, tables, benches, screens, storm doors, wainscoting, walks, drains, ditches, fences, outbuildings, fire protection, water supply, bath room, lavatories, laundry, and many other things.

General.—In the effort to civilize the Indian the reservation schools should be a very important factor. Properly equipped and administered they surely can do much more than the nonreservation schools. They can keep their pupils in touch with their surroundings, and do not turn them out with a kind of knowledge they can not use, educated but helpless. But the difficulties attending their efficient administration are very great, perhaps insurmountable. They begin at the fountain head, Congress, and permeate every fiber of the service all the way down. It is a condition of affairs that seems to be without remedy. Some improvement is perhaps all that can be expected. As it now is what little is done to-day will be undone to-morrow. A capable man who has conscience and clear ideas as to ends and means will remain in the service only from a sense of duty. His ideal is impossible of realization or even of approximation. His courage will be crushed and his soul disgusted by finding his efforts continually thwarted by conditions he is powerless to remedy. The result need not be told.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 22, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 23, 1892, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

Location.—The Crow Indian Agency is located on the west bank of the Little Big Horn River, about 50 miles south from Custer Station on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about 11 miles south of the military post of Fort Custer. The Custer battle ground is 2 miles southeast from the agency, the Custer monument being in plain view from the agency parade ground.

Census.—A careful census taken during the month of June shows but a very slight decrease in the number of the Crow Indians for the past year. Since the first payment of the semiannual cash annuity funds for the ceded portion of their reservation under treaty of December 8, 1890, a marked increase in the number of births has been reported, the cause being apparent. I regret being unable to furnish the Department complete statistics as to the number of marriages among these people and have endeavored to have them report so as to keep an office record. But the Crows attach very little importance to the marriage ceremony, feeling much surprised when questioned in regard to it. The following is a summary of the census:

Males over 18 years	666
Females over 14 years	820
School children between 5 and 18 years	554
Males and females under 5 years	156
Total	2,202

Farming.—There has been a marked improvement in the method of farming by the Crow tribe of Indians during this year. Also in the manner of caring for their farming implements, almost every Indian farmer having a shed made from brush wherein to store his wagons, machines, plows, and tools from the weather when not in use. The Crows are nearly all supplied with the necessary machinery and other farming implements required for all purposes, and my annual estimate for the coming year will show quite a decrease in all articles needed for this industry.

The present year is very encouraging to the Indian agriculturist on this reservation. Although a late and cold spring, all crops put in have given excellent results for the time and labor bestowed attending to them. There was an abundance of rain, in fact too much in the spring, retarding planting of seeds until rather late. My statistical report, forwarded herewith, exhibits the following estimated yield, which is made from close observation of each district, being as close to the actual amount as possible, none of the crops being harvested:

	Bushels.
Wheat	500
Corn	750
Turnips	800
Beans	47
Oats	10,725
Potatoes	11,000
Onions	95
Other vegetables	400

Also thousands of melons and pumpkins.

The Indians are still busily engaged in putting up hay, and from present indications will almost double the amount put up last year. There being up to date 3,450 tons cut and saved, this is a low estimate, and if disposed of to the military and other contractors would command at the least $10 per ton, amounting to $34,500. Two-thirds of the present tonnage will be disposed of in this way. Under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of August 11, 1892, I am compelling all Indians who have teams to work on the irrigating ditches to retain enough of their hay on hand to feed their stock until the grass becomes available next year. In this way no delay will be occasioned to Superintendent Graves for want of teams.

Irrigation.—Walter H. Graves, superintendent of irrigation for this reservation, arrived on July 4 of this year, but did not get rightly started into work ditching until the middle of August, when he started to work on the survey covering the line of ditch between the agency and the Fort Custer military reserve, a distance of 11 miles. This will take under irrigation a large body of fine agricultural land. Rapid progress is being made; there are about 50 Indian teams at work, which can be increased in number as rapidly as desired. The Indians are very much pleased in being able to have this labor to perform. They do as good work as white men and take pride in the doing of it. The ditch will take in a large number of allotments, all of them being meadow land, giving a certain assurance of a magnificent crop of hay to the owners for the coming season. I consider that farming under the favorable condition made so by irrigation will advance those Indians in the direction of civilization with more certainty than any other mode of life, and in this section there will always be sufficient profit to satisfy the Indian for moderate labor.

Stock.—The Indian stock is in fine condition and the increase for the past year was far ahead of all anticipation on my part, showing a marked improvement in the care taken by the Indian owners of cattle. A great factor in the good results thus obtained was the permission granted those Indians by the honorable Commissioner, allowing them to dispose of their marketable steers and dry, barren cows to the contractor for beef, receiving a reasonable price for the same and giving them an object in looking after the increase of their herds, doing away to a large extent with the temptation possessed by the Crows, in common with all other Indians, of eating the young calves. In July I made an issue of 1,000 head of stock cattle to the most deserving Indians who had none issued to them during former issues. There is quite a growing and laudable desire among some of them to become possessors of small herds, quite a few having as high as 75, and several 200 head. The tribe own at the present time 6,000 head, individually, and 3,500 head in common, a total of 9,500, besides 8,000 head of ponies.

Round-up.—Our spring round-up of agency and Indian stock has been made. The same has proven very satisfactory. The season proving favorable, a large calf crop was found, over 1,700 being branded, and I expect to brand about 700 more during the fall round-up, which will take place during the latter part of September. To obtain good results the stock should receive care, and cattle can not be protected without horses in ample numbers. Owing to this cause—the scarcity of sufficient saddle horses owned by the Government—it becomes a hard matter for me to properly work the range clean, especially where the country is so large and the cattle owned by the individual Indians so scattered as

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they are on this reservation. A white employé is required to take charge of each Indian party at the different points where the several round-ups start in, in order to see that the calves are properly branded, tailed, and given to the rightful owners, a record being kept of the same for file in the office. To do this work, which is very important, seven white employés have to be detailed. There are only fourteen head of horses with which to do the riding, which allows but two head to each man, when he should have at the very least four head. All cattlemen, with far less cattle to look after than the Government, and less territory to ride over, never think of allowing less than seven and as high as ten horses to the man; consequently, when our horses are played out theirs are as fresh as when started. It is an utter impossibility to keep a good horse long and have to use him as I am compelled to do for want of a sufficient number to do this work, and I would urge the necessity of having at the very lowest calculation twenty head more of horses, in order to save those on hand from becoming worthless from overwork.

Beef issue.—During the past two years a very radical change has been made in the method of slaughtering and issuing beef at this agency. The beef is killed in a humane manner by the use of a thin, long, and exceedingly sharp lance, the animals first being corralled in a small pen covered with boards on top, upon which the butcher takes his position, standing directly above the animal and striking it immediately behind the horns, severing the spinal cord and killing it without pain and almost instantly. Women and children are kept away from the pen, so far as is possible, and when noticed approaching, as they occasionally do, they are ordered back. In the slaughter house excellent facilities have been made for suspending the animal during the butchering, and the floor is so arranged that water can be kept running both over and under the same during the cutting up and issuing, so that perfect cleanliness is the rule. The practice of issuing the offal was discontinued long ago. The beef is invariably issued to the men, unless in case of extreme exigency, and I can not recall an instance during several months where women have received beef. Immediately upon drawing his ration every Indian is required to leave the vicinity of the slaughter-house. I have taken considerable time and pains in renovating and improving the slaughter-house and everything connected therewith. I consider it as near to being perfect for the business as any to be found in the service. I am greatly indebted to the Department for many valuable suggestions and aid rendered in making this part of the agency work (killing and issuing beef) a credit instead of a disgrace to the service.

Agency buildings.—During the past year most of the agency buildings have been thoroughly repaired and painted as far as our paint would allow. The employes' mess house was raised from a story and half to a two-story building, increasing its accommodations, which were badly needed, and adding to its general appearance. An addition was made to the office 19 by 31 feet. This was built for a council room, such being necessary during cold and stormy weather, wherein the Indians could state their grievances on ration day, the office proper being too small for large gatherings. The agency school building, a brick structure 70 by 40, with L, two stories high, was completed and received from the contractor during the year. Since the completion of this building it has enabled the superintendent and myself to conduct the school with more pleasure and better results than formerly, as the old building was never fit for the purpose intended for it, and is to-day a very poor excuse, being very poorly constructed and badly ventilated; yet for want of more room I am compelled to use it for the boys' dormitory and quarters for the industrial teacher. On the 2d of February, 1892, I forwarded a communication calling the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the necessity for another building of the same dimensions and in accordance with the plans of the building constructed this year. It is badly needed, as the old building, besides being unfit for occupancy, is too far from our new school building to ever permit of using a heating system for both buildings, such a plant becoming more necessary as the number of pupils increases.

A sewer has become an urgent necessity in order to protect the sanitary condition of the agency. If not attended to the health of the pupils and employés will suffer as a consequence. Estimates covering the different classes of material required for the construction of a sewerage system for the agency were forwarded some time ago and an early action in the premises requested of the Department.

Indian houses.—Several log houses have been erected by the Indians during the year. I am greatly pleased that authority has been granted to repair the Indian houses, under article 6 of their treaty of December 8, 1890, as such repairs were badly needed. I have always been in favor of the Indians doing as much of this

work as possible; they will then better appreciate their dwellings. That the additional window allowed for each house is a move in the right direction is amply shown by the number of Indians who wish their houses attended to at once. I am certain it will be the means of doing away to a great extent with that gloomy appearance which has been so detrimental to the agents in trying to induce them to occupy their houses. An Indian glories in plenty of light, air, and sunshine; it is his element, a part of his existence.

Indian traders.—On the principle that competition is the life of trade we are very well supplied with traders, having four trading-stores on the reservation situated as follows: Two are at the agency, conducted by C. T. Babcock and Charles Spear, respectively, who do a very fair business; the third store is situated about 20 miles southwest from the agency, at the mouth of Rotten Grass Creek, on the Big Horn River, and is conducted by H. S. Campbell; the fourth store being 7 miles south of agency on the Little Big Horn River. This store is conducted by Medicine Tail, a full-blooded Crow Indian, who does a fair business, having fully his portion of the trade. All of the stores carry a fair stock of goods, being well supplied with all classes of articles required by Indians and whites, and at reasonable prices. I am pleased to state that they are conducted in strict conformity to the regulations of the Indian Department, and that they occasion the office no trouble, no complaints being heard from the Indians in regard to them.

Education.—During the past two years the education of the younger portion of this tribe has been all that an agent could expect or desire. The younger a child when taken from camp the better the results, showing conclusively that nurses as well as teachers are required in the education and civilization of those children. There are a few cases at the agency and contract schools where children who were taken from camp quite young have repudiated their mother language entirely and refuse to converse in it with their relatives. The agency school has done good work and I am pleased at the commendable progress made by the scholars under the efficient supervision of H. D. Arkwright, superintendent, ably assisted by a competent corps of employés. His report, is forwarded herewith.

I am also pleased to report favorably upon the Montana industrial school, conducted by the Unitarian Society. The school has made much progress during the year in the advancement and civilization of the scholars under its charge, and is doing good work. Many improvements have been made by A. A. Spencer, superintendent in charge of this school, whose report I inclose.

The St. Xavier mission school, under the auspices of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, is also doing good work. They have completed a large and substantial brick building with a capacity for 150 pupils, giving them accommodations for 225 scholars. They have a competent corps of teachers and employés in general. As the report of Rev. R. J. Crimont, superintendent in charge, accompanies this, I shall not further particularize. My thanks are due to the agency and contract schools for the past year in addingme to promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of the Indians under my charge.

Crimes.—There has been no serious criminal act committed on this reservation since my taking charge three years ago. The Crows are a very peaceable tribe of Indians occasioning no trouble to the surrounding white settlements and having very few quarrels among themselves. Infidelity, disputes between members of the same family, with occasional complaints as to unlawful possession of horses and cattle, constitute the calendar, the agent's decision being always considered as final, with such punishment as he may decide upon (chopping wood, remaining in guard house, etc.,) as just and right.

Morals.—I wish I could say more flattering things of this people in regard to their moral standing and improvement, viewing it from the standpoint of a civilized community. There are many causes combining to keep down and even lower the moral status of the Indian, and the greatest of all is their contact with dissolute whites, such as wood-choppers, freighters, etc., passing through or employed for short periods on the reservation, whose morals, to say the least, are very far from being perfect. I have never seen a tribe more attached to their traditions and older customs than the Crows, and beyond a disposition to labor and earn money, which they exhibit to a marked degree, they do not favor progress in our civilization. Their vices (immorality) are even to-day deplorable. I have done much during the past two years to crush the formerly open viciousness, but there is yet much to be done ere the Crows will compare with other tribes in virtue. Consequently the young girls find it all but impossible to lead virtuous lives. Their own parents, their brothers and sisters urge them

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with no slight degree of vehemence to lead immoral lives; the influence of the whole tribe is brought to bear to turn them from chastity. I have made it a rule to invariably inflict severe punishment upon the young men for any insult to the young women of the tribe, but I can not always learn of the facts. I am perfectly satisfied of the improved condition of the tribe since my administration commenced, and I believe that another two years will mark far greater improvement in this respect.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Crow Indians has been very good for the past year. The successful practice of Dr. J. L. Yolton, agency physician in treating the ills of those Indians who required his service, has lowered their esteem for the medicine man to quite an extent, the larger portion of the tribe preferring the white man's medicine, coming, when ill, a long distance to consult the doctor. The great drawback to a physician at this agency is the lack of some place in which to successfully treat a case where care and nursing are required. The Indian gets his medicine and has to return to his teepee, where cold and exposure tend to aggravate the disease and counteract the efforts of the physician in the recovery of the patient. Many are lost for want of a hospital in which to keep the sick until they are well. Such a building would do away with the practice of the medicine man entirely on this reservation and bring the camp Indian under the direct care of the physician. Results are what instill confidence in the untutored mind of the savage, and he is not slow in availing himself of that which he is convinced is beneficial.

Indian police.—The police force have been obedient and efficient. A few changes were made during the year, some of the older members retiring to lead an agricultural life, more money being earned by them in attending to their crops and freighting than in the service of the Government—$10, the salary received, being no inducement for them to stay. The present force consists of one captain, one lieutenant, and 14 privates.

Employés.—The force has been generally efficient and desirous to heed the regulations from your office; no changes have been made during the year. The new nominations, with two exceptions, were made to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of employés.

The Department has aided me in every possible manner, all estimates asked for being allowed. Inspectors Miller, Gardner, and Special Agent Leonard, of the Department, also Supervisor Parker, of the schools, have visited the agency during the year, making a thorough inspection of the condition of affairs. From all I have received many valuable suggestions and advice, for which I am deeply indebted.

Inclosed you will find statistics relative to the schools on this reservation and the agency, all of which is most respectfully submitted. Returning thanks to the Department for courtesy and consideration extended to me during the past year.

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

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW BOARDING SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *July 11, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my third annual report of the Crow Boarding School, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The school is located at the Crow Agency, about 50 miles south of Custer Station, Union Pacific Railroad.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 93, 48 boys and 45 girls. The largest number of pupils in school at any one time was 86, 45 boys and 41 girls. The average attendance by quarters for the year 1892 was:

	Boys.	Girls.
First quarter	33	29
Second quarter	33	32
Third quarter	47	38
Fourth quarter	43	38

During vacation, July and August, the children are kept at the school, which is a great advantage over letting them return to their homes, as two months running wild would about undo the work of the preceding ten. However we took the entire school a distance of about 50 miles up near the mountains and stayed five days, camping out. We gathered about 25 bushels of plums, which, on our return, were made up into preserves and jelly; the fruit was very acceptable to the children, as our dried-fruit ration did not arrive until February or March.

School work.—The class or literary department has continued the entire ten months without interruption or hindrance of any kind except a vacation of one week during the holidays. The work has been prosecuted with zeal and fidelity by the two lady teachers in charge, and more progress has been made by pupils and the school as a whole than in any previous year. The course of study has been followed as nearly as was practicable, and the children are, with few exceptions, fully up with the course of study. Our examinations for advancement will take place the last of September. We have no pupils in the advanced grade, as will be seen by the the following copy of statement of classification of pupils, June 30, 1892.

	Male.	Female.
Primary grade:		
Number of pupils, first year	22	19
Number of pupils, second year	19	15
Number of pupils, third year	2	1
Number of pupils, fourth year	2	3
Total	43	38

Buildings.—On January 2, 1892, the new brick building for dormitory purposes was completed and turned over to the agent. After thoroughly drying the walls by keeping continuous fires for three weeks, we moved in on January 25, 1892. The building is a two-story brick 40 by 70 feet with L, it has dormitory capacity for 50, and dining and kitchen room sufficient to properly handle 100 children; we moved the girls into the new dormitories, the boys remaining in the old building, coming to the new dining room for meals; we hope to have a new building for boys' dormitory and assembly room. If the present building is duplicated, we will have, when properly equipped, accommodations for 120 pupils.

Health.—The health of pupils has been all that could be desired; two cases of chronic scrofulous sore necks and one of lung fever, not fatal, are all that need be recorded. We feel a certain pride in this showing, for I think these excellent results are due largely to watchfulness on the part of school employés and great care in the kitchen. The cook deserves special commendation for the painstaking way in which she prepares the food, using only the smallest possible amount of grease and being scrupulously neat and clean at all times and under all conditions.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the school is confined to the ordinary work of the school, cultivating the school garden, cutting wood, and caring for and milking the cows. Last season an immense crop of vegetables was raised, sufficient to provide abundantly for the wants of the school. The outlook is equally promising for a good yield this season; we planted 28 acres the last of May, divided as follows: Wheat, 3 acres; oats, 6 acres; potatoes, 4 acres; sweet corn, 3 acres; pop corn, 3 acres; the balance is into the usual garden vegetables, such as cabbage, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots, etc.

Upon recommendation of Inspector H. H. Miller, who visited us last November, we estimated for and received additional shade trees, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes. They were set out in April and all save the black raspberry bushes are doing very well. From a few strawberry plants set out one year ago we have just gathered 50 quarts of nice strawberries, the first fruit of any kind ever grown at this school. It is our purpose to set out several thousand plants this season, that the school hereafter may have an abundance of that delicious fruit.

In all the domestic departments the children have received patient and careful instruction from the employés in charge. Details of boys assist in kitchen and laundry, one boy in kitchen and two in laundry, to carry off water and operate washing machines. On April 1 the matron prepared a continuous rotating detail for all the large girls in the several departments, a detail of girls working one-half day in kitchen, then in laundry, then in sewing room, and so on around to kitchen again. The plan was suggested by Mrs. Dorchester, and we find it gives great satisfaction, the changing of work each day being very agreeable to the girls. They all have an equal share of the light work as well as the heavy, which can hardly be done so satisfactorily under a weekly or monthly detail.

General.—Dr. Yolton, the agency physician, has given the children weekly talks on hygiene and laws of health. The children were really interested, and they can not help but prove beneficial.

Concerning employés, I desire to say that entire good will and unity of purpose obtains among the school employés. Fortunately but few changes have been made; in fact, only two during the year. The fact that the employés live as a large, well-regulated family has a very wholesome influence over the pupils. In March we were allowed additional employés, as follows: 1 teacher, 1 baker, 1 assistant seamstress, 1 assistant matron. All but the teacher have been appointed, and are now discharging their several duties. The increase in the number of employés was considered absolutely necessary, as our school was increased from 60 to 90, nearly all of the minimum school age.

We acknowledge receipt of various periodicals and papers from the Woman's National Indian Association. The children seem to appreciate them, and they will no doubt be greatly benefited by the privilege of good reading thus kindly made possible.

Ten head of milch cows and thirty-five head of young cattle comprise the school stock.

In writing this report no attempt is made to theorize or moralize, but have given the plain facts without embellishment. My opinions are not given, as they are not called for in a report; but we think the school is in better condition and doing better work than ever before. We have one-half more pupils in actual attendance than were ever enrolled at any one time before. Our aim and purpose for the future will be to advance, striving to raise higher the standard of excellence. With earnest hopes for the continued success of Indian education,

I am sir, your obedient servant,

H. D. ARKWRIGHT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

BLAKELEY, MONT., *July 15, 1892.*

SIR: I hand you herewith statistical report of school for year ending June 30, 1892.

Crops.—This report shows a marked increase in the amount of field crops and garden vegetables raised at Ramona Ranch during the past year. But there is a much larger area under cultivation this year than last, and the timely and copious rains of the present season have kept the crops in a thriving condition, and at present there is a fine prospect of an abundant yield of oats, alfalfa, corn, potatoes, melons, beans, peas, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, tomatoes, pieplant, gooseberries, etc.

Repairs.—Careful attention has been given throughout the year to necessary repairs of the building. A new refrigerator, a much needed convenience, has been built—a structure 6 by 13 feet, 8 feet high, double walled and divided into two compartments, one for meat, the other for milk, butter, etc. A wagon and tool shed has also been erected, 14 by 21 feet, 8 feet high. It is made of hewn cottonwood logs, and will be inclosed with a well-shingled gable roof. As an almost absolute necessity a small addition will be made to dining room and girls' dormitory. A hard-wood floor will be laid in boys' playroom. A few changes are to be made in large boys' dormitory, to afford better and safer accommodations for both pupils and employés. Several of the chimneys have become somewhat unsafe, and permission will be sought to repair them and also to build one or two new ones, which are greatly needed, before cold weather again sets in.

Industrial work.—The fact that this is an industrial school has not been lost sight of, and no opportunity has been neglected to teach these Crow Indian boys and girls that work is honorable. To every pupil, some task, adapted to age and strength, has been assigned daily, in order that industrious habits may become established as a desirable and necessary thing in the life of each. The ever changing condition in the lives and prospects of the older Indians on this reservation has furnished a helpful example in teaching these children that work is beneficial.

Education.—Yet, while the industrial feature of the school should be constantly emphasized, it would seem there is no need of tolerating any neglect or inferiority in the intellectual training which it affords. It needs strong, well-disciplined minds to appreciate the importance of manual labor and to do it cheerfully and well. From the first it has seemed to me a matter of absolute justice to the children placed in this school to give them all the knowledge they are capable of receiving, and to furnish them the best teachers that can be procured under the circumstances. The aim is to make the school successful educationally, in order that it may be so in a high degree industrially. By resignation and new appointments, entire change has been made in the teaching force of the school during the year. As newly organized, the school work is thoroughly systematized; kindergarten, primary, and advanced grades are carefully provided for and placed in the hands of experienced and competent teachers. All elementary branches are taught, but particular stress is laid on reading, writing, and the use of the English language.

Religion.—This contract boarding school is under the management of The American Unitarian Association; yet, in no derogatory sense can it be regarded as a sectarian institution. Morality of the strictest New Testament type—that of the Golden Rule, is constantly insisted on, utterly doing away with the barbarism of corporal punishment; but no sectarian dogmas are inculcated. Jesus is pictured to the minds and hearts of these Indian children, as the one holy man whose example and teachings it is always safe to love and follow. They have been taught to repeat with marked precision and earnestness, the Lord's Prayer, the parable of the sower and its explanation, the parable of the Good Samaritan, the Beatitudes, and the Golden Rule. Reverence is a lovely trait easily engrafted into the minds and hearts of Indian children, and ours have learned to recite in concert with great enthusiasm the Psalms beginning: "The Lord is my Shepherd," and "The heavens declare the glory of God." They have been taught unsectarian hymns, masterpieces of reverence, devotion, and purity, favorites, I would fain believe in all denominations and churches. They delight especially in singing patriotic songs, such as "America" "The Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia the Land of the Brave," "Independence Day," "Speed our Republic, O Father on High." The school is furnished with a national flag and the children are learning to love it with earnest devotion.

In regard to sectarianism, it is my desire to make this school as free from it as any Government or public school in the land. And I do not forget for a single instant, that the prime purpose in the education of these Indian children is to make them self-respecting, self-supporting, loyal citizens of the United States—a help and not a hindrance in the progress of civilization, and the evolution of their race in the arts of peace and the virtues of humanity.

The school has been officially and helpfully visited during the year by Agent M. P. Wyman, Inspector B. H. Miller, and Supervisor O. H. Parker.

A. A. SPENCER, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. XAVIER'S, SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER'S MISSION, MONT., *August 27, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with general instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of St. Xavier's Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1892:

Education.—The work of the past year in this school for the advancement of the Indian was, I am pleased to say, faithfully done by those intrusted with it, and as faithfully answered by the pupils. The different branches of elementary knowledge, as specified in the rules for Indian schools, were taught with unwearied assiduity. A test of the progress made in the schoolroom was exacted publicly every fortnight in the exhibition hall. The exercises consisted in spelling, reading, declamation, geography, calisthenics, intermixed with vocal and instrumental music, and the children discharged themselves *at* these to the great satisfaction of all present. Industry like this, besides other advantages it had, served much to improve the fluency and correctness in speaking, and to do away with that bashfulness and reserve of the Indian child to exhibit before its parents the manners of the white man.

Industrial work.—The manual work kept even pace with the work of the class room. The boys were employed half the daytime on the farm or in the garden in plowing, reaping, herding, etc., whilst the girls found sufficient and appropriate work in cooking, washing, mending clothes, knitting, etc.

The pupils have readily and perseveringly applied themselves to their mental or manual work, and have in both attained a proficiency which is commended by every class of visitors comfort to this place. I take pleasure in attributing these happy results to the teachers and employés who, by their unflinching self-sacrifice and kind management, have been to their pupils a constant stimulus to action and an efficient cure to the malignant moral disease of the Indian, laziness.

The new schoolhouse, of which mention has already been made in the last annual report, was occupied this year. It is a stately brick building three stories high, furnishing ample room for 150 pupils. It was built at a cost of $25,000. Besides this, many minor improvements were made, such as the building of a baking-oven, the planting of trees, fencing, etc.

I am, sir, respectfully,

R. J. CRIMONT,
Per P. P. PRANDO.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, *August 26, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with instruction I herewith submit my sixteenth annual report, with census and accompanying statistics:

Census.—The confederated tribes of this reservation consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads and Kootenais, Charlot's band of Bitter Root Valley Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels.

Charlot's band:	
Total number	174
Males above 18	51
School children between 6 and 16	48
Females above 14	56
Confederated tribes:	
Total number	1,569
Males above 18	469
Females above 14	550
School children between 6 and 16	319
Kalispel:	
Total number	58
Males above 18	24
Females above 14	25
School children between 6 and 16	8

Making a full total of 1,801 Indians.

Advancement.—During the years that have marked my service among the confederated tribes of this reservation many great changes must naturally have taken place that belong to Indian history more than to a synopsis of affairs for the past years. In the first years of my administration little attention was given by the Indians to agricultural or civilizing pursuits. As the buffalo and other large game were plentiful, the Indians resorted to the chase on their ancient hunting grounds for sustenance rather than to the toil of a settled life. The dwelling house and barn now take the place of the lodge, and well-fenced fields of meadow, grain, and garden dot the valleys; but this is rather an enforced condition among many of them, caused by the disappearance of game and the necessity of gaining a living by the cultivation of the soil and the adoption of the pursuits of advancing civilization that now surround them.

Among older Indians of the tribes are still found that type described by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his speech at Woodstock on the 4th of July, 1892, where he pictured some of the Indians of to-day as being as distinct in their life, their manners, customs, traditions, hopes, and aspirations as they were when the white man first set foot on American soil—standing aloof and cherishing toward us bitter hostility. The rising generation educated at this reservation school show a different disposition, especially where the intermarriage of the boys and girls that have been educated occurs at the time of graduation, just as they leave school. The experience of teachers attests that this works admirably. There is no transition from the school to their wild homes, but from school they start to keep house for themselves on the plan they have been taught, as attested by teachers and observers. They thus at once continue the routine of work they have been accustomed to, and the balance of their

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tribe, with whom they now come in more frequent contact, are improved by their industrious example and general good behavior. The now educated couples give certain tone to their nation, and the effect is beneficial and elevating.

Crops.—Last year the crops were excellent and produced an unusually large yield of wheat and oats that commanded good prices. This encouraged the Indians to make greater efforts to produce crops; therefore the acreage put under cultivation this year was nearly doubled. A cold season followed the planting, and when warm weather came it was intensely hot, with drying winds that stunted the growth, and will probably cause limited crops this year. However, where irrigation was obtainable drought and hot, drying winds had but little effect, and in such districts full crops will be harvested, thus carrying out views before expressed that irrigation is absolutely necessary for an abundant field at harvest time. Different conditions prevail upon different Indian reservations.

Factions.—The inhabitants of this reserve are of such mixed character that it is one of the most trying and difficult tasks to keep them in order and to overcome their jealousies and prejudices against each other. Here we have the original confederated bands of Pend d'Oreilles, Flatheads, and Kootenais, that signed the Stevens treaty of 1855. To those are added Lower Kalispels of the Columbia River, the Kootenais of northern Idaho, the half-breeds of Canadian and Scotch extraction from nearly all other Indian reservations, and Chief Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads. The latter are the most incorrigible of all the bands and factions on this reserve, owing mostly to the fact that the young Indians were raised without the restraint of reservation rules in the Bitter Root Valley, where the saloons and gambling houses were open to them when they had money to spend.

Chief Charlot's Band.—Chief Charlot is an Indian with a grievance, who is always complaining of broken promises from the Government. On his visit to Washington in 1884 he refused to remove with his people from the Bitter Root Valley to this reservation or to accept any proposition made to him by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. All unfulfilled promises that he now complains of, he states, were made to him in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, by an accredited official of the Indian Department. In connection I respectfully refer to Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70, Fifty-first Congress, first session, with which was transmitted the report of Gen. Henry B. Carrington upon the matter of the surrender and appraisment of lands (and improvements thereon) in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, which are covered by patents issued to certain Flathead Indians under the act of Congress approved June 5, 1872 (17 Stats., 226). Gen. Carrington was successful in removing Chief Charlot and his band to this reservation. That chief is a nonprogressive Indian: opposed to education and advancement; opposed to the Indian court of offenses and Indian police paid by the Government; opposed to civilized dress, and threatened to take the Indian children of his band from school if their hair was cut. I believe his influence can not hold long in the light of education and civilization in his new surroundings upon this reservation. Up to the present date the register of receipts issued by the receivers of public money at Missoula, Mont., for lands sold from October 6, 1891, belonging to the Bitter Root Indians under act of March 2, 1889, foots up $14,674.53 from sale of seventeen pieces of land. Among other things, the chief claims that money from the sale of each piece of land was promised to be sent at once for distribution to the owners or heirs of the same.

Chief Eneas' Band of Kootenai Indians.—In my last annual report I gave an outline of the trouble caused by the survey of that portion of the boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation lying west of Flathead Lake and north of Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River. I recommended in special report that the Kootenai Indians at Dayton Creek should get title to the land they always considered belonging to them under the terms of the Stevens treaty of 1855, which was cut off from the reservation by the Harrison survey, under contract dated April 18, 1887. I received instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to forward a description of the land claimed by the Indians to the local land office of the district in which the lands are situated; also to call the attention of the local land officers to the General Land Office circular relative to the lands in possession of Indian occupants, issued October 27, 1887, whereby registers and receivers are everywhere instructed to peremptorily refuse all entries and filings attempted by others than Indian occupants upon lands in possession of Indians who have made improvements of any value whatever thereon.

On the 23d of September, 1891, I commenced making the allotments as designated by the Indians to nineteen claimants, all being over 21 years of age and each the head of a family, this number of allotments being all the lands

that the Kootenai Indians claimed or asked for outside of the point half-way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake as established by Deputy United States Surveyor Harrison, who ran the line due west therefrom. As the land in question was unsurveyed at the time I made the allotments, I believe that no prior valid adverse claim to the land applied for can be sustained. This allotment will have the effect of satisfying the Indians that no attempt has been made by the Government, in making the survey, to take from them any land that they have heretofore claimed or occupied in the honest belief that such land was inside of the boundary of the reservation. In September, 1891, I inclosed to your office receipt from the register and receiver of local land office for said applications, numbered from 1 to 19. In special report to the Indian Office it has been fully set forth that white men came upon several of the allotments made to the Kootenai Indians, and that Chief Eneas made bitter complaint of such encroachments. As instructed from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date July 2, 1892, I informed Chief Eneas of the following clause in that letter:

As soon as the Indian allotment applications belonging to members of his band shall have been transmitted to the Indian Office by the General Land Office for consideration and action, and the lands covered thereby shall have been allotted to the respective Indian applicants upon satisfactory proof of their being entitled thereto under existing laws, steps will be taken through the proper authorities to place each allottee in possession of his lands in order that he may enjoy the full, free, peaceable, and uninterrupted use and occupancy thereof.

The jumping of land by white men discouraged the Dayton Creek Indians from making much effort to cultivate the soil this year, and consequently very little will be raised by the Indians at that place.

The nonreservation Indians of Northern Idaho.—Under date of October 21, 1891, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote:

Referring to your letter of July 14, 1891, reporting that the nonreservation Kootenai Indians of Northern Idaho requested permission to be allowed to remove to and settle upon the Flathead Reservation, seeing that it was, as they said, hopeless for them to retain the lands where they now reside, and reporting also that the Indians of the Flathead Reservation had given them a cordial invitation to share their reservation with them, I have to advise you that the whole matter was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration on the 27th of August last, and, as indicated in my telegram to you of this date, the Secretary authorized me to instruct you to use every proper means to induce the said nonreservation Kootenais to remove to and settle on the Flathead Reservation. We also authorize the use of $5,000 of the funds for the relief of destitute Indians for the purpose of supplying the nonreservation Kootenais with food and other necessaries of life, providing they shall remove and settle upon the Jocko or Flathead Reservation.

Upon my first visit to the Kootenais in northern Idaho a delegation of five of their headmen was sent to the Flathead Reservation to look at the country, consult with the tribes, and report back whether it would be advisable to remove. After remaining some time on the reserve they returned to Idaho and advised the removal of the tribe to settle among the reservation Kootenais at Dayton Creek. Isaac, the head chief, fully indorsed the removal, but Moise, the second chief, objected, stating that he preferred to live with the British Kootenais, and if pressed to remove would go with his followers across the British line to reside among their relatives. It was found that there were three factions. One party would go to this reservation, some families take allotments in Idaho, while Moise and his followers would cross the boundary into British possessions. The close of this year will find this matter disposed of, as I have been authorized by the Indian Commissioner to make allotments to the families who desired to remain, while some families have already arrived on the reserve and others are following.

Chief Michel's band of Lower Kalispels.—Under an agreement made with the Northwest Indian commission, in 1887 this band of Indians removed to this reservation. As reported last year, the terms of the agreement have not yet been ratified by Congress, and, as usual in such cases, the agent is held responsible by the Indians for inducing them to leave their homes in the Kalispel country, in Idaho, under promises which are not yet fulfilled. They have built log cabins, fenced in fields, and with the aid of a small amount of supplies issued them at the agency they make out to live.

Police and court of Indian offences.—This branch of the service continues to be a source of annoyance, mainly on account of the opposition of Chief Charlot and his band of recent removals to this reserve. That chief is disposed to be jealous of the judges, and professes to believe that their appointment is an innovation upon the power and influence of the chief, and advocates a volunteer force of police, named by himself and to act under his control. Learning that some of

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the police and judges were inclined to cater to his views, at the close of the fiscal year I reorganized the force and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a new list for confirmation. The gradual breaking up of tribal relations and consequent waning power of the chiefs is the cause of the opposition to the court of Indian offenses and to the police. The sooner tribal relations are broken the better for all classes of Indians, particularly for the rising generation of educated youth.

Crime.—Outside of gambling and drinking, occasional horse-stealing, and elopements, no serious crime in the way of murder or outlawry has come under my notice during the year.

Sanitary.—Sickness prevailed during cold and damp weather of spring, and a great many deaths occurred, principally among the children in Indian homes. At school the health of the children was exceedingly good.

The industries pursued at this reservation consist of stock-raising, tilling the soil, and raising crops of various kinds.

A few of the young Indians have acquired a knowledge of blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, painting, and saddle and harness making, and work at the trades wherever employment can be secured. A herd of buffalo, consisting of about seventy head, has been raised on the reservation by men of Indian blood. Negotiations are being carried on to have them exhibited at the Columbian Exposition.

Allotments in severalty.—The chiefs bitterly opposed the allotments of land in severalty, and are upheld in their prejudices by most of the full-blooded Indians of the reservation. No allotment has yet been made to any Indian within boundary. Great prejudice prevails against a survey of any kind, and the chiefs and Indians constantly state that a "measurement" of land means a robbery of the Indians. There are some of the young and more enlightened Indians who desire allotments and titles to their lands, but it is unpopular to discuss it, and they are silent on the subject. Nearly every head of a family on this reservation occupies definite, separate, though unallotted tracts, and their fences or boundary marks are generally respected. They also live in houses, and a majority of their homes present a thrifty, farm-like appearance.

Education.—It is hardly necessary to state that the Industrial school at St. Ignatius Mission, on this reservation, is classed by officials of the Indian Department, as well as those who are interested in the education of Indian youths, as one of the most perfect institutions of its kind on any Indian reservation in the United States. The total number of pupils enrolled during the fiscal year 1891–'92 amounts to 423; 75 of this number are cared for by the Ursuline nuns in the kindergarten, an institution which, though in operation but two years, proves to be the most beneficial one both for the moral and physical training of the little ones. The Indian mothers and fathers already appreciate this fact and willingly give their little ones to the care of the nuns.

All the buildings for boys, girls, and babies are kept in excellent condition. They are well-finished frame buildings, furnished with all modern improvements. Three of the boys of the school were married to school girls in the course of the year. The missionaries built dwelling houses for these couples, the sisters fitted them out with furniture, cooking utensils, etc., and they were provided with agricultural implements from the agency. The children who remained at the school during vacation, about 200 in number, lived during a month under large tents, pitched on the loveliest and healthiest spots of the reservation, near mountain lakes and streams where there is plenty of fishing, gunning, boat-riding, bathing, and athletic sports of all kinds. As to trades, produce, and expenses, information is carefully given in the school statistics.

St. Ignatius Mission school erected near the agency during this fiscal year a commodious school building for the children of Charlot's band, lately removed to this reservation from the Bitter Root Valley. The fathers have already spent over $4,000 on this school. It is managed and maintained on the same solid principles of the main school, of which it is a branch and preparatory department. All of the Indian-school buildings on this reservation erected under the auspices of the missionaries of St. Ignatius Mission, both for boys and girls, are not surpassed in the State of Montana for beauty of architecture, ventilation, modern improvements, accommodation of pupils, healthful surroundings, and attractiveness. In my report for 1890 I stated that a kindergarten was added to the school by the faculty. The result has been most satisfactory.

Missionary work.—The missionary labors are in the hands of the Jesuit fathers, who, as yearly reported, devote their lives to the work of Christianizing, civilizing, and educating the Indians. Owing to their devoted work the Indian inhabitants of this reservation are steadily gaining an advance over all other tribes in Montana in religion, civilization, farming, and other pursuits. The sanctity of marriage is generally respected, and unlawful cohabitation is punished by the tribal laws.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, *August 18, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions, dated June 23 last I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The reservation.—This reservation is known as the Fort Belknap Diminished Reservation, and is occupied by Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Indians. Its limits were fixed under an agreement made January 1, 1887, and approved May 1, 1888, and it contains 840 square miles, or 537,600 acres. Of this amount only about 45,000 acres are fit for farming purposes, the remainder forming an excellent stock range—as good as any in this country. The bottom land along the Milk River is composed of a sandy loam of great depth and unexcelled fertility, and the narrow valley of Peoples Creek is of the same character. Very large crops of grain and vegetables are raised where water can be had for irrigation or where the rainfall is sufficient. The general character of the country is what is termed rolling prairie, with narrow valleys of great fertility, everywhere covered with the most nutritious grass, upon which stock of all kinds thrive throughout the year.

The census, taken a few days ago, shows a decrease of 150 in the number of these Indians during the past year. The following is a summary of the census:

Males above 18 years of age	391
Females above 14 years of age	507
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years	384
Children under 6 years of age	295
Total	1,577

This large decrease is owing to a number of Indians who have gone north and who could not be found on taking the census.

Agriculture.—The past year has been a most satisfactory one for agricultural results. The crops of grain and vegetables were very large and of excellent quality. The farmers realized handsome returns from their year's work and were highly pleased with the result.

Stock-raising.—This branch of agricultural life is the one for which the Indian is best fitted. He has a special aptitude for a herdsman's vocation. A good horseman, he takes a great pleasure in riding around looking after his stock. He also understands the care of animals and feels an interest in the business. Farming entails hard work and calls for the exercise of an intelligence which he does not possess and is unwilling to acquire. The country, too, is far better adapted for stock-raising than farming, on account of its aridity. Hence my impression that the future independence of the Indian rests mainly on the hope of his becoming a successful herdsman.

The Indian police.—The policemen have been very attentive to their duties during the year. Only a few cases of disorderly conduct occurred of a trifling character, which speaks well for the general behavior of the Indians. Drunkenness, too, has become a very rare occurrence, and forms a strong contrast to the course of these people a few years ago. This is a vast gain, for a drunken Indian is an indescribable evil. The brutal instinct, inflamed by the compound known as Indian whisky, is something beyond the power of most pens to portray. The decrease of drunkenness has led to an increase of morals, for the main disposing cause of the degradation of the women, was to procure means to indulge the passion for liquor. I am very much pleased to be able to announce the decrease of immorality and drunkenness.

Houses.—The homes of many of the farmers have been much improved by the

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lumber furnished them by the sawmill. Many comfortable additions have been made and floors put in their houses. The Indians furnished the logs at the mill and also assisted at the sawing. In the course of a couple of years the character of their homes will undergo a marked change for the better, both in appearance and comfort.

Stock.—The eight hundred head of cows and calves furnished last September was greatly appreciated by these people, and forms an important addition to the stock already in their possession. The great benefit to be derived from this stock will very materially assist them on the road to independence; for, as previously noted, I regard stock as the main factor in lifting these Indians from dependence upon the Government. The Indians have taken good care of the stock, and the losses so far have been trifling. There is also a very marked improvement in the character of the colts bred from the stallions purchased a couple of years ago. Quite a number of fine young half-breed animals are noticeable, which will make good serviceable work stock.

Education.—The school at St. Paul's Mission has been well attended during the year and good progress has been made. Great care has been taken in the educational and moral training of the children, with successful results.

The boarding school at this agency was opened on the 1st of last September with an enrollment of 50 pupils, which number was increased to 80 in a short time, the accommodations being limited to this number. However, some changes are being made by which the attendance can be increased to 100 during the coming year. The school has made excellent progress during the time it has been in session, and the superintendent, teachers, and employés have performed their duties in a capable and satisfactory manner. The health of the pupils continued pretty good throughout the year until the measles attacked nearly all the children about the time of closing, June 30 last. No deaths resulted and all are now recovered. Dr. Carroll gave strict professional attention to the cases, which no doubt led to the successful recovery of the children. The bad alkaline water which is so serious a menace to the health of the pupils will, I trust, be soon removed by getting the water from Snake Butte.

Roads.—The character of the country renders the repair of roads an easy matter, as the material to be found almost everywhere for the purpose is fine gravel, which forms a splendid roadbed. The repairs made during the year have added to the ease of animals hauling loads, as well as smoothness of travel. It is important that the Indians should be taught to realize the benefits accruing from this work, systematically carried on.

Allotments—No allotments of land have yet been made, but the Indians are favorable to taking their land in severalty if the proper surveys were made. Many of them are, however, located on places that they intend holding when the time comes for taking up their land in severalty, and have made substantial improvements with this view.

Health.—The sanitary condition of these people has been very good, but few deaths occurring, except from old age. Nearly all the sick visit here or are visited by the agency physician, and but a very few of the old and superstitious resort to the tomfoolery of the "medicine man." The people generally have been attentive to their work and performed their duties in a peaceful, orderly manner.

The annual statistics are herewith, together with the report of superintendent of school.

Thanking the Department for the prompt attention and courtesy extended to me during the past year,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. SIMONS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP, MONT., *August 16, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with the rules for Indian schools I have the honor to submit the following, the first annual report of this school:

Attendance.—I arrived here on the 18th of July last, and the school was formally opened September 7 with an attendance of 50 pupils, a number which increased to 91 before the close of the year. The average attendance during the year was 71½; highest attendance at one time, 88; average age of pupils, 9½ years; 65 per cent of pupils being boys.

A large majority of the pupils were taken directly from the camps, never having received any instruction in English, thus making the suppression of Indian speaking very difficult—in fact, impossible—during the early part of the year. I am glad to note a great improvement in this direction during the last term of school. Indian speaking is strictly prohibited and the use of English persistently encouraged.

Industrial work.—The industrial work among the boys has consisted of cutting wood, digging coal, keeping on hand a supply of water, caring for school stock, keeping grounds and buildings in good condition, repairing, painting, etc. In addition to this, the boys have assisted very much in the kitchen and laundry and other domestic departments of the school, the small size of the girls making such help necessary.

The girls have been regularly detailed for work in the kitchen, dining room, laundry, and sewing room, also for the care of their own building. The work in the sewing room has consisted of making clothing for the girls and mending for both boys and girls. The material and clothing furnished is not durable, making the work very difficult.

Education.—The schoolroom work was outlined in my report for the first quarter. The school is now graded as closely as possible, and with the additional help which has been authorized for the coming year we hope to do good work in this department. In this connection I would state that very few schoolroom supplies were asked for or furnished during the year, and we depended to a great extent upon books, etc., remaining from the agency day school formerly conducted here. These supplies are now running low, and I would respectfully recommend that the "Annual Estimate" for 1892–93 be acted upon and the books, stationery, etc., asked for thereon be sent us at the earliest possible date. The early arrival of these goods will materially assist us in the schoolroom work.

Additions.—A warehouse and a carpenter shop have been added to the school plant during the year. All the frame buildings and roofs have been painted. Cattle yards, pig pens, etc., have been built, and considerable indoor carpenter work has been done. Still more of the latter work would add to the convenience and comfort of the school. I would also recommend the building of additional board walks and fencing.

An estimate of brass instruments for the equipment of a small band in connection with the school was furnished your office, but was not considered, owing to lack of funds. I would again respectfully recommend the purchase of these instruments.

Health.—The health of the pupils, with one exception, has been excellent, the greatest credit for which is due to the excellent agency physician, Dr. J. V. Carrol. The exception noted was an epidemic of measles, which occurred during the last term of school. Over 48 cases were treated, and all of them successfully.

It is with the deepest sorrow that I record one death at the school during the year. The victim was my only child, a little boy, who was born at Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr., and died here of pneumonia, on the 11th of March last, aged 9 months.

In this connection I desire to acknowledge the uniform kindness and cheerful assistance of Agent A. O. Simons, both in my personal trouble and in matters more intimately connected with the conduct of the school.

The school enters upon its second year of existence with bright prospects for a successful session. With a good plant in a healthful location, with an abundant supply of fuel, with the promise of an early and satisfactory solution of the question of water supply, with increased facilities and conveniences in other directions, and with the past year's experience of employés and pupils, we feel justified in anticipating improvement and still greater success. One of our aims here has been to secure the confidence of the Indians, and in this we appear to have succeeded. Runaways have been infrequent occurences, and very little coercion has been necessary to secure attendance.

I transmit this report through the office of agent, as per regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON DIEFFENBACH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK, MONT., *August 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

The reservation.—The reservation lies between the one hundred and fourth and the one hundred and seventh meridians and the forty-eighth and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude. It is 100 miles long and 40 miles wide, and contains, therefore, about 4,000 square miles. Poplar Creek runs in a diagonal course from the northwest to the southeast corner of the reservation. It is also watered by the Muddy, Wolf Creek, the Porcupine, Milk River and their branches. The Missouri River forms the entire southern boundary of the reservation. There are large bodies of cottonwood timber along the Missouri River, but none elsewhere. The land, without irrigation, is unfit for anything except grazing purposes.

The agency.—The agency is located one-quarter of a mile from Poplar station, on the Great Northern Railway, about 65 miles west of the boundary line between Montana and North Dakota. It consists of a full complement of agency buildings with the exception of police quarters and blacksmith and carpenter shops. These buildings are old log structures and should be replaced with frame buildings. With the above exceptions, all buildings are in good repair and well adapted to the requirements of the agency.

The subagency.—The subagency is located at Wolf Point, on the line of the Great Northern Railway, 23 miles west of the agency. It has good substantial build-

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ings, all of which are in good repair. All log buildings have been torn down and rebuilt within the last two years. The employés there are farmer in charge, blacksmith and wheelwright, assistant farmer, interpreter, and six Indian police. The Assiniboine Sioux all live there and all business transacted with them is accomplished at that point.

Indian population.—The Indian population consists of Santee, Uncapapa, Yanktonais, and Assiniboine Sioux, with perhaps an addition of half a dozen of other northern tribes. Of these the Assiniboine Sioux are the most tractable and easy to manage, being also the most thrifty and industrious; they are hardly equal to the remainder in natural ability and capacity. The Santee Sioux are the most disagreeable and difficult to handle, although they are superior to the others in natural and acquired ability.

The census.—

Yanktonais, Santees, etc	1,234
Assiniboines	701
Total Indian population	1,935
Males	960
Females	975
Males above 18 years old	739
Females above 14 years old	697
Children of school age:	
Males	230
Females	205
Total	435

Occupation.—The Indians all live in log houses, constructed by themselves, and as a rule, a little distance apart. Each family has a small patch of ground, broken and fenced in with a strong and substantial wire fence. This ground is plowed every year and planted in "squaw corn," potatoes, and garden stuff. They take excellent care of these gardens, but usually raise nothing. But two decent crops have been raised by these Indians in the last ten years.

Considerable attention has been devoted to the raising of horses. Eight excellent stallions have been purchased, two of them being full-blooded Clydesdale. A large number of valuable mares have been issued, the increase of which and the improvement in the increase of the native stock will, in time, be a source of considerable revenue to them. Not much attention has been paid to the raising of cattle, but, in my judgment, some should be issued to them.

Educational.—The agency boarding school is the only school on the reservation. On the 23d of November there was an enrollment of 189. With this enrollment and the number attending other schools, every child belonging to this reservation of school age and sound health was attending some school.

On November 23 the two large school buildings were consumed by fire, a full report of which will be found in the report of the superintendent herewith inclosed. The only school building left was the old log building built about ten years ago. This building had not been used for the last two years and was very much out of repair. It was put in as good repair as possible and other vacant buildings contiguous to the school were fitted up, and in about two weeks the school started again with an enrollment of about eighty. In spite of the many disadvantages under which we were laboring the best and most successful work has been accomplished of any period during the history of the school.

On the 28th of June bids were opened for the erection of four large brick buildings for school purposes, but as the price for their construction was considered too high they were rejected by the Department. The outlook for the school for the coming year is anything but brilliant and inviting. There are about 200 children on the reservation who, willingly or unwillingly, would attend school if accommodations were furnished them. We have nothing but the old log building * which, after expensive repairs are made on the same, will accommodate about 50. The sanitary conditions of the building are very poor. The building is one story and a half high. The dormitories being on the second floor are, of course, mere attics. While ample school facilities are provided for these children off the reservation, I doubt very much whether we will be able to induce any great number to attend them of their own free will and accord, although every possible effort will be made in that line. During the past two years about 75 pupils

* Since this report was written this old log building has also burned.

have been transferred to Carlisle and other schools, all of whom went with the consent of themselves and their parents. This is about all that could be reasonably expected to transfer unless the Department makes it a matter of compulsion and force. The full report of Superintendent Baker, herewith inclosed, renders further comment by me unnecessary.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian church has mission property at the agency, subagency, and other parts of the reservation. The mission work is under the charge of Rev. E. J. Lindsay and a corps of native helpers. Various religious services are being constantly held at different points on the reservation, and the Indians are manifesting considerable interest in them. Quite a number have joined the church. There has been a marked increase in the number of marriages legally consummated.

Crime.—No serious crime has been committed on the reservation. In April, James Gardner was shot and killed by his son, a half-breed boy belonging to this reservation. As the act occurred off the reservation, the civil authorities were notified, but after investigation, declined to do anything in the matter. The case was then taken up with the Department, and the boy was ordered sent to the Minnesota State Reform School, at Red Wing, Minn. In May I caused the arrest of a white man, living just across the reservation line, for selling liquor to Indians. After an examination before the United States commissioner he was bound over to await the action of the United States grand jury.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court was erected one year ago. All trivial matters of dispute among the Indians and all petty crimes have been referred to it for adjudication. Their decisions, in the main, have been just and fair. A new departure was taken this year in the mode of selecting them. The reservation was divided into three districts and a regular election held in each. This election was by ballot and at it electioneering, log-rolling, wire-pulling, and all the et-cetera of an election in civilized life were to be seen. I consider the court an institution well worthy of maintenance by the Department.

Indian police.—Better and more efficient work has been done by the police than heretofore. Greater care has been exercised in the selection of the members composing it. All orders have been promptly and cheerfully carried out. The police perform a service for the agent that could be obtained in no other way, and I can hardly see how an agency could be successfully managed without the aid of this valuable adjunct.

The military.—Two companies of the Twentieth Infantry are located at Camp Poplar River, one-half mile from the agency. One company is composed of Indians, recruited almost entirely from the agency. Through the indefatigable efforts of the officers of said company they have been brought to a high state of efficiency in the discharge of their duties as soldiers.

Road work.—In accordance with orders from the Commissioner, a set of rules and regulations for road work were formulated and sent to him for approval. They were approved and have been carried out to the letter. Four bridges have been built. One of them across the Big Muddy contains over 11,000 feet of sawed lumber. I estimate the actual value of this bridge at about $1,500. The roads have also been extensively repaired and this work will be pushed on the coming year.

The Great Northern Railway.—The dispute between the Indians and the Great Northern Railway relative to the former taking gravel from the reservation for the purpose of ballasting their track has been satisfactorily adjusted by the company paying a satisfactory price and the Indians giving in return a ten-year lease for the land desired. A satisfactory arrangement has also been made for the payment of all stock heretofore killed and for the adjudication of such claims as may arise in the future.

Land.—There has been no land on the reservation allotted in severalty, and the Indians appear to manifest no interest whatever in this matter.

Indian traders.—There are two trading stores on this reservation. Both carry good stocks of goods.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians has been generally good. No epidemic of any character has prevailed. The Indians are calling more and more on the agency physician for his services, and appear to be losing confidence in their "native medicine men."

Irrigation.—Some years ago an irrigating ditch about 7 miles long was taken out of Poplar Creek, but has been of no value whatever, for the reason that a properly constructed dam has never been built at the head of said ditch. It would cost about $3,000 to build one, and the work could all be performed by

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Indians. When complete it would irrigate about 1,000 acres of agricultural and hay lands. Estimates for this purpose are now pending.

The Department.—Inspectors Miller and Gardner, Special Agent Leonard, and Supervisor Parker have visited the agency during the year on official business. The department has been very liberal in allowing such estimates as have been made by me, and I return my sincere thanks for their kind and courteous treatment.

Employés.—My sincere thanks are due to the agency and school employés for the careful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

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

C. R. A. SCOBEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT PECK BOARDING SCHOOL.

FORT PECK, MONT., *August 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1892:

School opened on the 16th of September with an attendance of 113 pupils, and by the 23d of November the attendance had increased to 189. On the 23d of November the two large frame buildings were consumed by fire. Immediately after supper the flames were seen issuing from the attic of the two-story building, and all efforts to save the buildings were in vain. The greater part of the clothing and bedding were saved, yet the Indians carried off a great deal. When the fire was first discovered it was confined entirely to the attic, therefore the cause must have been a defective flue. Happily no lives were lost. After the fire there was but one thing to do, and that was to repair the old log building and begin anew at the old stand. The pupils, with the exception of a few who remained to assist, went to their respective homes, and the agent furnished the employés lodging in his house. The school employés, with the help of the agent, began repairing, and after two weeks' work of chinking, flooring, ceiling, papering, etc., the building was considered habitable.

Work began again in the literary department on the 8th of December and closed June 30 for vacation. The school has been laboring under many disadvantages during the year.

Owing to sickness, the principal teacher was not with us until the 1st of January. On October 18 Miss Hornaday, a teacher, was called to the bedside of her dying mother and brother and a few days after she reached home she, too, sickened and died. Miss Hornaday was a most excellent teacher and has been missed by the school. Since the fire the accommodations available for these pupils in attendance have not been what the interests of the school require, but were as good as could be expected; nevertheless the school has made marked progress. The children have manifested a greater interest in their work, play, and study than in previous years, and have done cheerfully all tasks assigned them. The employés have furnished the school croquet sets, balls, bats, checkers, etc., have taken part in the games, and have worked unitedly for the success of the school.

Two meetings are held each month, an employés' and a teachers' meeting, at which time any subject pertaining to the advancement of the school may be discussed; and I can say that these meetings are great auxiliaries to success of the employés as well as to the welfare of the school. Evening exercises have consisted of language and object lessons, and it is far more beneficial to the pupils in the primary grade than one hour of study.

Number of pupils enrolled during the year	207
Average attendance	85
Number of deaths	0
New pupils added	56
Pupils ran away	1
Runaway pupils returned	1

The following is a statement of the classification of pupils during the year ending June 30 1892:

	Males.	Females.
Primary grade:		
First year	37	28
Second year	15	14
Third year	20	11
Fourth year	43	33
Advanced grade:		
First year	3	3
Total enrollment of pupils	118	89

It is frequently the case that a pupil conducts a recitation of his class and the teacher is the critic. I find this encourages the pupils to speak; the low voices are keyed to a higher pitch, and the timidity is almost entirely forgotten.

During the past year the school has had ample supply of vegetables, and these children have been well clothed and properly fed. Their health has been exceptionally good, and no epidemic of any kind has prevailed.

The work in the sewing room has been augmented, owing to most of the boys' clothing for everyday use not being made in proper proportion. The pants are too small in the seat and waist for the length of inside seam of leg, and the coats too small in the back for the length of the sleeves.

In the laundry there has been a regular number of large boys detailed to do nearly all the washing, and the girls do the remainder of the work in this department. The school is well supplied with sheets, tablecloths, napkins, night robes, linen handkerchiefs, stocking supporters, and all other needed articles of dress for the boys and girls.

The number of acres under thorough cultivation is 18, which consists of corn, 1 acres; potatoes, 8 acres; cabbage, 1 acre; turnips, 1 acre; and other garden vegetables, 2 acres. Owing to the hot winds, together with the past month of very dry weather, there will not be more than a half of a crop.

Sabbath school is held every Sunday morning and services in the evening, also prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

We appreciate the many pleasant helps sent the school by Miss Sparhawk and other eastern friends. All legal holidays were observed with suitable exercises, and children's day, June 12, will long be remembered by the pupils of the school.

With thanks for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended by the agent,

I am, your obedient servant,

J. L. BAKER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *August 12, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following, my second annual report of affairs at this agency, together with statistics and census of Indians:

Reservation.—This, the Northern Cheyenne Reserve, as set aside by Executive order dated November 26, 1884, is located in Custer County, Mont., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude (said meridian being the eastern boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation) where the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said one hundred and seventh meridian; thence south along said meridian to a point 30 miles south of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due east to a point 12 miles east of the Rosebud River; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said Rosebud River and 12 miles distant therefrom, to a point on the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company 12 miles distant from said Rosebud River; thence westwardly along the said southern 40-mile limit and across the Rosebud River to the place of beginning.

The soil, where water can be obtained in sufficient quantities to irrigate, has proven itself to be very productive, and, containing alkali, is especially adapted for potatoes and other root crops; though on account of the scarcity of water but little land can be irrigated; consequently, under the existing circumstances, it can never be made an agricultural country. However, it has every facility for stock-raising, and if the Indians could be induced to give attention to this end, with the same interest that they manifest in their little farms, the results would be far more satisfactory.

The Indians.—As my experience with these Indians is extended the less becomes my faith in their veracity, honesty, and general worthiness.

There are a few good and deserving Indians belonging to this agency, but the majority, as a rule, are a lazy, shiftless, vicious, and densely ignorant set, content to live the barbarous life of their ancestors. They have no respect for the white man or his ways, and but little for the Government. They will not work, because it is beneath their dignity as warriors, and they are not forced to it, as the Government kindly furnishes the means of subsistence without their having to defile their hands in labor.

The Pine Ridge Cheyennes, now about 300 in number, removed and located at this agency from Fort Keogh, Mont., by Capt. E. P. Ewers during last October, are a wild and shiftless lot, especially Little Chief's band, who, acting under the leadership and influence of this ancient and superannuated being, have caused much trouble and discontentment among the rest of the Indians. Little Chief's record, as far back as I have been able to get any information, or since his removal from Indian Territory to the Pine Ridge Agency, in 1881, has been that of a disturbing element, causing dissatisfaction wherever he has been located.

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The first thing he did after arriving here was to inform me that certain affairs connected with the agency were not administered exactly according to his views, and that a radical change should be made at once, especially in the manner of issuing beef, declaring that this staple should be issued on foot, as was done at Pine Ridge, and to impress upon me the advisability of acting according to his views instead of my own and those of the Department. He was careful to inform me that the "Great Father" told him while in Washington that if the agent did not act in compliance with his wishes that all he had to do was to report the fact and he, the "Great Father," would send him another agent. However, Little Chief's wishes have not been, and I hardly think will be, complied with. He became dissatisfied with my interpreter because he did not always come at his calling, and went so far as to negotiate with other parties to come and accept the position.

Numerous complaints have been reported to me during the year by stockmen of Indians stealing their horses and killing their cattle; but only one case in which the Indians were actually caught at their work can be reported, viz, that of Walks Night and No Brains, who were caught off the reservation killing a cow, the facts of which were communicated to you in my letter of December 6 last, and which came near terminating in serious trouble. Walks Night was arrested by the civil authorities of Miles City, but as they were approaching the agency, where they expected to find No Brains, he leaped from their wagon and made good his escape, and afterwards being supported and abetted by a lot of young "bucks" who were anxious to make reputations for themselves as warriors, sent word that he would not be taken, and that it was his intention to kill the agent and captain of police.

As reported in my letter of January 5 last, I, in company with my police and 30 soldiers under command of Lieut. Byron, went to Tongue River for the purpose of making the arrests. We found Walks Night, who was well armed and defiant, and the police, though backed by the soldiers, would not attempt to make the arrest. I afterwards found out that they acted wisely, as a fight would certainly have ensued, and our forces were much too small to have coped with the friends of the criminal who were in hiding ready to come to his assistance at a warning. Afterward Walks Night came to the agency and voluntarily gave himself up to me, and was subsequently turned over to the military at Fort Keogh, Mont., where he remained until a few days ago, when he was allowed to return to the agency. Since this trouble a subfort has been erected here at the agency and a company of soldiers from Fort Keogh stationed therein to protect the property of the Government and lives of the employés. The presence of soldiers has a very soothing effect upon the Indians, but in case of an outbreak one company would not be a sufficient force for much protection.

Agriculture.—Owing to the extreme dry weather and the indolence of the Indians in caring for their crops after they were planted, the results from farming this year are any thing but satisfactory, considering the acreage planted, which possibly is larger than any previous year, but as before stated this is not an agricultural country and but little can be expected. The accompanying statistics have been compiled with the greatest care, and can be relied upon as presenting facts as near as it was possible to obtain them. The principal industry of these Indians, and about the only one they take any interest in, is the herding and caring for their ponies, with which they are well supplied.

Education.—The facilities for educating the Northern Cheyennes are very limited; also their desire to be educated; but they have repeatedly informed me that if there was a good boarding school here at the agency they would keep it well filled, and I am inclined to believe they would so long as my police force will respond to my commands and I am allowed to enforce an attendance. Past experience has taught me that, if there is to be an expenditure made for the purpose of educating these Indians and to the end which will accomplish the most good, it certainly should be made for the purpose of establishing a boarding school.

The day school located here at the agency was very poorly attended during the year and the results, so far as I have been able to discern, were not at all satisfactory. This school is only available to a few living around the agency, while a boarding school would have the same advantage for all.

The St. Labre's mission school on Tongue River, conducted under contract with the Catholic Mission Bureau, with Rev. Father A. Van der Velden as superintendent, was also poorly attended, for reasons as given by the Indians that there is too much religion and kneeling to suit them.

Settlers.—No one thing has caused so much trouble and dissatisfaction for both myself and Indians since my administration of affairs at this agency as the privilege taken by the local land officers in Miles City, Mont., of allowing white settlers to locate on the reservation, dispossess the Indians, and prove up on their land by taking both homestead and desert claims. I have repeatedly notified the Department of these encroachments, but as yet have received no authority to act against them or dispossess those who have already proven up in violation of the Executive order setting the reservation aside. These infringements have been going on for some time, and the Indian is fully aware that unless some action for his protection is taken in the near future he will be ultimately crowded out of a country by the same race of people that placed him on it, taught him to rely upon it as his future home, and promised him every protection and aid necessary for him to keep it, so long as he remained at peace with the whites and desired to do so. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that he seeks to retaliate in a small way by stealing a few horses and killing range cattle belonging to his white brother.

Another very important feature, and one that should have been settled years ago, is the reservation boundary lines. As it is these lines are only imaginary. I can not locate them or tell how far my authority extends in settling the many perplexing questions that arise between the Indians and white settlers as to what are their legal rights. I am of the opinion that cattle and sheep men are herding thousands of their stock on the reservation, that there are two sawmills located on and cutting timber from the reservation; but, not knowing just how far its domains extend, it is impossible for me to substantiate the fact or exercise any authority in preventing the alleged intrusions.

The reservation should be surveyed, the boundary lines established, the claims of those settlers who have located thereon since the date of the Executive order setting it aside canceled, and the rights of those who located prior to the date of said order purchased by the Government and the Indians given entire possession of their lands. Until this is done but little can be expected of the Northern Cheyennes.

Police and judges.—There are 10 police, consisting of 9 privates and 1 captain, at this agency, and I think are as efficient a force as can be obtained from the tribe, though in order to make it so several changes had to be made during the year. Several cases have come before the judges during the year and been disposed of according to their ideas of justice. This court is well enough for minor and trifling offenses, but can hardly be trusted to adjust important cases in a satisfactory manner. These I generally decide myself, after obtaining all the evidence possible.

Buildings.—The agency buildings, including residences of employés and storerooms, are all constructed of logs, excepting the agent's residence, clerk's room and office, slaughterhouse, and one small storeroom, which are substantial frame buildings. The log buildings are of a poor quality, having been hurriedly put together, and with but two exceptions are covered with dirt roofs that almost always leak during excessive rains. These buildings, especially the storerooms, should be replaced with good frame structures, and could be at a small expenditure, as lumber delivered at the agency can be obtained in any quantities at $15 per 1,000 feet. The slaughterhouse has recently been remodeled, so that now the cattle are butchered on a plank floor, draining to the center, and kept clean by water running over it, instead of the old method of slaughtering on the ground in the presence of all the Indians. I now think that our method of killing and issuing beef cattle is as near in accordance with the rules contained in office circular dated July 21, 1890, as it is practicable to make it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN TULLY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
September 1, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report, with the census of the Indians at this agency and statistical information.

The reservation.—This reservation is located on the eastern border of Nebraska, and embraces, with the exception of a portion that has been sold, the entire county of Thurston. It is bounded on the east by the Missouri River, is 18 miles from northern to southern limit, and extends west 30 miles, containing 245,200 acres of the finest agricultural lands, well watered, with an abundance of timber. It is intersected by railways and surrounded by flourishing towns, which afford the best of market facilities, rendering it one of the most desirable portions of the State.

The northern portion is occupied by the Winnebagoes, who acquired it by purchase from the Omahas in 1865, who yet occupy the southern and larger portion of the reservation.

Agency.—The agency headquarters for the two tribes is located in the eastern portion of the Winnebago Reservation, but quite central as to the Winnebago population, and 10 miles distant from the old and abandoned Omaha Agency.

The agency buildings are in a fair state of repair, and provide comfortable quarters for the employés. Additional room is required for the proper housing of the farm machinery. The addition this season of six self-binders, one threshing machine, besides mowers, rakes, planters, etc., renders this necessary, and an estimate has been submitted for the building of a storehouse in the western portion of the reservation, 20 miles distant from the agency. This will provide for the machinery in use in that portion of the reserve, save the trouble and expense of transportation, and relieve the overcrowded agency warehouse.

The gristmill, while the building is good, is only provided with old and out-of-date machinery with which it is impossible to make flour of quality equal to that produced by the mills adjoining the reservation. It should either be supplied with new machinery or its use discontinued. In March last I procured an estimate from a mill expert of what would be required to make this a modern mill and submitted the same for the consideration of the Department.

Population.—The population of the two tribes, according to the census of June 30, 1892, is as follows:

Winnebagoes—	
Total population	1,198
Males above 18 years	389
Females above 14 years	409
Children between 6 and 18	273
Omahas—	
Total population	1,186
Males above 18	293
Females above 14	368
Children between 6 and 18	323

Owing to the many dissimilar conditions of the two tribes composing this agency—speaking an entirely different language, unlike in character and habits—they will be treated separately in the remainder of this report.

WINNEBAGOES.

Location.—When the allotment of lands in severalty was made to the Winnebago Indians they were living in the eastern and timbered portion of the reservation which is quite rough, and where in general only small tracts of good agricultural lands can be found. They then considered that it was of much more importance to have fuel within easy access than to have fine, level fields for farming, and the allotment was therefore made so that almost every family has 40 or 80 acres in this portion of the reservation, the balance of each family's allotment being in the central and western part of the reservation. Prior to 1889 little of the western two-thirds of the reservation was occupied or made any use of by this people, except to lease for grazing purposes for a consideration so small that it was practically valueless.

Houses.—All the houses that had been erected for the Winnebagoes up to the time I took charge of this agency in 1889 were located on the eastern, and, as before stated, least valuable portion of the reservation for agricultural purposes, and the great aim of my administration has been to induce as many as possible to move out of the timber on these splendid lands and open up farms. I have applied to the Department for all the means available for the assistance of those who took hold and showed a disposition to help themselves, and I feel that I have been fully supported by the Department, and that all the aid possible has been furnished. Upon the completion within a few weeks of the sixteen houses authorized this season, I will have provided twenty-seven allottees, with good, comfortable houses, besides five others who have been assisted to the extent of $100 in completing their houses.

I yet feel very hopeful for the future of the Winnebagoes, largely owing to the fact that so many have opened up farms and are well started on the road to industrious and prosperous citizens. Most of those who have been assisted are doing fairly well. Some, however, tempted by the offers made them, have leased and abandoned their farms, returned to the timber and are living in idleness. The importance of enforcing the law of February 28, 1891, in relation to leasing of allotments, and the Department rulings under the law can not be overestimated. I have no doubt of the wisdom of continuing the policy pursued by the Department for the past three years in using all the means available in assisting those who will take hold and help themselves. It must, however, be expected that not all will prove worthy; but taking the situation as a whole I think the prospect for the future Winnebagoes is very encouraging.

Allottees have been aided during the past year as follows: 16 new houses erected, 16 horses, 21 wagons, and 7 sets of harness issued. Threshing, mowing, and reaping machines, plows, rakes, etc., have been supplied, but are yet held as agency property, and in addition to this 89 houses have been repaired. In 1890 the condition of these houses was reported to the Department. They had been built by the Government at a very large expenditure, and unless repaired would soon be a total loss. In August last authority was granted for the repairs, and at this date the work is about completed at an average cost of about $100 each, including plastering, and painting inside and out, making them very comfortable and preventing a great waste of property.

Agriculture.—The cultivated acreage on the reservation has been increased by 900 acres of new breaking, and this does not include the 10,000 acres broken by the whites who have leased of the Indians. Crops in general have been good; wheat, oats, and corn about an average; potatoes poor, owing to dry weather, and flax almost an entire failure. Seed, grain, and potatoes have been issued as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,500	Flax	500
Corn	500	Potatoes	500

Education.—The provision made for the education of the Winnebagoes has been ample up to the 23d of February, at which date the Winnebago industrial boarding school building was destroyed by fire. This was the greatest disaster that has ever occurred at this agency, and the resulting sorrow and discouragement was only lessened by the fact that no loss of life occurred, and the accident was not the result of carelessness or negligence on the part of the employés. These buildings destroyed were quite old, but had been put in good repair and everything was in fine working condition at the date of the fire, with the school filled to its full capacity, and but for the disaster the year would doubtless have been the most successful in the history of the school. After the burning of the school buildings temporary quarters were found in the agency farmhouse and a small school run until the close of the school year.

Advertisements are now out for the letting of contract for rebuilding this school on better plans and with more ample room, but owing to the lateness of the appropriations by Congress the building can not be completed before next season. By a small expenditure for a temporary building we hope to be able to accommodate fifty children, which, with those who can be induced to attend other than reservation schools, will provide for the larger part of those who can be induced to go to any school. The accompanying report of Superintendent Atkinson will give quite full information of the condition of this school.

Missionary work.—The missionary work here is confined to the one denomina-

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tion, the Presbyterian, who have a resident missionary, and a neat, comfortable church with a membership of eleven Indians.

Morals and crime.—Nothing of importance in the way of crime has been committed during the past year, and I think a decided improvement in the condition of morals can be noted. The marriage relations have been less often violated and fewer cases of drunkenness have come to my notice.

Sanitary.—I herewith submit the report of the agency physician as to the sanitary condition of the agency and school.

Employés.—But one unimportant change, that of assistant carpenter, has been made in the force of agency employés during the past year. In the main I consider that good service has been rendered, and that the employés are capable, and in character a credit to the service. With the past experience the most efficient service may be expected for the coming year.

The additional duties incumbent upon me in assuming charge of the leasing of the unallotted lands of both tribes has vastly increased the clerical work in the agency office, and the regular per diem assistance, which has been allowed, is insufficient, and in justice to myself and clerk I consider that a regular assistant should be allowed for this agency.

Agency police.—The Indian police force, 1 captain and 7 privates, have given good satisfaction and have been well employed in looking after depredations on Government timber, and keeping whisky off the reservation. As to the latter I think they have been much more successful than in any former year.

OMAHAS.

Condition.—Nominally the Omahas are supposed not to be under the charge of an agent, and that his duties as regards them are simply confined to the school and the payment of annuities, the agency having been abandoned and the employés done away with some years since; but as a matter of fact the agent's and office work connected with the Omahas for the past year has exceeded that for the Winnebagoes and for which no adequate provision has been made in the way of office assistance. The general condition of the Omahas is about the same as when last reported. Little, if any, improvement can be noted, and in some respects I am obliged to say the change has been for the worst. Especially is this true in respect to the use of intoxicants, which has increased to an alarming extent. I am pleased to say that the better element are now awake to the extent of this evil and are making an effort among themselves to stamp it out. They have even gone to the extent of requesting that a large fund be set aside from the moneys coming to them from the leasing of the tribal lands for the prosecuting of those engaged in the business of furnishing them whisky, and we may hope for a better condition if they continue in this spirit.

The Omahas have received during the past fiscal year in annuities $26,700, which, with the $116,400 paid them last year and the revenue derived from leasing their tribal lands and their individual allotments, is enough to enable them to live without exertion on their part. As a result the area of land cultivated by them has decreased rather than increased, as could reasonably be expected from the large addition to their means.

Leases.—Prior to this season it has been the custom of the Omahas to lease the large tract of unallotted and tribal lands for grazing purposes. The business has been conducted by a council or committee appointed by the tribe for this purpose, but not sanctioned by the Department or agent, and without authority of law, though the business has been done in a fairly businesslike manner.

On the 15th of February last I was instructed by the Department to take charge of the leasing of the tribal lands under the provisions of the law of February 28, 1891. The carrying out the instructions of the Department has been a very laborious and difficult task, partly owing to the indefinite manner of describing the pasture boundaries in former leases, and the very large number of small leases that have had to be made. Nevertheless the authorized leasing is very much more satisfactory to all parties interested, and the revenue derived from these lands this season will be about $11,000, almost double that received any previous year. The same conditions in relation to the leasing of the allotted lands of the Omahas exist as has been reported of the Winnebagoes, with the exception that a larger per cent of the Omahas are living on their allotments in the western portion of the reservation and yet retain unleased a part of their allotment; but the total per cent of the Omaha lands leased is about the same as with the Winnebagoes, and the necessity of a new order of things and a strict

enforcement of the law in relation to leasing of allotted lands is just as important with the Omahas as with the Winnebagoes.

Education.—The provision made for the schooling of the Omaha children is ample, and during the past year very few children of school age but have been in school. It has, however, fully taxed the capacity of the Government school to provide for all that wished to attend.

Omaha Industrial School, boarding.—The past has been a very successful year for this school, and I feel on the whole that the work has been good. The children have been unusually happy and contented, and we have had little trouble to keep the attendance up to the full limit.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops, which were opened at the beginning of the school year, have done well, and I note with pleasure the progress made by those of the boys who have received industrial training during the year. If the same boys can be kept in this school for a few years the Omahas will have among themselves some very competent mechanics.

With the repairs of this and last season the buildings are in very good condition, and at this date we are prepared to open the school with the brightest prospects of the most successful year in the history of the school. The report of Superintendent Watson of this school is herewith submitted.

Omaha Mission Boarding School, contract.—This school is under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. At the opening of the year we had much trouble in procuring children for this school. This was in a measure owing to the fact that a change had been made in the management, and the superintendent and all the employés were strangers to the Omahas; but during the latter part of the school year a fair attendance was obtained and a very successful school conducted. I can only speak in the highest terms of both superintendent and employés, and think that in the future there will be little trouble in having a successful school and good attendance. After the burning of the Winnebago school buildings quite a number of Winnebagoes were induced to send their children to this school and were well pleased, so that we are in hopes that during the coming school year, considering the limited accommodations at home, we can increase the number of Winnebagoes in this school.

The statistical information furnished as to the Omahas is in part estimate, as with no agency employés it is impossible to obtain positive data; but I think the figures given are fairly reliable.

CONCLUSION.

For the agent the past year has been one of unusual cares and responsibilities. Many vexatious questions have arisen, as of necessity there must in the new order of things, such as the conflict of national and State authority over the lands and property of the Indians, and claims for tribal membership denied by the Department and carried into the courts, all involving much work and adding to the agent's responsibility.

In making this annual review of the year's work I can see much to encourage in some directions at least. Though not all we hoped for and the progress slow, still I do feel that each succeeding year will show more marked improvement. My long acquaintance with this people, extending over thirty years, gives me great personal interest in them, and my great desire to see in them a rapid improvement in all that goes to make the good and prosperous citizen may have unduly influenced to the discouragement that I at times feel.

I have no doubt of the wisdom of the policy now pursued by the Department in giving first importance to the education of the youth, and then in using all available means in assisting allottees, who will go to work to open up farms. Much time and the best directed efforts will be required before the desired results can be obtained.

I beg to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all other officers of the Department for the courtesy extended to me in all of my official transactions.

Very respectfully submitted.

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *September 1, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: In reviewing the sanitary condition of the Winnebago Indians for the year ending June 30, 1892, I find that 44 deaths have occurred, including those who have died away from the reservation, several deaths occurring at the different schools and some while visiting at the different agencies. The report of these were not received by me in time to incorporate in my monthly sanitary reports. The number of births as nearly as can be ascertained was 37, leaving a decrease in the tribe of 7.

During the months of February and March we had another visitation of epidemic catarrh, although in a milder form than previous epidemics, yet severe enough to cause much suffering and several deaths. The allowance made for food for the sick was at this time a wise provision indeed, and proved a great auxiliary in the treatment.

The health of the pupils at the Winnebago Industrial School was very good; but few cases of sickness and no deaths.

As I remarked in a previous report, I find the percentage of sickness among those who live on their allotments in good houses much less than those who are not so situated. Every new house that is built for the Indians adds to their health and comfort.

In studying the morality in the different classes of Indians I find the death rate very high with returned students from Eastern schools. A great number of them re urn affected with tuberculosis in some form, principally with pulmonary tuberculosis. The cause of the development of tuberculosis in so many cases during their course at the different schools East perhaps is not in my province to say, but I offer the following, not as a criticism, but as my opinion: First, the mode of life is entirely different at school from what they have been used to; second, too close application and confinement and too long a course, considering their present stage of civilization. In view of the fact that so many have died I fear it will be a difficult matter to induce many of the Indians to send their children off to school in the future, consequently I think the hope of the Winnebagoes is in their own industrial school at the agency.

W. J. STEPHENSON,
Agency Physician.

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBR., *July 1, 1892.*

SIR: Being the duty of superintendent of Indian schools to make report of same soon after its close, I have the honor to report a very successful year at the Omaha Industrial School. We have had a very full school of happy, contented, and interested children, very few asking to go home, and when they did go they were always anxious to return.

The parents are satisfied with everything connected with the school and the care given their children. On yesterday, when they came to take their children home, they were good and kind. Not a single man or woman found the least fault, and were all loud in praise of the school, and promised me their children again.

Schoolroom work.—The work done in schoolroom was fairly good, more especially so in last five or six months of term. I have given the school and shops careful attention, realizing fully the great importance of doing thorough and lasting work in those places, and that unless these branches are successful it would be better to close the entire school and use money in some other direction. The agent has also given the school quite frequent visits and careful inspections, and is doing everything in his power to help the children advance.

Industrial work.—The shops are a grand success, doing just what they were intended to do. It is a great pleasure to see the boys at the forge and bench, learning useful trades. I have had nine boys at work there most all the time, who are doing much better than I thought possible for them to do. However, I want to say, they should learn, because they have the finest mechanics in this country to teach them, and they are men who realize they are teachers.

Agriculture.—The farm work has been retarded considerably by backward spring, and as a result our corn is small but healthy; oats fair; potatoes, beans, and garden good. Our cattle are in splendid condition. Hogs are doing well. We have more than is needed for school and some should be sold. The agent is looking after the matter.

Health.—The health of school has been something without precedent and is the talk of the Indians. Not a child in bed on account of sickness the entire year.

I am quite anxious to get some of my largest boys and girls transferred to other schools, and have forwarded Supervisor Parker a list of some who desire to go. Yet there are many more that should go, but their parents say: "The children come home and die," which, I must confess, there seems to be some truth in (two returned children have died in last two weeks). My desire is to fill the school with small children from the camp. I have the promise of many little fellows for next fall and have not the least doubt I will be able to fill school early and to its fullest capacity.

In conclusion, I say one thing needed to make our work more successful and a credit to all concerned is more help. I would have a good man, whose duty it should be to stay with my boys night and day, at work and play, in their dormitory and reading room, to enforce English speaking, by punishment if required. I can not be with them all the time—it is impossible and too much for one man in addition to other things. Yet I deem this very essential for their advancement. They must know English first; other things afterwards. They do well as it is, but must do better. Should this meet with your approval I would like a man early to start with school and break the children in right at the commencement.

Yours, respectfully,

LESLIE WATSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WINNEBAGO BOARDING SCHOOL.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report of the Winnebago Boarding School for transmission to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

I took charge as superintendent of the above school September 1, 1891, finding buildings and premises as well as supplies in good condition as turned over to me by my predecessor. Children began coming in promptly upon notice, some by themselves, others were brought by their parents, but few being brought in by policemen, and within four weeks the school was filled to about its full capacity.

The superintendent and matron being new employés, took especial pains to comprehend their duties, understand the children, studying the duties of other employés and the circumstances involved in the success of the institution. Every department was operated with earnestness and fidelity by employés in charge, and success seemed warranted from the beginning, and elements to mar the relations of employés or retard progress of children were found to exist in the minimum degree.

This state of affairs was constant and regular, and the resignation of Miss Mary Bonner, second teacher, October 1, 1891, succeeded by Miss Cecilia Londrosh; John C. Ward, industrial teacher, November 1, 1891, succeeded by Jesse A. Babbitt, and Miss Frances McHirron Cook, November 20, 1891, succeeded temporarily by Miss Emma Preston, were attended by the least possible friction usual to the change of employés.

As the weather became cooler the school filled to more than its proper capacity with pupils, the dormitories being taxed to their utmost, about one-half of all the beds containing 3 children each; 83 pupils were enrolled February 1, 1892, and 80 were present and in the dormitories on the third floor asleep on the night of February 25, when the unfortunate fire was discovered that destroyed main building, laundry, storehouse, new icehouse full of ice, with refrigerators, besides other property and supplies.

This loss by fire cut short what promised to be a prosperous year for the Winnebago school. The children were all sent home. Three attended district day school and about 12 were induced to attend the Omaha Mission School; the remainder were kept at home by their parents. May 2 temporary quarters were in readiness and 35 pupils were crowded into them. Many more were refused admission for want of room. The Presbyterian missionary very kindly offered the use of the class room of his church for a schoolroom. Another was provided in a small agency building called by the Indians their council house. This temporary school, considering the short time in session (61 days) owing to phenomenally bad roads and delay in the arrival of goods necessary to start with, was in many points quite successful. One delay of goods that I will mention was the mattresses, which were not received June 30, and at this date, July 10, they are not here yet. This was overcome by making mattresses out of ticks and straw.

The inconveniences attending the holding of school in such quarters and locality resulted in much hardship to employés. The building not being sufficient, a shed 14 feet wide by 32 feet long was built against the main building for a summer kitchen; this will be useless in cold weather. There were no rooms that could be devoted to use as play rooms, the children remaining out of doors except when it rained. The trader's store and residence was near the school, as was the agent's office and the agency warehouse, making it exceedingly hard to keep the children in proper bounds when not in school or at detail work.

There was no Government cook provided, on account of no appointment having been made since the resignation of Frances McHirron, November 20, 1891 and none was recommended to be made after the buildings were burned. The work of that employé was done in addition to other duties by female employés, which was exceedingly wearing upon them; since conveniences were lacking, and as many steps were necessary as to have cooked for 65 pupils in the old building.

Further, every dress, apron, all underclothes, sheets, pillow cases, and towels were burned and there were none with which to open school. As the sewing machines did not arrive until May 16, this work accumulated for female employés, and this, with cooking for children, coupled with inconveniences of kitchen, pantries, dining room, water, and other minor obstacles, was entirely too much for said employés, insomuch that should another term of school be attempted in these quarters it will be necessary that a cook be provided for the children. I also deem it proper to report that to me it seems almost impracticable to attempt to hold school longer in those temporary quarters unless a boys' building can be provided. As such I have in mind the building usually occupied by the assistant agency farmer (Indian), which is situated about 70 yards from the main building. In case said building can be used for that purpose the capacity of the school will be increased to 50. Such an arrangement would insure a good term of school until cold weather, when it would have to be run with a limited number of pupils unless improvements are made.

Education.—Speaking of the several departments separately, I would say of the most advanced department of instruction, which is in charge of the first or principal teacher, who is a young man of excellent habits and in most ways quite competent for Indian school service being quite proficient in music, that the progress in this department has not been entirely satisfactory, although the slow progress of pupils in audible reading and English speaking is not, in my opinion, chargeable to the teacher.

The age of pupils enrolled in this room ranges from 10 to 17 years. There are many discouragements attending the work of teaching Winnebago children of above ages, due principally, in my judgment, to self-reliance demanded of them and the self-consciousness which controls them in school-room work. Of necessity such pupils must be made largely independent workers in their studies, and no amount of enthusiasm on the part of the teacher has in this department secured that good, wholesome work in audible voice and freedom from diffidence and embarrassment that I so much desire. Pupils respond readily to work addressed to perceptive faculties alone, and developed in concert recitations, when most of them will speak in a higher key than is desirable, but it has been my best judgment to limit rote and perceptive work in this department, in which pupils are able to read in readers from the First to the Fourth, and to insist on work which will tend to develop reason and judgment and make pupils self-reliant and less timid with their English when using it on their own account. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the work of this department has been attended by good results and was well and conscientiously administered. Also, I believe that while these pupils are not free with their English, and at times seem wholly unable to use it, owing to the reserve and stoicism of the Indian nature, yet each has sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to secure food, protect his interests, or do primary business with the whites at large, and each would gladly use it under press of necessity.

The second teacher has charge of the beginning pupils and those who are commencing to read. A majority of the pupils attending are taught in this room. The work done is in accordance with recognized principles of mental development, and is faithfully performed by the

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lady in charge, who, besides having a good education, has had special normal training, well fitting her for Indian service in this department. The progress made by the children is eminently satisfactory, the work and exercises at all times presenting interesting features. These results are what can always be secured in grades of this kind by rational instruction based on true mental development. Enthusiasm affects children; they respond readily to perceptive teaching, and their want of self-consciousness makes them comparatively easy to reach and their progress as a result quite speedy. The progress in this department was accomplished by the lady in charge by the proper use of objects, some kindergarten material and methods, concert recitations and enthusiasm, perseverance, and industry on her part. On the whole, I consider this department quite successful.

In the school classes were conducted in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, language, writing, drawing, and general lessons on the human body and other subjects. Attention was paid to vocal music, a good portion of the evening hour being devoted to that subject.

Industrial work.—The industrial department of the school has received its due share of attention, and has been quite well sustained. The children were divided into details, and the same changed weekly. For boys, the details were: "Farm," "barn and stock," "furnace," "kitchen," "dining room," "dormitory," and "laundry." For girls: "Kitchen," "dining room," "laundry," "dormitory," "halls and playroom," and "lamps." The work of each detail was performed under the supervision of some employé.

The farm work was continued and the farm operated notwithstanding the destruction of the buildings. The industrial teacher takes much pride in his work, and the present condition of crops and stock and every appointment of the farm attests his ability to conduct a farm successfully. The present growing crops aggregate about as follows, all in good condition: Corn, 45 acres; wheat, 15; oats, 25; potatoes, 3; beans, 2; garden, 5; millet, 8; clover, 8.

Of stock on the farm in good condition there are as follows: 4 horses, 22 head of cattle, 42 head of hogs and pigs, 5 dozen chickens.

Of the 1891 crop the farm yielded corn, 928 bushels; wheat, 159; oats, 200; potatoes, 250; turnips, 25; onions, 15, and 500 heads of cabbage, which rotted early and were not taken up. During temporary school the boys were not used on the farm to any extent.

The sewing room and laundry has each been quite well operated by its respective employés. Cooking for the children and overseeing them in their work in kitchen and dining room, in the matter of dishwashing, setting tables, cooking, and other work incident thereto and so essential to system, cleanliness, and success in that department, perhaps requires more of an employé than any other position of same salary. It is a difficult position to fill well, and the experience of the year was that constant watching and supervision on the part of the matron was necessary.

Health.—The health of the children was good while congregated, there being only one period when the progress of the school was interfered with. This was an epidemic of sore eyes among the boys, to which every boy succumbed except three. This finally yielded to treatment, and at the time of the fire the health was excellent.

To recur to the fire, by which the school buildings were destroyed, I wish to say that subsequent developments by workmen in removing the debris, digging about the ruins, raising stoves, etc., increases the mystery in which the origin of the same is involved, and justifies the results of the investigation ordered by the Department as to the cause and origin. Also, I wish to speak a word on behalf of the other employés, whose actions upon that occasion were most praiseworthy and self-sacrificing. Each from the moment the alarm was given worked faithfully and without excitement in doing that which was most important to be done as the moments passed. Eighty children were first removed from the dormitories in the third story without accident or excitement; then came a long strain fighting fire and saving Government property, all with one exception losing of personal effects amounts ranging from $25 to $400.

Conclusion.—I do not feel that there is much in the progress of the past year upon which to congratulate ourselves, owing to the destructive fire; and the immediate future is not fraught with promise for the Indian school here unless the buildings are speedily reconstructed, in the construction of which I beg leave to recommend that due attention be paid to water supply and fire protection. The late fire demonstrated the fact that the water supply was insufficient and the fire protection almost none at all. With the advantage of the adjacent hill, a good water supply and fire protection could easily be constructed with little cost. I would recommend a reservoir, sufficiently elevated and large to give good pressure through a 3-inch pipe to the building, with hydrants outside, which with hose and nozzle for use with hydrants would afford very good fire protection. With such, I believe, the building could have been saved on the night of February 25. Also, I would recommend that in case the steam-heating plant is replaced, that change sufficient be made in it to heat water for laundry and bath-room purposes, which change would be small and of little cost.

I take this occasion to attest the perfect support given this school and the faithful efforts of each employé by the agent, who has shown much interest in the cause in which we labor.

I am, very respectfully,

ENOS B. ATKINSON,
Superintendent.

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, *August 8, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the Consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Location.—In giving the geographical location of the agency I can do no better than quote from my report of 1891.

Santee Agency, Nebr., is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west of the sixth principal meridian.

Flandreau Subagency is located on the Big Sioux River, in Moody County, S. Dak.

Ponca Subagency lies at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers,

upon the north side of Niobrara, in that part formerly annexed to South Dakota, now a part of the State of Nebraska.

Topographical features.—About two-thirds or three-fourths of the reservation is very hilly and ill-adapted to agriculture; the balance of the reservation lies along the creeks and Missouri River; that adjacent to the river is subject to overflow, and is utilized principally for hay and pasturage. The soil even on the rougher sections is fairly good, and in years when there is sufficient moisture very good crops are raised. The rainfall through this section seems to be lighter than any other part of the State.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.

Agriculture.—The Indians upon Santee Agency number 915. Of this number all are engaged to a greater or less extent in agriculture, with varying degrees of success. As a rule they are very indifferent farmers. The acreage planted this year is about the same as former years; but the small grain (wheat and oats) were planted earlier and the ground was better fitted for the reception of the seed, and the yield of these grains will be good. Corn was planted in good season, but the dry weather of July and August has made this crop almost a failure. It was not well cultivated. It is comparatively easy to get the Indians to put the ground in fair condition and plant their grain, but it is extremely hard to get them to understand that only by constant cultivation and care can a crop be raised. Nearly every family has a small patch of potatoes and sweet corn, which, in most cases, has been cared for by the women, and, considering the drought, the crop will be fairly good. The men do most of the general farming, which is an indication that savagery is being displaced by civilization. Hay is scarce the present season and is only found in quantity heavy enough to cut along the streams and ravines, and is being utilized to its fullest extent.

There appears to be very little change in the number of cattle or stock kept by the Santees, leaving out the 200 cows and 8 bulls that were issued to them this month. I am using all my influence with them to have a sufficient amount of fodder put up this fall to feed those they have this winter. I have had no occasion to reclaim animals sold to whites this year, and I believe they have been more careful about selling their issued stock. The experience given last year has been beneficial. It is useless to issue swine to the Indians, as the temptation to make feasts of them is too great. Last year there was issued to the Santees 50 mares. These have been reasonably well cared for. There is a disease, however, peculiar to this section, called "bottom disease," brought on by eating a wild-pea vine, that annually causes the death of many horses. It is, however, unavoidable and affects the stock of whites as well as Indians.

Much trouble has been caused by some of the Indians verbally renting their children's lands to white men for grazing purposes and the whites in not only using that which they have so rented, but all adjacent land, some of which has been needed by the Indians for making hay. I have done what I could to prevent this, but with poor success, the whites claiming that as the Indians are citizens they should comply with the State law and plow a "hedge row" around the land they wish to reserve, which I can not induce them to do. I have asked the advice of the Department upon this matter, but as yet have received no instructions.

Fuel.—The question of wood for fuel will soon be one of importance. Formerly the river bottoms and ravines were heavily timbered, but this has been lavishly cut and wasted until there is but little left, and the price advanced the last year from $3 to $5 per cord, and very little to be obtained at that price, and in a few years at best there will be no fuel upon the reservation.

Sanitary condition.—There has been no epidemic during the last year, and the health of the tribe has been quite good. Nearly all deaths are from tuberculosis or some form of lung trouble. I attribute this more to their carelessness in dress than any change in their manner of living.

Indian homes.—Nearly all of the Santees are supplied with small but comfortable frame houses that have been issued them from time to time by the Government, and the larger part of them have neat frame stables and granaries provided from the same source. They take kindly to domestic life, and each year witnesses improvement in their manner of living. There is no great difference between the homes of a majority of them and that of the average white settler in a frontier country. All are supplied with stoves, and nearly all with the ordinary household articles, such as bedstead, cupboards, tables, etc. Many families possess sewing machines, and occasionally an organ or other musical instrument found in civilized homes. Improvement in the home is more marked among the younger generation, and is plainly the result of the educational policy

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adopted by the Indian Department. I have influenced the young married couples to sever their connection with the rest of the family and branch out by themselves, which has a tendency to get them started right. The newly appointed field matron will be able to do much good in the homes of this people, for she is interested in her work and possesses qualities that will make her welcome among them.

Migration.—One habit which seriously interferes with the continued well-doing of the Indians is the practice of traveling around, visiting. Every spring, as soon as crops are planted, many of the older ones will leave the agency and be gone for a varying period of time and at a season of the year when they should be at work in their corn fields. I have tried to break up this practice, but with indifferent success. Lately I have adopted the practice of cutting off issues of tools and stock to those parties, and in other ways tried to make them see that when they go off without making proper arrangements for the care of stock, grain, and tools it will work to their disadvantage.

Citizenship.—These Indians, having taken land in severalty, are now endowed with the rights and privileges of any American citizen. They vote, pay some taxes, work poll tax, electioneer, and many of them drink whisky. Citizenship of these Indians is in rather an experimental stage, but when they are recognized by courts and the communities in which they live as citizens, and as such made amenable to law and receiving the protection the law affords, it will be a potent factor in civilizing them.

Prior to my assuming charge of this agency two years ago there was no effort made to place the Indians under the State law and the county court refused to recognize the Indian as a citizen, although when it was time to vote their citizenship was not questioned. I prosecuted several Indians before a justice's court and in several instances at the expense of several dollars individual funds. This latter was not done very cheerfully, but was in cases where I either had to spend money or lose my case, and no provision is made by the Government to defray court expenses. Below I submit a list of the cases brought in justice's court by myself and through other citizens who are working for the advancement of the Santees.

August 17, 1891. State of Nebraska *vs.* Joseph Young and A. J. Campbell (Indians). Complaint, drunkenness, profanity, and disorderly conduct. Plea of guilty was entered by defendents; fine imposed. Prosecuting witness, James E. Helms.

August 14. State of Nebraska *vs.* Baptist Whipple and Charles Frazier (Indians). Complaint, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Upon trial Charles Frazier was acquitted. Baptist Whipple fined. Appeal taken and judgment of justice's court sustained. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

November 5, 1891. State of Nebraska *vs.* Joseph Taylor (Indian). Complaint, intoxication; fine and costs imposed. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

November 10, 1891. State of Nebraska *vs.* Frank Jones and Allen Jones (Indians). Complaint, drunk and disorderly; fine and costs imposed. Joseph Godfrey (Santee), prosecuting witness.

January 11, 1892. Mrs. White Coat and Mr. White Coat *vs.* Charles Zimmerman. Complaint, unlawful detention of property; writ of replevin issued; case continued until coming term of court. Mr. and Mrs. White Coat backed financially by the "Law and Order League."

January 30, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Daniel Westerman, Mrs. S. D. Hinman (Indians). Complaint, adultery; defendants placed under bonds to appear at next term district court. J. A. Chadbourne, prosecuting witness.

March 7, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Henry Trudell and Edward Blacksmith (Indians). Complaint, drunk and disorderly; fine and costs imposed. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

May 3, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Antoine Boyea (Indian). Complaint, intoxication; fine and costs imposed. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

May 9, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* S. B. Smith, Philip Webster, William Goodteacher, Joshua Johnson, and William Wabashaw (Indians). Complaint, drunk and disorderly; charge sustained; fines remitted upon statements as to where liquor was procured. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

May 16, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Frank Fishbeck (white). Complaint, selling liquor without license; case lost; no evidence to prove that he gave or sold liquor. This case is the sequel to the case dated May 9. Several Indians perjured themselves in swearing this man clear, another evidence of civilization. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

May 18, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Stephen B. Smith and Edward Blacksmith. Complaint, assault and battery; Stephen B. Smith cleared, Edward Blacksmith fine and costs. Philip Webster (Indian), complaining witness.

May 25, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Henry Van Horn (white). Complaint, disposing of liquor without license; defendant left the State. James E. Helms, prosecuting witness.

June 2, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* William Goodteacher (Indian); disposing of liquor without license; bound over to district court. J. A. Chadbourne, prosecuting witness.

June 3, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Joseph Chase. Complaint, fornication; the costs of action paid by defendant, the couple legally married, and motion made by complaining witness to dismiss the case, which was done. James E. Helms, complaining witness.

June 27, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* George Thomas and Mrs. Julia Simon. Complaint, fornication; case dismissed upon motion of complaining witness, defendants having gotten married. James E. Helms, complaining witness.

June 29, 1892. State of Nebraska *vs.* Daniel Ptegomani and Isabella Red Tribe. Complaint, fornication; held to appear at next term of court. This case prolonged in order that one of the defendants may procure divorce; so they may legally marry. James E. Helms, complaining witness.

Other cases of fornication have come before me but the parties have married without going into the courts, and I know of no cases excepting of several years' standing where parties are living together without being legally married.

Good has resulted from these prosecutions; the Indians fear the penalty of the law, and one arrest for drunkenness is usually sufficient to break them of the habit, or else make them so cautious that I can not learn of their shortcomings.

There has been organized at the agency a society known as the "Law and Order League." The object aimed at by the league is to protect the Indians when they are being imposed upon and to punish them when they willfully infringe upon the law. The members of the society are Rev. A. L. Riggs, principal of the Santee Normal School; Mr. Chadbourne, assistant superintendent for the above named school; Mr. Charles R. Lawson, justice of the peace; Dr. G. W. Ira, agency physician; John E. Tuckett, trader, and myself. By banding together thus and dividing the expenses it has been made easier than it was when I first invoked the law, as each of the members now shares in the necessary expenses incurred. We are not, however, burdened with cash, and if any of my readers feel like sympathizing or helping us, the remittance of a few dollars to George W. Ira, treasurer of the league, would be placed where it would do the most good and be more gratefully received than a letter simply expressing sentiments of encouragement. I could dwell upon the legal status of the Indians for some time, but space forbids, and I will now turn my attention to "school."

The Santee Government Boarding School has done good work during the past year. The attendance has been about the same as during the year last past; but both years the dormitory has been too much crowded for comfort or good health.

The school dormitory is about large enough to comfortably accommodate 100 pupils, but there have been squeezed into it 120, some of the beds containing 3 or 4 small boys, packed in like sardines, crosswise of the bed. It was expected last year that a new building would be erected to be used as a boys' dormitory, but the funds ran out or something else happened before it came our turn for improvements. The number of pupils attending the school the present fiscal year will probably be less than formerly, as nearly all the Ponca children will attend some of the numerous district schools that have been started on the old Ponca Reserve, now opened for white settlement. This will be a source of retrogression in the education of the Indian youth, for it gives the Indians an excuse to keep the children away from the boarding schools, and they will not enforce their attendance at the district school.

I am not yet in favor of encouraging the district officers to get the Indian children into school for a cash consideration of $10 per quarter per pupil. Some other plan than this should be devised whereby new districts in the Indian country should be helped, and the Indian youth should be compelled to attend the schools maintained for them, and, where a sufficient interest is taken in them, to see that they actually do attend and not do so theoretically. The time is not ripe yet for Indians to be trusted to send their children to the district school.

Our school buildings, excepting the barn and pigpen, are in fair condition; the exceptions noted should be replaced by new buildings, as they are unfit for use. A new dormitory building is needed. I have received instructions from the Department to submit plans, etc., for a system of waterworks for the school, the supply to be taken from the artesian well. This is a much needed improvement.

The school work proper I will leave with the superintendent, as he has had a better chance to note the progress made than I.

The Santee Normal Training School, Alfred L. Riggs D. D., principal, is a large, thoroughly equipped institution conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association; is first-class in every respect. Many of the trades are taught the boys, and practical cooking, by an experienced teacher, to the girls. A printing office in connection with the institution enables the management to give practical instruction in printing, and affords another means of education not enjoyed by smaller schools. The capacity is about 150, and the attendance reached nearly that mark the past year. The grade of work done has been excellent.

Hope School, conducted by the Episcopal Society, Prof. W. J. Wicks, principal, is another contract school, located 3 miles from agency in South Dakota, is another excellent institution, having a capacity of 50 pupils. It is well equipped for class-room work, but has not the facilities for industrial work that either of the two schools mentioned heretofore possess.

The Flandreau day school, located at the village of Flandreau, S. Dak., presided

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over by Hosea Locke, teacher, is conducted by the Government, and has been well filled the past year. Many of the children living at a distance, but attending this school, have been boarded by the Government at an expense of $7 per month with Indian families living closer by. The quality of work done speaks well for the faithfulness and efficiency of Mr. Locke, who has been in the Indian educational work for many years.

The Ponca day school, located at the Poca subagency, Nebraska, is also conducted at Government expense; has been doing good work among the Poncas. Rev. John E. Smith, the teacher, has also had charge of the subagency, and faithfully performed the duties of teacher and subagent. His school has been small, as only those living within a radius of a couple of miles were able to send their children.

Religious societies.—At the Santee Agency there are two religious denominations well represented, Congregational and Protestant Episcopal. There are upon the agency four church buildings, and by far the larger number of Indians belong to one or the other of these societies. There are several native ministers and two resident white missionaries. Both these gentlemen have labored earnestly to promote the cause of Christianity, and in addition to preaching the Gospel both gentlemen have devoted much of their time and money to promote the cause of temperance and make law-abiding citizens of their charges. Improvement is plainly discernible along these lines, due more to the practical application of missionary work through the courts than from the pulpit.

Mechanical trades.—Progress has been made in many of the trades. There area number of good house carpenters, blacksmiths, and brick masons among the Indians, whose work will compare favorably with ordinary white artisans, and the number is constantly increasing. I have learned of several Indian mechanics hiring out to whites to work at their trades during the year. Their labor does not command as high wages as whites, as they are not as a rule as rapid workmen. During the last year there has been erected at Flandreau Subagency, South Dakota, twelve houses and five stables, all the labor excepting mason work being done by Indian workmen. All the work done at the Government shops, blacksmithing, wagon-making, painting, harness-making, repairing, and tinware, etc., is done by Indian labor; the miller and engineer are native workmen. All are neat and orderly, punctual in the performance of duty, sober and industrious. I have only words of praise for my Indian helpers.

Agency buildings.—These consist of gristmill, blacksmith shop, carpenter, wagon, and paint shop, issue house, barn, wagon house, and a number of brick, frame, and log dwellings for agent and agency employés. The past year there were three small frame cottages 24 feet square, erected for the use of employés, and about the same number additional are needed to take the place of an equal number of log houses, that are old, rotten, and unsafe. A new storehouse is needed, as the building now in use for storage of goods is very old, leaky, and dilapidated, and were we not located among honest people it would be impossible to keep the Government supplies from being stolen.

FLANDREAU SUBAGENCY, S. DAK.

Location.—It lies in the valley along the Big Sioux River and is a homestead settlement of Santee Sioux Indians. Their lands were taken under the homestead act, and are not held, as allotted lands are, in trust by the Government. Nearly all are engaged in farming and are prosperous. Their land is good and better adapted to agriculture than that at Santee, their fields are larger, and as a rule they are more industrious. The valley along which they are settled is quite thickly populated by whites and Indians, and many have patterned after white neighbors, to their advantage. Crops of all kinds are very fair, more stock in proportion to the number of individuals than at Santee. Rev. John Eastman, the overseer of the Flandreau band, an intelligent Indian, has done much to promote the welfare, spiritually and financially, of his people. The Flandreaus, as a class, are sober, steady, industrious, and law-abiding citizens. The day school mentioned heretofore has afforded opportunities for a common-school education, and there is now being erected near the village of Flandreau a large training school, which will yield facilities for a higher grade of education than that usually found in day schools.

Religion.—Rev. Hosea Locke, John Eastman (Indian), and one or two more Indian ministers attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians of this band.

The number of Flandreau Indians varies but little. The census last taken shows the number to be 307, a slight falling off from last year, as the number taken then was 309. Nearly all have comfortable frame houses and stables, and are well equipped with stock and farming tools. There is not a "Blanket Indian" belonging to either the Santee or Flandreau bands, and as a rule they are as well and neatly clad as white farmers or artisans.

PONCA SUBAGENCY, S. DAK.

The Poncas are an independent, sturdy race, that would be self-supporting if all help were denied them. They are more independent than the Santees, less inclined to drop old customs, better workers, more dissipated, and subjected to saloon influence more than the other Indians under my care. They number 207 individuals. The location of the band being close to the village of Niobrara, where it is easy for them to procure spirituous liquors, and they being several miles from headquarters of the agency, makes it easier for them to dissipate without being caught at it than those living at Santee. The people of Niobara wink at their misdeeds and allow them to do about as they please, setting up a plea of expense to the county if they are prosecuted. Something should be done toward placing a fund apart for court expenses, for use of the citizen Indians.

I wish to extend thanks to the Department for the courteous treatment accorded during the past year, and to my employés for help and encouragement, which has smoothed many of the rough places and made lighter many of the duties and responsibilities that have devolved upon me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. HELMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *July 21, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report from this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, giving the number of cases treated in the schools and on the reservation, with results. This number represents the actual cases of sickness and does not include the vast number of responses for medicines, where one examination and prescription was sufficient:

Cases in the schools	170
Cases outside the schools	536
Total	706
Recovered in schools	169
Died in schools	1
Recovered on reservation	482
Died on reservation	27
Remaining under treatment	16
Discontinued treatment	1
Total	696
Vaccinations successful	62
Vaccinations unsuccessful	76
Total	138
Number of births during the year	36

I have had but one amputation during the year, the particulars of which was reported in detail in my monthly sanitary report for May. There has been no epidemic, except one of influenza, during the month of January. While it was quite severe, it seemed to yield readily to treatment. The general sanitary condition of the tribe is good, and they are increasing in numbers.

GEO. W. IRA,
Agency Physician.

JAMES E. HELMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 15, 1892.*

SIR: As my time here at Santee as field matron has been very short and I have had no means of getting around, only as I walked, I do not feel competent to make a very full report. However, the work has opened up very pleasantly. I have been able to visit about twenty-five Indian families in and around the agency and most of them several times. I find there is no lack of work to do.

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I feel quite encouraged, as they receive me well and seem pleased to have me show them how to bake, cook, crochet, etc., and take suggestions kindly.

I find it very hard among the older ones to accomplish much, as their ways are pretty well fixed and they have no desire for better things, but the hope is in the younger ones. I think as I become acquainted with them and they with me more can be accomplished.

I find some of their houses very dirty, and lack of system makes them present a very untidy appearance, while a few are quite clean and neat. It does one good to enter a home of the latter kind and speak a word of encouragement. I only wish there were more. Only by patience and persistent effort can this be brought about.

Respectfully, yours,

ETTA PENNEY,
Field Matron.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT PONCA SUBAGENCY.

AUGUST 15, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you for the year's work as field matron among the Ponca Indians the following: Families visited, 41. These have all been visited twice, and many of them four or five times; in cases of sickness, daily visits.

There has been instruction in cooking, washing, ironing, blacking stoves, scrubbing floors, etc. It is impossible that the account can be accurate as to time spent, visits made, etc., as I have kept no record. It will be a pleasure to do so in future and much more satisfactory in results, I am sure, to all parties. I am very glad that the work is now clearly defined; it is more business-like, and more will be accomplished. The adage that "everybody's business is nobody's" is no truer than this: that work undefined is undone or, at best, half done.

As to the progress made in teaching the women, while there has been much that is discouraging and below the end aimed at in the beginning of the year, still there have been some cases of such readiness to learn as to make me feel sure that the labor has not been lost. One effort was to get tables for all, so that there should be no excuse for families eating on the floor. It has taken nearly all the year to bring it about. Two opposite experiences in connection with getting the tables illustrate Indian character. At one place a man said: "It is almost a year since you promised me a table. I have now become discouraged waiting; I do not trust you; I want no table." In passing another house an Indian called after me, came to the side of the carriage, shook my hand, and signified by motions: "A table is being made for me at the carpenter's shop; you asked the agent for it; I thank you." He shook hands again and I drove on, thinking that human nature is the same thing, be the man red or white—some suspicious and complaining, others capable of true gratitude. It was understood that when they had their tables I was to take my outfit of dishes, furnished by Miss Emily Huntington, of New York, and take dinner with the family. One young woman got her husband to take a load of corn to town and buy a table in order to hasten my visit.

The sewing class, which has met at my room on Saturday afternoons, has been a great success, sometimes twenty women being present with quantities of children. The advantage of this branch of the work has not only been in the learning to cut and sew, but has also reached out in other directions. They understand that I expect them to come with their own and their children's clothes clean and well ironed. This requires the doing up of the little garments made at the previous meetings, and I am often surprised at the skill they show. It is not many years since an Indian woman never thought of taking off a garment until it was worn off.

It is about the care of the house that the discouragement is the greatest. Their manner of working is spasmodic and not regular. It is much easier under the spur of going somewhere to wash and iron and get themselves in order than to stay quietly at home and day after day keep the house clean; but they know they ought to be clean and are often ashamed to be found otherwise; that is one good sign. Even Standing Bear himself took the broom and swept the room quite clean during one of my visits. The Friends in Baltimore sent flower seeds and the women have taken great pride and pleasure in sowing and caring for them; several have planted trees.

Anyone who knows Indian women knows how peculiar they are in seeming indifferent to what they are really interested in. One instance I will relate: An Indian who has himself been away at school and has acquired a taste for better cooking than he gets at home spoke to me about his wife, and hoped I would teach her. I set about it determined it should not be my fault if she did not learn; but every day when I would get to her house she was sick and on the bed. The curious part of it was that I would see her around the yard when I drove in sight, but when I got inside she was unable to sit up. After this had happened two or three times I went again by appointment; with all my cooking utensils, got the children out gathering wood, made a fire, took my things into the bedroom, showing the woman just what I used and how I put them together for cakes and pies, then wrote it off and pinned it upon the door for her husband to read to her. All the response was an occasional ugh; apparently no impression had been made. After spending the best of two days with her, I left her alone for some weeks. One day in passing I looked in to see how she was getting along; found her doing a large baking; pans of biscuit, doughnuts, pies, and cake everywhere; she was very happy over it, so my time was not thrown away after all. But all do not do as well; it is a work of time and patience and the end is not for many years.

I should like to suggest that something be done in the way of furnishing the field matrons with supplies for the old and the sick—they are much to be pitied—such supplies as tea, crackers, oatmeal, dried or canned fruit, etc. There is never any money in the family for such comforts, and they suffer on the coarse fare of the well ones.

Very respectfully,

M. L. DOUGLAS,
Field Matron.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 9, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration my fifth annual report of the Santee Boarding School. As the history of the school and description of the plant have been given in other reports, I shall speak first of the improvements made upon the premises during the past year.

Improvements.—In the month of July, 1891, work was commenced on the new building to be used for class rooms, and on the addition to the building heretofore used for that purpose. This building, not being in a good location to enlarge, was moved across the street, after a great deal of hard labor, working without the necessary appliances for such work. After being moved, righted up, and one partition taken out, a wing 28 by 30 feet was added, thus giving two good rooms, the one about 28 by 40 and the other 24 by 28 feet, with sliding doors between. These two rooms taken together made a good large assembly room. The new building was also completed, though not in time to be used until the month of October. In the meantime seats were put in the boys' sitting rooms in the main building, and they were used for class rooms.

During vacation the dormitory building and industrial teacher's house were painted from top to bottom inside, and new floor laid in some rooms. Later in the season the old wire fence surrounding the yard was replaced by a good board fence, and an 8-foot platform built about the building, with plank walk to the street, adding greatly to the appearance of the premises.

Of the buildings needed at the school much has been said, both by those of us here and by visiting officials; however, to no avail. The main building is always crowded beyond its capacity for a good sanitary condition.

The matter of fencing should go on, however, until a large part of the old fence is replaced by the new.

The laundry is small, inconvenient, and even dangerous to the health of its inmates. The present laundress, the most efficient one I have ever known, has said that she would not endanger her health in such a place another winter, and the Indians have always made more or less complaint against their girls having to work in such a place. The school barn, beside being badly out of shape, is not large enough to hold the school stock and several head were obliged to stand out in all weather last winter. Plans and estimates for both these buildings have been submitted, and authority for their construction patiently awaited for, but in vain.

Crops.—The crops on the cultivated land of the school, while not so extensive as last year, look far more promising. The potato crop at this time seems to be nearly sure, while of the corn I can say that while on my recent visit to Oneida, Wis., I saw nothing equaling it. The smaller vegetables are also looking well. The reason for the acreage not being so large as heretofore is that, the lease we had with Blind Man, who owns land adjoining the school farm, having expired, he leased it to others.

The stock of the school has been increased during the year by the purchase of another pair of horses and eight cows, with the natural increase of two colts and several calves. Among the cows there are several that are poor milkers and these might be replaced by others to good advantage.

Attendance.—In the matter of attendance for the year, the enrollment has not been quite as large as during the previous year, it having fallen off six in number, and eight in the general average.

There are several circumstances that will in a measure account for this falling off: First, about 20 of the pupils that were in school the year previous had either left the reservation or were attending district schools. Second, the class rooms not being completed the average for the months of September and October was only 71.8, while for the same period the year before it was 99.54. Third, many of the larger pupils were allowed to visit their homes during Thanksgiving week, and again several of the larger boys were allowed leaves of absence to assist their parents in putting in the crop this spring.

The following shows the average by months and quarters for the year:

First quarter:	
September	49.36
October	94.25
November	103.04
Average	49.36
Second quarter:	
December	108.87
January	114.51
February	115.09
Average	102.44
Third quarter:	
March	116.16
April	102.93
May	113.78
Average	115.23
Fourth quarter:	
June	111.53
Average	109.34

The above gives a general average of 102.87 for the ten months school was in session, against 111.30 for the year previous.

The industrial training of the pupils has been kept up as in former years. The boys have been taught farming and gardening, care of stock, and to do such general repairing as has been done upon the premises. A class of eight boys has received some instruction in shoemaking, or

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rather shoe mending. The shoemaker employed not being an experienced workman nothing but repairing was undertaken. I would suggest that this branch of the work be enlarged, more tools and supplies purchased, and a competent man employed, so that the boys might be taught shoemaking.

The girls have received instruction in all branches of domestic work and have made good advancement. In fact I believe the girls have received more good home training that will be of benefit to them in the future during the past year than in other years.

School-room work.—The work in the class rooms has progressed only fairly well. The task of further organizing the school to conform to the course of study has been closely followed and as a result the school is better graded than a year ago. The addition of another white teacher in the place of the Indian assistant, has added to the force of teachers and as a result the work in the primary department has been very encouraging. The work of the other department has not been as satisfactory as it might have been, owing partly to the inexperience and poor health of one of the teachers.

The class rooms are pleasant and commodious, furnished with maps, globes, charts, frames, kindergarten material, etc., and, with a strong corps of teachers, there is no reason why the schoolroom work should not be of the best character.

In addition to the regular class-room work proper attention has been given to general exercises, such as music, calisthenics, talks on morals, manners, etc.

The Sabbath has been properly observed, a well-organized Sunday school of eight classes being held in the morning and a song service in the evening. In the afternoon the pupils who so desired were allowed to attend church services at either of the missions. The school holidays were also celebrated by appropriate exercises.

The health of the school in general has been very good, no epidemic disease having made its appearance. Only one serious accident occurred during the year. This was in the case of a small boy who fell from a swing, causing a compound fracture of the radius and ulna, complicated with a dislocation of the carpal bones. After nearly three weeks of careful attention an amputation was performed.

In general.—The work of the school has been fairly satisfactory, though, I am sorry to say, not so much so as during the previous year. Your office is aware of the condition of affairs that has existed here for the past six months, and, though no open rupture has occurred, there has been an undercurrent that has been extremely difficult to control. This feeling, coupled with the fact of the inadaptability of one or two of the employés, has been the cause of the incomplete success of the school for the past year.

In conclusion, I would say that the great needs of the school are about the same as a year ago. First, more farming land; second, shops where the boys can be taught trades, such as wood and iron work; third, hospital accommodations; fourth, new buildings, such as barn, laundry, and dormitory; fifth, a water supply, so that water will not have to be handled two or three times in pails before reaching the house; sixth, a better means of protection from fire.

With the foregoing thoughts and suggestions I take leave of the Santee Boarding School, thanking your office, visiting officials, and the agent for favors received during the year.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER AT PONCA DAY SCHOOL.

PONCA AGENCY, NEBR., *August 12, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Poncas:

The health of the people has been remarkably good. Out of the 206 members of this tribe there have been only 7 deaths during the year, while there have been 17 births. Of the 7 who died 5 died from some kind of lung trouble.

There has been less fault-finding and grumbling, and the Poncas have been more tractable and readier to receive advice than during some previous years. The fact of citizenship has affected them favorably, except in one or two particulars.

Crops.—They have not attended to their farming so closely as during some previous years. Crops are light because of drought and poor farming. A careful estimate gives the number of bushels of wheat raised this year as 4,471; of oats, 1,465, and of corn, 6,815 bushels. These are their principal crops. They do very little gardening, and practically their gardens furnish them very little support.

They make very little use of another means of support which among white farmers is relied upon largely, I refer to the milking of their cows.

In considering the amount of farming done here, the fact that there are seven white men married to Indian women needs to be taken into account. Of the 4,471 bushels of wheat raised these men have raised 2,607 bushels; of the 1,465 bushels of oats they have raised 700 bushels, and of the 6,815 bushles of corn they have raised 3,320 bushels. That is, they have raised about one-half of the grain, and the thirty-four Indian families engaged wholly or in part in agriculture have raised the rest. To one on the ground who is well acquainted with the habits and work of the Indians the outlook for Indian farming is not very encouraging.

Evils.—There are three growing evils among the Poncas which, if not checked, will affect their progress toward a life of self-support very disastrously. The first is the use of intoxicants. A large part of the money received from the Government goes for liquor, and when the annual issue of clothing was made I am reliably told that a considerable part of that was traded for whisky.

The renting of their land is a second evil. Although the rules of the Department are very strict in this matter, they do rent their plow land and sell their hay on the ground. The amount of land cultivated by them this year is less than heretofore for this reason; Instead of putting up their hay themselves and selling it for from $3 to $5 per ton, they sell it on the ground at from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton.

The third evil, growing out of the second, is their habit of visiting other tribes to beg ponies and other things. Near the last of June almost all the Poncas made a trip to the Omahas, and were gone about a month. They report that they begged a hundred ponies. In the meantime their crops, which particularly needed their attention at that time, were neglected. On the 4th of August about a hundred Omahas returned the visit and have begged back most of the ponies. Dancing, drinking, Sabbath desecration, and the neglect of necessary work are concomitant evils. Such a visit leaves both parties badly demoralized and wholly unfitted to perform the common duties of life.

The day school maintained here during the year was quite successful, except in one particular. It is found to be almost impossible to induce the children to attempt to speak English, and consequently what little they do learn is practically useless to them. The chief benefit an Indian child receives in a day school is the discipline he daily receives. The fact that he must be punctual and do certain things at set times has a great deal of influence in molding right character in him.

Mission work has been continued during the year with varying success.

The Poncas occupy the finest of the land here, and if they could be induced to labor somewhat steadily and give up old habits they might soon be very comfortable with pleasant homes and abundant support.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN E. SMITH,
Teacher.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOPE SCHOOL.

HOPE SCHOOL, *Springfield, S. Dak., August 15, 1892.*

SIR: During the past year our school work has gone quietly forward. The behavior of the children has been exceptionally good, and they have shown a disposition to obey the requirements of their position to an unusual degree. As you may have noticed by our reports, we have not had a single case of running away during the school year, a very gratifying circumstance to us.

The health of the children has been very good on the whole, and we have had no serious cases of sickness but one, that of Emma Canfield (Yankton, aged 8 years), who was withdrawn from school by her father, February 23, on account of consumption. She died about the middle of April at her home. She seems to have inherited the disease from her mother, who died of it about two years ago. We also had two cases of sore eyes of a severe type. One recovered; the other occurring about three weeks before the end of the year we allowed the child, at the request of her parents, to go home. I hear that she is improving.

Our helpers have been very efficient and there were no changes in the force of assistants during the year. We also expect all to return the coming year.

Industrial Work.—The girls of our school have, as heretofore, been instructed in all arts necessary to a good housewife, in addition to their daily exercises in the school-room. The boys have been taught, according as their ages and strength permitted, to work at gardening, to care for the stock; have also been instructed in house painting and in using ordinary tools, such as every farmer constantly makes use of.

One of our three larger boys, Joseph Ross, aged 14 years, spent four hours each afternoon in the office of the Springfield Times, learning the art of printing. The proprietor, Mr. J. C. Young, reports that Joseph made excellent progress in his work. Another, James Firecloud, spent his afternoons in the harness shop of Mr. Stephens, who also gives a good report of the progress of the boy at his trade. The hours of work in both these cases were from 1 to 5:30 p. m. of five days of each week. The third, George Vassor, had special charge of the stock.

Thanking you for the courtesies of the past year, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

W. J. WICKS.

JAMES E. HELMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

WADSWORTH, NEV., *August 27, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions and requirements of your office, it is with pleasure that I submit herewith my second annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. I feel that I can show progress in industries and education.

The reservations.—This agency consists of two reservations, viz, the Walker River and the Pyramid Lake reserves. The Walker River Reserve is in Esmeralda County, Nev., and, as shown by survey made by Eugene Monroe in 1865, contains 318,815 acres, including the Walker Lake, which is quite a large body of water. The Pyramid Lake Reserve is located in Washoe County, Nev., and contains 322,000 acres as per survey, and includes Pyramid Lake, which is said to be 40 miles long by from 6 to 15 wide.

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Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census, taken June 30, 1892, which shows an increase of 14 over last year's census, viz:

Walker River Reserve:	
Males above 18 years of age	160
Females above 14 years of age	187
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	67
Females between 6 and 14 years of age	49
Males under 6 years of age	30
Females under 6 years of age	30
Total	523
Pyramid Lake Reserve:	
Males above 18 years of age	157
Females above 14 years of age	160
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	62
Females between 6 and 14 years of age	48
Males under 6 years of age	39
Females under 6 years of age	27
Total	493
Total population on the two reservations:	
Males	515
Females	501
Grand total	1,016

The agency.—The headquarters of the Nevada Agency is located on the Pyramid Lake Reserve, 18 miles north of Wadsworth, Nev. Many improvements have been made about the agency headquarters and on Pyramid Lake Reserve; but few have been made on the Walker River Reserve. The dams and ditches have been greatly improved. A cut has been made in the river, which, with some more work done thereon, will save the school garden from being washed away. The employés have taken much pride in beautifying the grounds about their residences, which example I find the Indians following; the trees about the grounds have been well cared for and many new ones have been planted during the year. Water pipes have been laid about the grounds for irrigation as well as fire protection. Walls have been built and many minor improvements have been made about the agency, which I consider excellent examples for the Indians.

The Indians.—The Pha-Utes both on and off of the reservations have been quiet, tractable, obedient, and industrious. The white settlers in this section of the country depend almost entirely upon Indian labor, and the Indians are fast becoming proficient in farming and stock-raising.

Agriculture.—Their crops would have shown a much larger yield had they not suffered from a gopher pest, which has destroyed much grain and vegetables. This pest has been quite discouraging, but I impressed upon them the idea that some kind of pest comes to all who follow the pursuits of agriculture, and for this one we are seeking a remedy. Notwithstanding the drawbacks they have had, good crops of hay and grain have been raised, and they appreciate more and more every year the value of their products.

Industries.—They have been occupied in farming, repairing roads, building fences, working on the dams and ditches, and fishing. At all pursuits, except their fishing for market, they have done well. The odious fish law passed by the legislature of this State has entailed upon them a severe loss of thousands of dollars. This, however, I shall endeavor to have remodled at the coming legislature. The cutting of wood for the agency and school has been a much-needed revenue for them. They cut for the Government during the year 232 cords of wood, for which they received $1,160, being paid at the rate of $5 per cord. For barley, hay, and other products of their own labor sold to the Government they received $878.97. Value of their products sold to outside parties amounted to $4,532.

Freighting.—During the year they hauled with their own teams 283,310 pounds of freight, for which they received the sum of $1,786. They are careful and good freighters, and an instance has yet to occur where any freight has been lost or damaged.

Cash receipts and disbursements.—The following is a statement of the cash received and disbursed at this agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892:

Receipts	$30,357.85
Disbursements	29,825.36
Amount deposited to credit of United States	532.49

Pyramid Lake Commission.—We were visited in October last by those excellent gentlemen to treat with the Pah-Ute Indians for the relinquishment of the southern portion of Pyramid Lake Reserve, which portion of the reserve includes the townsite of Wadsworth. I believe that they accomplished their mission in a very satisfactory manner. You doubtless have their report on the subject.

Survey of the new ditch.—By office letter dated February 11, 1892, I was directed to employ a competent surveyor to make a survey for an extensive ditch to reclaim a large tract of valuable land on and off the Pyramid Lake Reserve. The survey was completed in the month of April, and I reported to you under date of April 28, 1892. As shown by the survey, the ditch will be 45 miles in length and will reclaim about 31,000 acres of valuable land. This ditch, if built, will be of inestimable value to the Indians and in a few years at the most will repay its cost.

Lands in severalty.—Continuing the work of my predecessor, under your direction, I, during the past year, have completed and cured some thirty defective applications of certain Pah-Ute Indians residing at Stillwater, Churchill County, Nev., for the allotments of land under the fourth section of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887. See my report to your office upon the subject dated March 5, 1892.

This is an allotment of some valuable land which should prove of great advantage to these Indians, but it is with regret that I have to say that from the present outlook it will prove valueless to them without material aid from the Government. In a word, they are too poor to purchase tools to work with, and at present date have done nothing with the lands in consequence of their inability to buy necessary farming implements, etc. They are an industrious lot of fellows and if given some aid and assistance would in a few years show good results.

White settlers on the reserve.—By your orders I served in February last notices upon some eight settlers who are trespassers on the northern portion of the reserve to quit and leave the same, being as per treaty agreement between the Pyramid Lake commission above mentioned and the Indians.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—Several cases of minor importance have been before the court during the year, all of which they have handled with excellent judgment, and their verdicts have been final and well received.

Walker River Reservation.—I visited this reserve, in accordance with custom, and have to report everything as going on as well as could be expected under the many disadvantages with which it has to contend.

The Indians there are very industrious, raising good crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, and are very deserving Indians. They complain bitterly of the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, which, in consideration of the right of way through their reservation, agreed, as they claim, to haul to market free of charge their products. This the company refuses to do, and the matter remains unsettled. I fully reported the matter to your office under date of April 4, 1892.

I have had some trouble this year with the dam there, upon which they depend for irrigation, but this I hope to overcome before next season.

I am not at all satisfied with the day school at this reserve, which might make much better progress had it the proper accommodations. The present accommodations are for 20 pupils only. Last year this school was in session ten months, with an enrollment of 36 children and an average attendance of over 21. The total cost of maintaining the school was $2,022.60, or $80.90 per capita. I repeat my recommendations for the removal of the present site of this school and agency quarters for sanitary reasons, and it is a very important matter for the health of both the employés and school children.

Wadsworth day school.—This school is progressing well, and a marked improvement in the children attending it can be observed during the past year. The total cost of maintaining this school was $805.60.

Pyramid Lake boarding school.—My reports show that I have succeeded pretty well in this school. It was closed for vacation with an enrollment of 77 and attendance of 73. I have found a plan among my parent Indians which is more successful and satisfactory than force in getting the attendance of children at school.

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Force I have used but very slightly; but with my plan I have to keep continually at work. The old opinion that the Government should pay the parents for educating their children is not yet eradicated from their minds. I have in this school one which I take pride in having visitors see. The kindergarten work recently begun has achieved good results, and in all I think I have a school that justifies the Government expenditure in results. The children not only show schoolroom progress, but the girls show it in the sewing room and housework, and the boys in their garden and apprentice work. They are bright and cheerful at field work. I have difficult work in getting English spoken among the children. Most foreign tongues take a pride in learning to speak our language, but these little ones seem to be ashamed of it. I am trying to eradicate and change this, and am now working upon the "cause" thereof. Am trying to get some Pitt River boys among them and in the school, and if I succeed in my effort think that the change will be marked in its rapidity. My school room is just sufficient at present, but hope soon to report a crowded state.

The total cost of maintaining the school during the fiscal year 1892 was $9,044.07, and the average attendance during the ten months school was in session was a trifle over 53, making the cost per capita $170.66. In addition to the above, the cost of repairing the buildings during the year was $1,017.55.

We came near having a very disastrous fire in April last. It was bad as it was, and with my limited means to fight a fire it is only a wonder it was not worse. As it was we lost over 200 cords of wood and other little property, all of which has been reported in detail.

The Messiah craze.—I am happy to report this craze as having almost subsided at its cradle.

Roads.—Some time in December last your office instructed me to try to teach the Indians how to care for their roads as white people do, and in the future not to expect to be paid by the Government for what was a necessity to themselves. I had a "big talk" with them and met with what was to me a surprising success. They built roads, under the supervision of our farmer, over which anyone would be pleased to ride.

Buildings.—Both the school and agency buildings at this reserve are in good condition and are all that will be required with the additions that will be made during the ensuing year. But at Walker River the accommodations are very poor, and having made special reports and recommendations as to what is needed at that reserve I do not consider it proper to repeat them in this my annual report.

Sanitary.—The health of my Indians has been generally good at both reserves. There have been no epidemics of any kind, the most of the complaints being simple, with a few chronic cases among the older ones.

Indian houses.—The Pah-Utes are beginning to erect neat little homes. At Walker River I noticed two built of hewn logs, which look neat and are very comfortable. At this (Pyramid Lake) reserve they have erected several of 1-inch boards at their own expense. Some have neat little yards about their homes.

New flume.—Our ditch has worked well this year. A few breaks have occurred, which were easily repaired. It is of immense value to the agency and school buildings, gardens, and grounds about the school. It supplies, by means of a hydraulic ram, the large water tank in rear of the school buildings with water for school use and irrigation, and we have pipes laid from it for fire defense. I have built under the tank a large brick furnace, which has a "worm" of pipe therein. In severe cold weather by keeping a fire in this furnace the heat thereof, together with the hot water from the "worm," prevents freezing. About 2 miles from the agency buildings there is a long wooden flume of about 1,500 feet in length, carrying the water of the ditch across a piece of low land and the river. This flume has now been in use for eleven years. I did not think it would carry me through last year, but have made it work for the season. The boards are rotten and will not hold a nail. This old flume must be replaced during this winter, and I recommend a pipe flume instead of the wood. At the proper time will send estimates and ask for this necessary replacement.

Inspection.—I have been unfortunate in not having a visit from an inspector during the past year. School Supervisor Leeke, however, paid me a visit in April last, and his aid to me I much appreciated.

Herewith please find statistics, report of school superintendent, etc. Remembering your kindness to me during the year past, for which I feel duly grateful, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. WARNER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PYRAMID LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

NEVADA AGENCY, *July 15, 1892.*

SIR: As superintendent of Pyramid Lake boarding school I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1892:

I commenced the discharge of my duties on the 15th day of March, 1892. After glancing over my field of labor and viewing the situation I soon discovered that the teacher was overburdened with class work and that she had too many pupils under her instruction to profitably and properly manage. I therefore at once reclassified the school and took immediate charge of some of the classes myself.

As the common use of the Pah-Ute language greatly retarded the progress of the school and the advancement of the pupils, I issued an order that after the 1st of May English only should be spoken in the school or on the premises.

I also require the employés and pupils to obtain permission to absent themselves from the school premises, as I found that they were in the habit of going away whenever they wished without consulting anyone.

A general inspection is held every week, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the pupils are held personally accountable for the neatness and tidiness of themselves and their various apartments in the school buildings.

I have also organized a military company and the boys are drilled every morning before school. A "literary society" has been organized by the employés and larger pupils for the benefit of the school, and the fruit to be reaped from this organization will in the near future be of great value to all concerned.

The seating capacity of the school room is 66, but as the industrial teacher and seamstress usually have some of the pupils under their immediate supervision during class hours the school is not so crowded as might appear.

The attendance during the latter part of the year has been all that could be desired. The following is a summary of attendance and enrollment, viz:

Total number enrolled during the year	75
Average attendance during the year	53.96

The average attendance by quarters is as follows, viz:

First quarter	28[illegible]
Second quarter	40.7[illegible]
Third quarter	57.[illegible]
Fourth quarter	68[illegible]

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in household duties, sewing, knitting, cooking, and laundry work, under the supervision of the matron and seamstress. The boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, cultivate the school farm, keep the schoolhouse and premises in order, and look after the school stock, consisting of 2 horses, 7 cows, 3 calves, and 6 swine.

The garden was run down to less than 2 acres and overgrown with weeds; but by good management and hard labor we now have 4 acres under cultivation, with the promise of a fair crop of vegetables for use in the Indian kitchen. I will say, however, that the garden is too small for the requirements of the school, and recommend that a few acres be added thereto.

School work.—The school is now well organized for practical and profitable work in the schoolroom and industrial department. The class work of the school has more than met our expectation, and the advancement made during the year has been as good as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

Buildings.—The two main buildings need considerable repairing; several of the large panes of glass are broken out of the windows in the "new addition," and the girls' wash room in the old building is without suitable accommodations. All necessary repairs, I hope, by your favor, will be made during vacation.

On April 29 a fire occurred about 11:30 a. m., evidently accidental, which destroyed the laundry building, woodshed with about 203 cords of wood, and other school property. By a recent letter I called your attention to the fact that a new laundry house was an immediate necessity, and not knowing what action has been taken in the matter, I can only repeat that a new laundry building is much needed.

Conclusion.—A school of bright boys and girls traveling in the same old beaten mental ways of their fathers, dropping all instruction as soon as the teacher's voice is hushed, a more deplorable condition of mind and habit can hardly be conceived; and this is the rut this school has been in for years. The Indian educational question here resolves itself into one of discipline, and to succeed in this the superintendent must have the earnest support and happy cooperation of the agent and those under him. "Let the past bury the past." Our ambition is for the future welfare of Pyramid Lake Boarding School.

The presence of Supervisor William T. Leeke in April resulted in great good to the employés and the school. His thorough and practical knowledge enabled him to advise at the right time and in the best way. Indeed his visit was very greatly appreciated.

I thank the white employés under me for the zeal and energy with which they performed their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM PHIPPS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, *August 20, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, with accompanying statistics. From the census just completed there are—

Western Shoshones:		
Males above 18 years	118	
Females above 14 years	133	
School children between 6 and 16:		
Males	62	
Females	46	
Children under 6 years	44	
		403
Pi-Utes:		
Males above 18 years	55	
Females above 14 years	72	
School children between 6 and 16:		
Males	32	
Females	27	
Children under 6 years	20	
		206
A total population of		609

Industries.—During the year the Indians have hauled 144,730 pounds of freight from Elko to the agency, a distance of 120 miles over a rough mountain road, receiving therefor the sum of $2,580.88. This money has been a great boon to the Indians, much greater than the dollars and cents it represents. It has forced them away from home and brought them in contact with business men and the busy world in order to earn it. Their credit along the road is first class; so, no matter what happens to them, they are sure of all needed help from white men whether they have money or not. They are also very reliable and careful freighters. The quantity of damaged freight arriving at this agency during three years of Indian freighting is so small as not to be worthy of mention. But as all of the wagons (except a few purchased by the Indians) are light farm wagons, the brakes made for a level country, the work of fitting up and keeping them in repair for our mountain roads falls heavy on the agency blacksmith. Several of the Indians are becoming quite proficient in the art of horseshoeing. Each trip adds something to their knowledge and efficiency in taking care of stock and wagons.

Agriculture.—Nineteen families raised sufficient wheat to supply them with flour through the entire year, while 36 more raised partly enough; 51,000 pounds of flour was made at the agency flour mill for the Indians. In addition to this about 25,000 pounds of wheat was sold to the whites, at an average of 2 cents per pound. Most of this wheat carried some smut, rendering it unfit for flour, which was caused by an insufficient supply of bluestone at seeding time. Also 15,000 pounds of bran, at 1 cent per pound, and 25,000 pounds of shorts, at 1½ cents per pound, was disposed of in the same way. About 150,000 pounds was raised, of which 100,000 pounds was sold to the whites at an average of 2 cents per pound, while the remainder was fed at home and kept for seed. Potatoes, turnips, ruta-bagas, carrots, parsnips, beets, peas, etc., were sown in considerable quantities, but owing to the great extent of country over which the little gardens were scattered and the irregular harvesting of the crop, it is almost impossible to form anything like a correct estimate as to the amount grown, but quite a number of families had sufficient of their vegetables to last them through the winter. Cabbage has been a failure, from the fact that the Indian met with no success in propagating the plants. Try as I would, explain, and even make a hotbed for them, the result was always a flat failure. So this year I constructed a large hotbed at the agency, from which I distributed several thousand plants. The result is promising cabbage patches all over the reservation.

About 1,100 tons of hay, mainly wild, were put up by and for the Indians, a small part of which was traded off to the whites for stock, and sold to travelers for cash, but the main portion was fed to their own stock during the winter, all of which wintered well. As a stock-raiser the Indian will be soon a decided success. He has learned through sad experience that to turn his stock out to care for itself through our long winter is likely to leave him afoot in the spring, hence he works hard (and each year more intelligently) during the haying season to accumulate sufficient hay to feed his stock through the winter. He is on good terms with the white stockmen adjoining the reserve. They make camp together during the general round-up and deliver to each other their stray stock; no serious misunderstandings have taken place between them during the last three years. The whites have learned to respect the Indian for his simple honesty, and the saying is common among our white neighbors that if your stock strays to the reservation you are sure to get it. The Indian is equally fortunate, for no matter where his animals stray, the word never fails to reach us promptly telling its whereabouts.

Agricultural implements.—There is a fair supply of everything in this line, except harvesting machinery, of which we have none, except hand-sickles.

Irrigation.—During the year a survey has been made for a storage dam across the Owyhee River, which, when constructed, will make this valley one of the most valuable sections in the West. It will make farming permanent and safe, and have a tendency to break up the habit of roving, so prevalent among the Indians, which habit is disastrous to growing crops; but it is indulged in to a considerable extent owing to the uncertainty of water in sufficient quantities to mature crops. When he realizes that there is a certainty of an abundant supply to mature crops the value of taking care of what he plants will keep him at home.

The past winter was exceedingly wet and stormy, hence the natural flow of the river has been strong enough to irrigate such crops as have been planted. The main diverting dam has been placed in thorough repair, at a cost of $250 to the Government. Gates have been placed in the main canal on the east side of the river, which enables us to control the flow of the water; while on the west side a main canal has been constructed about 4 miles in length, by the Indians, without any assistance from the Government, farms laid out, and cross and distributing ditches made through the land. Another year this ditch will furnish water for 250 acres of land so long as water flows in the stream.

Land.—I would respectfully urge upon the Department the justice of making some arrangements in regard to the land whereby some of the more intelligent of these people can acquire homes, independence, and manhood. Some of these men ask me why they should build houses, roads, bridges, and set out trees, when some one else is likely to enjoy the benefits except themselves and children. Interested whites are, no doubt, responsible for these opinions, but their effect is pernicious, nevertheless, and can only be checked by putting them in position to acquire title to the land.

Indian court.—This tribunal has been in operation for about ten months. Before appointing the members of this court I impressed them with the idea that they were to be the conservators of the peace in the fullest sense of the term; that it would be their duty to counsel obedience to the law. This they have done in the most thorough manner, and the results have been of the most gratifying character. The petty offenses that worry the life of an agent have been greatly reduced in number, and the morals of the reservation would seem to have been improved under their guidance and influence. Once a month the court and police are called into the office and instructed in the law and their duties. This is no slight task, but the results are all on the right side.

Indian police.—The police are steadily increasing in efficiency and intelligence. No infraction of the law, however trivial, escapes their notice, and it is immediately reported.

Roads.—During the winter, under instructions from the Department, I organized the reservation into three road districts, appointing the Indian judges as road supervisors. Owing to the heavy spring storms and exceedingly high water the quantity of work needed to keep the roads in traveling condition was enormous. In district No. 1 (Elko road) two substantial bridges were put across muddy sloughs, a fill made (where the river was cutting around the end of the main bridge) which took over 500 wagonloads of willows, rocks, and earth to complete, so as to save the bridge from washing out. District No. 2, which leads past the agency, was cleared of the loose rock, partially graded, and thoroughly ditched and drained. District No. 3, which lies at the north end of the reservation, was from necessity passed until fall.

Sanitary.—During the year the health of this community has been very good; no epidemic has visited us, nor have any serious accidents occurred. The

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agency physician is steadily growing in favor with the Indians. Although the medicine man occasionally shows up, there is a positive gain during the year. (See report of physician.)

Education.—The school was in operation nine months during the year, with an enrollment of 43 and an average attendance of 32¼. The progress was all that could be expected from a day school. The children have been much better about attending than usual, more attentive to their studies, and amenable to discipline. Could they be kept from returning to their homes at night I firmly believe it would soon compare favorably with the best district schools among the whites.

One great cause for congratulation is the interest manifested by the parents of many of the children. Parents who two years ago habitually hid their children on school days, during the past winter hitched up their rude sleds and deposited their children at the schoolhouse door. While this is not universal, by any means, a great change for the better is taking place among the old Indians on the school question.

The boys have been taught practical farming on the school farm, the care of of the school cows, etc., while the girls have been taught plain sewing, cooking, and washing. There was raised on the school farm 10,000 pounds of wheat, 2,400 pounds potatoes, 300 pounds carrots, 500 pounds rutabagas, 200 pounds parsnips, 100 pounds of cabbage, which was sufficient to supply the school with bread and vegetables for their midday meal throughout the term; also to furnish the necessary seed wheat and potatoes for this season's planting. A fine strawberry patch was planted this spring, which is in a flourishing condition. A splendid garden was planted, also 12 acres of wheat; but owing to the loss of our industrial teacher, the crops have no one to look after them but myself, hence the outlook is not as favorable as I would like to have it. Wheat will be fair, but the garden indifferent.

The school owns 2 good work horses, 1 bull, 5 cows, 3 yearlings and 3 suckling calves, making a total of 14 head of live stock belonging to the school, which is in excellent condition. The cows furnish an abundant supply of milk, and the increase will soon supply sufficient meat.

The employment of a white cook and seamstress during the greater part of the year has been one of the main factors in the progress of the children. There is no Indian woman sufficiently advanced in civilization to become a teacher in the art of cooking, in fact they are an obstruction to progress, and none should be employed where the object is education and advancement in the arts of civilization. While they can talk some English, they will not to the children; hence the moment the children enter the kitchen or come in contact with the cook they drop into their own tongue instead of learning to talk English, as they would be compelled to with a white cook.

The girls advanced rapidly under the tutelage of the seamstress, some of them becoming quite proficient in the arts of sewing, mending, and washing, and should not be deprived of her valuable services. However, as the advertisements have been published asking for bids to erect a boarding-school building, which will necessitate the employment of competent help, the future of our school looks bright.

The buildings have been kept in thorough repair throughout the year; water has been introduced into all of the buildings, and sufficient hose to use in case of fire has been purchased.

The Sabbath school established about eighteen months since is in a flourishing condition, and under the zealous management of Dr. Montezuma, assisted by my wife and daughter, will certainly bear good fruit. (See report of superintendent.)

Dancing.—There has been a notable decrease in the number of fandangoes during the past year, which I account for from the fact that most of the leading men have been busy with their work and would not spare the time. I have placed all such gatherings in charge of the chief of police, holding him to a strict accountability for all disorders and petty crimes. The effect has been good.

Buildings.—The engine room to the flouring mill has been rebuilt, the main building repaired, and the machinery overhauled, parts thoroughly painted to keep it from rusting. Other buildings have been kept in good state of repair. Four houses have been erected for and by the Indians, and seven repaired by the carpenter. One Indian house was accidentally destroyed by fire during the year.

In conclusion allow me to thank you for your kindness and courtesy during the past year.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM I. PLUMB,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August 16, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor of giving you my second annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Individual cases treated during the year have been 280, deaths 17 (two of which have been accidental by falling in a mining shaft) and births 8. From this report compared with last year's, sickness has been reduced to nearly one-half and death proportionally the same. These were due to our being free from any epidemic. The sanitary condition of the reservation is good. The bad habit of isolating the sick still exists for want of a good hospital to take its place, for which we have asked, but the matter is still pending. Without such facilities our present way of dealing with the sick Indians is a discredit to the physician; to the Government a mere pretence, a blind in the sight of the ignorant and superstitious Indians.

Fandangoes, where the Indians concentrate all their superstitious customs, have been the cause of many deaths. The dance begins at sundown and continues until late in the morning. Overheating themselves in the craze and breathing the dirty dust during these long hours, have caused them to catch cold and gradually turned into pneumonia, to which most of our Indians are victims. The dust affects their eyes and throat. Much blindness can be traced to this savage custom. Indians from a distance at this time have introduced immoral diseases.

It is gratifying to note that our enlightened Indians are gradually losing their confidence in the medicine men. The old, ignorant and superstitious ones still imagine the practice of the howling brute to be good. But with time, and as the younger generation take the places of their parents, our hopes will be fulfilled and the labor we are doing for them will be rewarded.

CHARLES MONTEZUMA,
Agency Physician.

WM. I. PLUMB,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SEMIBOARDING SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.,
June 30, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the semiboarding school at Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.

The school was opened on October 1, 1891, after a vacation of three months. The children had become accustomed to idleness and wigwam life, and were with considerable difficulty induced to return to school. They were filthy, shock-headed, unfit for and totally opposed to study, which made their progress very indifferent for a considerable time. However, they improved little by little, became more studious as time passed, and this last quarter especially have shown a marked advancement.

The school farm consists of 90 acres, 27 acres of which are seeded to tame grasses; alfalfa, timothy, and red top for meadow. There are 15 acres of wheat, which promises a good yield, and 1 acre of garden planted to all kinds of vegetables needed, all of which are looking favorable for an abundant crop.

The boys cheerfully do the work required of them about the school buildings and on the farm while they have someone to take the lead and show them what to do and how to do it. This being the case, an industrial teacher is an absolute necessity here, as there will be no one here during vacation to attend to the growing crop or to harvest the same. The school has 2 horses and 12 cattle. There must be hay and grain for them through our long, hard winter. It seems quixotic to expect requisite results when there is no one in position to perform the necessary labor to produce those results. Even though school was in session, it would be necessary to have some one to supervise and assist in the work, as the schoolboys can not be depended upon to do the work alone.

The girls willingly assist in the kitchen and dining-room work, sweep and scrub the floors, etc., and are specially anxious to learn sewing; all of the larger ones being able to do plain sewing and mending and have learned rapidly in cutting and fitting. They have shown such an aptness in this branch of their education that it seems a pity to deprive them of the opportunity to acquire a knowledge so necessary to their welfare and so much to their taste. Although there are but few girls in this school and the duties of a seamstress are not so arduous as in some schools, the few are entitled to the same opportunities as the many; a seamstress is therefore a necessary adjunct to the school.

I found the schoolhouse in good repair; some needed work has been done; a step has been placed around the front porch and several wagon loads of soil and gravel hauled around the buildings to secure better drainage. Water pipes have been laid, which carry water with a good force into all of the buildings, which will, when the hose and nozzles estimated for arrive, render the buildings practically safe from fire. As all but the kitchen are adobe, they are not of a combustible character, which reduces the danger from fire to the minimum. The kitchen is a frame building and was very open, but has been ceiled overhead and lined from the wainscoting up with oilcloth, which adds much to its cleanliness and comfort.

There have been three deaths in the school this term, two of which were caused by pneumonia, the other by an accident which happened at home. It is my opinion that all of these lives could have been saved, had there been a hospital building where they could have had proper care. Outside of these cases the health of the school has been excellent.

Under the supervision of Dr. Carlos Montezuma, who is an enthusiastic worker in the cause, assisted by Mrs. Plumb, who asserts a motherly influence over the children, Sunday school is held every Sunday with a good attendance. A considerable interest is manifested and some good has been done which will probably lead to greater results in the near future, and have a tendency to great good in eliminating superstition and bringing about a more definite idea of civilization, its laws and requirements, and engender a desire for education and citizenship.

All holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises, except Arbor day. On account of the inclemency of the weather, and the impassable condition of the roads, no trees could be secured. Therefore a common session of school was held in the forenoon. After dinner the school listened to an address by the agent, in explanation of the origin of the day as a holiday, and the causes leading up to it. The remainder of the day was given them as a holiday,

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The closing exercises of the school consisted of select readings, black-board exercises in mathematics, and sentence writing, singing patriotic and school songs, and addresses by the agent and superintendent. Several visitors were present, both white and Indian. Some of the headmen among the latter spoke to the children in their own language, explaining the benefits of an education, and urging them to apply themselves to study during vacation, that they might keep their minds fresh and be able to make better progress next term. The pupils did well in all of their exercises, and the day passed pleasantly for all.

Respectfully submitted.

W. O. VORE,
Superintendent and Teacher.

WM. J. PLUMB,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *August 8, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with custom and in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Census.—The census taken during month of June shows population of this agency to be—

Males above 18 years of age	110
Females above 14 years of age	217
School boys between ages of 6 and 16 years	59
School girls between ages of 6 and 16 years	49
Children under 6 years	92
Total	527
Girls between 14 and 16 years counted twice	2
Corrected total	525
Decrease from last year's enumeration	6

This decrease is due to there being one less birth than deaths during the present year and to corrections in former census. This census has been carefully taken and is, I believe, correct.

Reservation.—The reservation for the Mescalero Apaches is situated in Doña Ana and Lincoln counties, N. Mex., and contains about 462,000 acres, of which, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than 4,500 are susceptible of cultivation, and not more than 2,000 can be irrigated.

The western part of the reservation is very rough, consisting of high, precipitous mountains, broken by deep arroyos, and, although well watered, the grass is poor. There is an abundance of timber for fuel and building cabins, but little which would be of any value for sawing lumber. The timber is pine—commonly known as bull pine. In the eastern part the timber and grass is better, and mountains are better adapted for grazing purposes, the slopes being more gradual and not broken by arroyos.

There is not a ton of wild grass cut on the reservation, while a few years ago thousands of tons could be cut.

Farming.—The spring season is usually late, dry, and windy, and nights cold. The water used for irrigation comes from mountain springs, is cold, and consequently vegetation grows very slowly until the latter part of June.

The difficulty of Indian farming on this reservation is that the portions of arable land are small, situated in narrow valleys and cañons, and are scattered over an area of country 30 miles long, thus compelling the farmer to spend much of his time going from place to place.

This year the farmer reports land under cultivation by Indians:

	Acres.		Acres.
Garden	2	Potatoes	4
Corn	300	Beans	5
Oats	139	Total	450

If the 450 acres were in a compact body instead of being scattered over the entire reservation, a much better showing could be made. The cultivation in the Three River country amounts to but little. All the ground ever claimed to have been cultivated does not exceed 75 acres. The Three Rivers are three small rivulets, the water from which would pass through a box 12 inches square with a fall of an inch to the rod, not sufficient to irrigate 100 acres if the flow was constant, but in the dry season when the water is most needed the "Rivers" are dry. The Indians in going to Three Rivers have to travel a distance of 50 miles beyond the reservation lines, passing through the village of Tularosa. This is a source of annoyance to the agent and is unprofitable to the Indians. No wire should be furnished for fencing that part of the reservation.

Stock-raising.—Formerly it has been the policy of the Department to encourage the Indians in raising cattle. This would have been better before the grass was eaten out, but under the present circumstances, as horses can be kept on shorter grass and can travel farther for water than cattle, I think it would be more profitable for the Mescaleros to raise horses than cattle. Horses are less liable to stray or be stolen, can be raised as cheaply as a steer to three years old, and can at that age be sold for double the price of a steer.

Agency building.—The agency building is an adobe, 2 stories, 42 by 63 feet, 10 rooms, 21 doors, 24 windows, and 4 fireplaces. Sidewalks are needed and lumber has been sawed for that purpose.

School buildings.—Consist of 1 schoolhouse, superintendent's residence, 2 rooms, 1 girls' sewing room, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, sewing room, kitchen and dining room, carpenter shop, and school commissary. The school commissary building is in bad repair and a new one should be built.

There is a grass lawn of about 2 acres in front of buildings, and I have sowed 50 pounds of alfalfa seed adjacent to schoolhouse.

The schoolhouse is in fair condition, and with few repairs will be large enough for all the scholars which can be procured for school during the next two years. The school buildings have been thoroughly renovated, papered, and painted inside, and other necessary repairs.

School.—There were 50 pupils enrolled during the school year. Average attendance was 44. From June 30, 1891, until September 16, 1891, and again during the period from February 7, 1892, until March 14, 1892, we had no superintendent.

Superintendent Atchison took charge of school March 14. Miss Belle Greene was assigned to duty as teacher February 1, 1892, since which time she has had entire charge of the school room and has done the teaching for both boys and girls. A marked advance can be seen in the pupils who have attended school since the arrival of Miss Greene. The superintendent has made some necessary improvements on buildings and school grounds.

In compliance with advice from the Department, I selected a committee of three Indians from the parents of children in school who visit the school the last Friday in each month. Both parents and children appear to be interested in this, and I believe it will be beneficial to the school.

On the 18th of June we sent to Fort Lewis Industrial Training School 26 Indian children, 7 girls and 19 boys. The children were procured by Supervisor Keck without any trouble. I also sent three Indian men to Fort Lewis with the children; they brought back good reports in regard to Fort Lewis and surroundings. Over twenty letters have been received from the children, all expressing themselves as being highly pleased and well satisfied with the school.

For further information, recomendations, and suggestions, I refer you to Superintendent Atchison's report, which I have the honor to inclose herewith.

Indian police.—During this year the police force consisted of two officers and twelve privates. They have performed all duties assigned them cheerfully and faithfully, and are selected from the best men of the tribe. Ten dollars per month or 33 cents per day for a man and horse seems to be very poor pay. I should be glad to see their salary increased.

Present condition of the tribe.—The condition of the tribe is certainly better than it has ever been before. This is spoken of by those who are best acquainted with the Indians. Their advance in civilization is not rapid, but is gradual and quite perceptible. This can be seen in their increasing temperance, industry, affability, and by the gradual increase in the numbers who wear citizen's clothes. They appear desirous to adopt the white man's ways, and are not the wild mountain Apaches that they were once. The Apaches are fast losing their seat in the saddle, for which they were once noted, and all their sports are of an innocent nature. Just at present they are passing through the purgatory of laziness; but the young men show some inclination to work and accumulate property.

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There is less quarreling, bickering, and drinking than in any other community of the same size in the Territory. The manufacture of "tiswin" is almost, and with the present police force can be entirely, suppressed. At least nine out of every ten Apaches are opposed to it. With one saloon on the east, another on the west, and each one just outside the reservation lines, it is a matter of surprise that there is as little drinking among the Apaches as there is.

Crimes.—With the exception of the four homicides which occurred 30 miles from the agency on February 3, and one more in April, which was perhaps the result of the former, nothing has occurred during the entire year that could cause any trouble whatever. The difficulty referred to originated in a quarrel between two women, and the men in undertaking to stop it became involved. There were but ten persons present; of these four were killed and two wounded—one by pistol shot, the other with knives.

There is a great increase in the amount of citizens' clothes worn; almost the entire tribe wear part American clothes. The Indians are much opposed to ducking overalls, but take kindly to Kentucky jeans and colloriade.

The eight Apaches allowed to visit Oklahoma Territory on leave of absence of ninety days returned in eighty-eight days. The two Comanches allowed to go with Chief Quanah Parker also returned.

I believe these Indians to be perfectly loyal to the United States Government, are willing to abide by the laws of the country, and are very honest in paying their debts. The only trouble is caused by the constant rumor of removal of the tribe. The Apaches are much attached to their country and do not want to be moved. They have a strong love of home, which is the foundation of all patriotism. Kind words and a few acts of humanity will go further towards civilizing the Apaches than a year of stiff-necked dignity.

There are a few Lipans here, some of whom claim supernatural powers; this if not closely watched may sometime result in trouble.

Indian court.—There has been but one case brought before the Indian court during this year—a case of jealousy between two women. Four arrests were made on account of homicides; 3 of the prisoners were tried before the justice of the peace in Lincoln County and 1 before the district court at Las Cruces. All were acquitted.

Repairs.—During the year all has been done which could be done with the small amount of material asked for and granted. The cattle scales and branding chute have been rebuilt, the old corral enlarged and a new one built; outhouses have been rebuilt and water conducted through them; adobe fireplaces have been replaced with stone; 4 miles of road graded and repaired; 4 small bridges built and timbers cut for 2 more; 18 new cabins have been built and logs cut for 6 others; repaired 5 miles of fence; cleaned 3½ miles of acequias and dug one-half mile of new acequia, besides painting and many other light repairs.

The Indians are willing to build their own houses of logs if they can get lumber for roofing, doors, window frames, etc. They should be encouraged in this, and no lumber furnished them except for roofing, flooring, doors, and windows, the Indians to haul their own lumber. During this year the Indians have taken great pains in building their cabins, making them warm and comfortable, and building good stone chimneys and fireplaces.

Allotments of land.—But few Indians are inclined to take land in severalty. One of the principal obstacles in the way is the scarcity of tillable land which can be irrigated on the reservation.

For the sanitary condition of the Apaches I refer you to the report of Dr. A. E. Mardon, agency physician, inclosed herewith, and for further information to statistical report inclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

HINMAN RHODES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *July 15, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I make the following statement concerning the health record and the sanitary condition of the Mescalero Apaches for the year ending June 30, 1892:

The lists of the births and deaths are as follows: Births, 17—males 7, females 10; deaths, 18—males 10, females 8. Of these, 6 were homicides, 1 accidental; 4 deaths resulted from tuberculosis—3 being consumption of the lungs and 1 consumption of the bowels: 1 death, a child, who, owing to imperfect development, lived but a few hours after birth; 2 deaths were caused by infantile convulsions, 1 by cholera infantum, and 1 (a child under 5) by measles; there was 1 death from pneumonia and 1 from pericarditis.

Epidemics.—There have been three epidemics of eye disease, one of which was severe. During February and March the measles prevailed. There were over 100 cases, including the school where nearly all the pupils were sick. The disease was of a mild type, the principal trouble being eye complications.

While the Mescalero Apaches are not a sickly race, they are not robust. The taint of scrofula and of hereditary syphilis runs in many of the families, and when they are taken with any serious illness they seem to lack the power of throwing off the effects of the disease. They are therefore a people in whose system is a latent tendency to all varieties of tuberculosis. That they enjoy a good degree of health is no doubt due to the high altitude of the reservation and to the unrivalled climate of the table lands of Southern New Mexico. The temperature is very even; there is no sultry atmosphere, no dampness outside the rainy season (July, August, and September). The water, though hard, is good. The air is pure and invigorating, and everything in nature tends to cause an almost perfect condition of health.

Cleanliness.—The Indians of this tribe are up to the average of Indian tribes in the matters of chastity and cleanliness; venereal disease of recent origin is rare. They keep their tents quite clean, and a frequent change of the place of their camps prevents any bad results that would otherwise come from refuse material or the absence of outhouses and artificial drainage.

The health of the employés and of the school children has been excellent. During more than half the year I have spoken once a week to the scholars on the simple principles of physiology and hygiene.

The buildings of the agency and school could be greatly improved by general repairs; while these are not exactly unhealthy, still they are not as comfortable or convenient as they should be. Some changes have been made during the year, so the condition of the grounds and of the buildings of both agency and school is better than a year ago.

The Mescalero Apaches are very ready to call on the agency physician. There are on the average two or three calls at the office every day, and during each week the physician makes a few visits to camps at a distance from the agency. As the tribe is small, it will be readily seen that a large number of these office calls are trivial. In going from camp to camp I have endeavored to give the Indians some idea of personal and household cleanliness, such as bathing, the washing of clothes, etc.; also proper habits of eating and taking care of the body.

I have given the women object lessons by preparing at the tent simple dishes for the sick. In a few instances these directions have been followed with a reasonable degree of success.

Medicine men.—The Indians at Mescalero, so far as I can learn, do not resort to any extent to the incantations and barbarous ceremonies of "medicine men." There are four or five "medicine men," but their work is almost entirely confined to the preparation of drinks from herbs and roots. Many of these infusions have a decided medicinal value, and I have been interested in analyzing and testing some of the drugs. The root of a plant that is a variety of the *Aralia racemosa* seems to be the general panacea. This root, powdered and used as snuff or smoked in the form of a cigarette, is the remedy for common colds and catarrh of the air passages; chewed and swallowed, it is a remedy for stomach and bowel troubles; well mixed with saliva by mastication and rubbed from the mouth with great force on to a sprained joint or rheumatic limb, it is the universal liniment. This drug has very decided stimulant and expectorant properties, besides being a mild alterative.

Another plant used by the "medicine men" is the ephedra. The spearmint, peppermint, and pennyroyal are all made into warming drinks; prepared in the form of tea, they are of great utility as carminatives, and the Indians use these mints intelligently. Other herbs are employed in various ways. The "medicine men" are the druggists as well as the doctors of the tribe. While they rarely resort to incantations, they have great faith in vigorous massage, especially in abdominal troubles, and in many instances their views and methods are not so very diverse from the simpler principles of medicine and of practice as it was a few years ago.

In closing please permit me to thank you for the help you have so often rendered in the case of sick Indians, both in supplying me with food and extra clothing for them, as well as in the marked interest you have always taken in my work. I have received many valuable suggestions from you.

Very respectfully,

A. E. MARDEN, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MESCALERO BOARDING SCHOOL.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *July 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand to you the annual report of the Mescalero boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1892.

History.—Twenty-five years ago the Mescalero Apaches formed numerous small bands of marauding savages who gained a miserable support by committing depredations in Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and northern Mexico. After being subdued and held in control for some time by the military, a reservation was set apart and an agency established for them in 1873.

While yet under the surveillance of the military, a teacher was employed in the Indian camps about Fort Stanton, who gave the children simple instruction by means of pictures and such object lessons as he could easily devise.

A day school was opened at the agency in 1880 and continued with varying success till 1883. The enrollment each year was 24, with a daily average of half that number. The school population in 1883, was reported to be 300, which was probably a rough estimate.

In June, 1882, four boys were sent to school at Albuquerque, the first patronage of a nonreservation school by this tribe. Since that time 31 boys and 11 girls have been sent to Albuquerque, Santa Fé, Grand Junction, Colo., and Fort Lewis, Colo. The report for 1883 states that five Mescaleros could read English, three of these having learned in that year.

During the same year three new agency buildings and one boarding-school building were erected, at a cost of $5,000. During the fiscal year of 1884, the boarding school was conducted for four months, with an attendance of 15 pupils—and was full—in the care of three employés, a matron, a cook, and a teacher.

In 1885 a day school was conducted in the northwestern part of the reservation for the benefit of the large camp of Jicarillas and Mescaleros then located in the Three Rivers valley. In May, 1887, this school was discontinued, when the Jicarillas were removed from the reservation.

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For the same year the agency boarding school enrolled 35 pupils and the school farm was enlarged from 2 to 15 acres. For some years the capacity, enrollment, and daily average harmonized completely. In 1888 the school farm had grown to 42 acres; grain and vegetables grew in superfluous abundance, 500 pounds of butter were made by the pupils; withal, a sort of golden age of plenty prevailed, and, as the agent's report says, a "peaceful compulsion out of barbarism" was to make the Apaches "self-sustaining in a few years." Afterwards the capacity of the school was increased to 45 pupils, which the agent says would be all the available children, but at the same time reports the school population as 312. So the school remains to the present time, although the census is rapidly bringing the school population down to the capacity of the old adobe buildings which marked the ambitious efforts of progress in former days.

Attendance and progress.—Many changes have occurred among the school employés. An epidemic of measles has passed through the school, and the agency has been in a very unsettled state, yet the capacity of the school buildings has been taxed to the utmost during most of the year. The interest and progress of the pupils in literary studies were of a good average for reservation schools. Three boys have been serving at trades with wages, and have done well. All pupils have been carefully detailed to different kinds of labor, such as farm and garden, stockyard, kitchens, etc.

After the severe epidemic of measles the pupils gradually brightened up, and, with improved food at the last, came out of the year's session as fat and hearty as fond parents could wish, with one sad exception, an excellent boy with honored name (Benjamin Harrison) failed to rally and respond to the quickening influences of springtime, and death claimed him soon after the close of school.

While we are glad of the fact, we shall greatly miss the 24 best pupils, transferred during the last quarter to the new industrial school at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Both boys and girls have had to be employed at manual labor too many hours each day, and have had too little time for play. The stunted mental condition of a few people who have been longest in school reflects badly upon their early class work. Altogether progress has been slow in the education of the Apaches. In 1883 only 5 Mescaleros had learned the rudiments of reading; now we can count but 35 who can read and write fairly well.

Attendance classified.

Sex.	Enrollment.	Average.	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.
Male	43	30	28	6	8	1
Female	17	14	11	3	1	2

Farm—Garden—Orchard.—The farm has been planted to oats and corn—15 acres oats and 10 acres corn. A fine crop of oats was raised the past year. The prospect this year is not good, probably on account of the dry, high winds in the planting season. The corn looks well. Gardening is all that should be undertaken with the force of employés and boys at command the past year. Our garden promises to yield an abundance of vegetables for the school. The farm affords no pasture or hay for stock. It is of the first importance to teach these Indians how to care for milk cows and farm horses, of which they know nothing. While butter commands 50 cents a pound, not an adult Mescalero can milk a cow. Without pasture and hay, as we have been the past year, milk cows are a detriment to the school.

The school has no orchard—not a fruit tree or vine on the farm. I have had set a large number of grape cuttings which could be obtained from neighbors gratis. We should have apples, grapes, currants, cherries, etc. At the proper time I shall forward an estimate for fruit trees.

Stock.—The school keeps no horses, and the agency team used by the school should be condemned and issued to some Indian farmer. The school needs two teams, one for farm work, the other for driving. Nor has the school a spring wagon of any sort.

Of cattle the school is said to have more than 60 head. Fourteen cows are kept at the school, but these are of such a poor class that till late in the school year there was not milk enough for the school coffee. With good care in the best of the grass season these cows have not yielded 3 quarts of milk each daily. Out of this 14 calves are fed, which leaves but little for butter.

A sufficient number of hogs are kept at the school to devour the kitchen slops.

Buildings.—(1) Main school building, (2) boys' dormitory, (3) storehouse, (4) shoeshop, (5) carpenter shop, (6) laundry. No. 1 is an extensive adobe building, containing eight convenient rooms; walls cracked and not plumb, and much of the plaster fallen from the outside. It is being put in as good repair as possible with the material at hand. No. 2 is a wooden building of three rooms, and needs a new floor. No. 3 is a wooden building, too small and very unfit for its purpose. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 are all unquestionably in bad condition, badly located, and not worth repairing.

Results.—I shall speak with particular reference to what has been accomplished since March 14 ultimo, when I entered upon my duties as superintendent. (1) Better discipline among both pupils and employés; (2) written permanent details for all pupils of the school; (3) schoolroom exercises improved and better accommodations furnished both teacher and pupils; (4) school, dining-room, and kitchen improved as to order and good food; (5) appearance and sanitary condition of school grounds greatly improved; vaults of all the privies boxed and connected by sewer pipe with an acequia, so that they can be completely flushed at will; (6) water conveyed to laundry by pipes, and a slop wagon built, both of which free the pupils from much labor; (7) accommodations for reading and writing furnished in pupils' sitting room, pictures hung on the walls of all pupils' rooms, fixtures for various athletic sports and games provided for both sexes.

Recommendations.—It is probable that the year upon which we are entering will bring a crisis in the Indian service for the Mescaleros. The voice of the people who are interested in the management of the tribe for various reasons says very earnestly: Show results, show progress in the education and civilization of the tribe or give way for more radical treatment.

(1) I would recommend that the capacity of the school be increased to 80 pupils. The most practicable plan for the accomplishment of this (if it is possible at all) seems to be to purchase the property adjoining the school premises, known as the Blazer property, and to remove the agency business and residence to that point, which is 1 mile distant from the school. This would leave the agency residence and some other buildings for the use of the school, which would amply accommodate the available pupils left now on the reservation. This purchase would add to the reservation a half section of improved land, which would accommodate 20 families of Indians and bring them under close supervision. On the property also are a flour mill, a saw and planing mill, and a fine bearing orchard. These Indians need the mills and can not be civilized without them. I could recommend a practical mechanic to-day who could operate both mills successfully with Indian help.

If the Department considers this plan for the enlargement of the school not feasible, then I would recommend the expenditure of about $3,500 for the erection of new buildings, for which estimates will be submitted if desired. The present buildings are a discredit to the Government and entirely inadequate for the work required.

(2) That the cattle belonging to the school, and not suitable for dairy purposes, be sold, and that the proceeds, or so much thereof as is necessary, be used to purchase six head of extra-grade milch cows; also that the balance of the proceeds, or not to exceed $300 thereof, be used for the purchase of a second or driving team for the school, one team having already been estimated for.

(3) That the agent be authorized to place in charge of the superintendent of the school a small part of the dry goods and other supplies furnished for the subsistence of the adult Indians, to be used in payment for labor for the school by adult Indians. As stated above, the pupils have too much manual labor at present, and much work besides that would advance the school has to go undone. Having made numerous experiments at my own expense, I believe that something can be done by the school for adult Indians in this way. It is not a scheme to lighten the work of employés; since when a squaw is assisting matron, seamstress, or laundress, as much help is necessary as with a child, and so with farm or carpenter work.

(4) That the position of assistant matron be authorized for an Indian girl; wages to be the same as for an apprentice not a pupil. The help is much needed in the dining room, sewing room, etc. Besides, such a standing offer should be made to interest the Mescalero women in the school.

(5) That an extra carpenter's apprentice be allowed. Many of these Indians want and all should have houses. But they should be such houses as commend themselves to the red men—neat but cheap box or frame cottages, with good floors and painted walls. If they can secure the lumber necessary, the school carpenter, with two apprentices, could do much in this line to advance the tribe.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ATCHISON,
Superintendent.

HINMAN RHODES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 30, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for that portion of the fiscal year 1892 during which I have had charge of the same:

I took charge of the Pueblo Agency on the 16th of September, 1891, relieving Jose Segura as agent thereof, and on the 1st of October I took charge of the Jicarilla Apache Agency, relieving U. S. Indian Agent Charles A. Bartholomew, the Jicarilla Apache Indians being attached to the Pueblo Agency.

PUEBLOS.

Population.—The census of the Pueblo Indians for the fiscal year 1892 shows the total number of Indians to be 8,536, a slight increase over the preceding year. Males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,657; children between the ages of 6 and 16, 2,323.

There are attending the different schools under the supervision of this agency 628 children, which number does not include the attendance at the bonded schools. The attendance at Santa Fé Government bonded school, under the supervision of Prof. S. M. Cart, shows an average of 153. The U. S. Industrial School at Albuquerque, N. Mex., under the supervision of Prof. W. B. Creager, has an average attendance of 244. Any scholars taken to schools outside of the Territory this office has no account of.

Regarding the census of the Pueblos, I have taken it as best I could, and do not consider it thoroughly reliable. The different pueblos or villages of the Pueblo Indians being scattered over the Territory for a distance of several hundred miles, there being no appropriation for the employment of enumerators, the only method left was to take the census of last year together with diligent inquiries and compile a census therefrom. I would earnestly recommend that a careful and thoroughly reliable census be taken during the present fiscal year by competent enumerators employed for this special purpose. I suggest that the work be commenced early in October, giving as my reason that October is the season when the crops are gathered and are more come-atable as to quantities, and a more reliable account of what they have raised during the year could

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be had, as this is not the case when the census is taken in June, as at that period of the year the crops are still ungathered and can only be approximated. I may add that I am of opinion that the cost of taking the census in this way would not exceed $600.

Education.—There are under the supervision of this agency and in operation 11 contract day schools, 3 contract boarding schools, and 3 Government day schools. These schools are located and have an average attendance, computed for twelve months, as follows:

Ramona boarding school at Santa Fe	30½
St. Catharine's boarding school	73½
Sisters of Loretto school at Bernalillo	69½
Day schools under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions at—	
Isleta	8
Jemez	11½
Zuni	12
Laguna	16
Day schools under the Roman Catholic archbishop at—	
San Juan	26½
Isleta	8
Santo Domingo	21½
Acoma	18½
Laguna	11½
Taos	23½
Jemez	26
Government day schools at—	
Laguna	12½
Cochiti	9
Santa Clara	14½

In the early part of the fiscal year there were 4 Government day schools, one being located at McCarty, which was discontinued owing to the small attendance. The Catholic contract day school at Isleta was also discontinued in April.

The advance in education among the Pueblos is quite perceptible from year to year, perhaps as much so as can be expected from people in their condition who have always been opposed to education and schools. This opposition is being gradually overcome by the continued efforts of the school teachers and by the influence of the missionary work carried on amongst them.

The Indians, however, still show considerable reluctance to allowing their children to attend school. This is true of all the Pueblos, some, however, showing more disposition than others to have their children receive the benefits of education. Another difficulty the teachers have continually to encounter is to secure regular attendance after the pupil is enrolled. In many instances the pupil will attend with commendable regularity for a little while, and then, for some trivial cause, for which of course the parents are responsible, attendance ceases until perhaps the persuasive efforts of the teacher secures the child's return to school. On this account the progress of the pupils is greatly retarded and the result at the end of the school term is not what it would be if unremitted attendance was had in every case. It would greatly facilitate the education of the rising generation of these Indians if a law were passed by Congress making attendance at school on the part of all children of school age compulsory.

Returned students.—I regret that I am unable to report favorably in all cases of "returned students" which have come under my notice. There are some of these scattered among the Pueblos who have been to Carlisle or elsewhere in the East and have learned some trade. On returning to their native pueblos they find of course that they can not exercise their occupation, be it tailor, printer, or painter, and they consequently become discouraged and gradually fall back to the old way of living. In cases where they have learned the trades of, say, carpenter, blacksmith, or harness-maker, these callings have been a great source of help to them, but they find it difficult to pursue them to any extent, owing to the fact that they are too poor to purchase suitable tools, etc. Deserving cases have come under my observation, in which Government aid in supplying these returned students with moderate outfits would be of immense benefit, not only to the recipients, but to the whole pueblo.

It is well known that the returned students are exposed to very considerable ridicule from the older members of the pueblos, on account of their wearing

civilian dress. It is difficult for any of them to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon them to return to their former mode of life; but I find that the females are more apt to succumb and go back to the old customs than are the males.

Farming.—There is not much that is new to report as to the farming operations of the Indians. Depending as they do almost entirely upon the product of their fields for a livelihood, agriculture occupies the largest portion of their time and attention. To enable them to discard the "old time" implements of farming, the Government continues to supply the most deserving and energetic with more modern tools. They are very grateful for such, and I believe their husbandry has decidedly improved in consequence. A considerable quantity of wire for fencing has been supplied to them during the past year, and each pueblo has now a large area fenced in and protected from the inroads of the herds of their neighbors. Each year they break more new land and the past year has been no exception in this respect. The Pueblos as a rule have a good system of irrigating ditches wherever opportunity offers for the same.

I find it impossible even to approximate the amount of crops these people raise. However, they have always a surplus and market a fair quantity each year. If I ventured to make up an approximate estimate of their products, it would not be free from the "suspicion of untruthfulness" and would be an injury rather than a benefit to the service.

Stock-raising.—This branch of industry has received the usual share of attention. Sheep, goats, horses, and "burros" form their chief live stock, together with a fair supply of domestic fowls. In some of the pueblos small herds of cattle may be seen.

Land titles.—In common with the agents who have preceded me in this office, a large portion of my time has been occupied in hearing disputes about land. You are aware that the tenure by which the Indians hold their lands is founded on grants from Spain dating back several centuries. At that period, as the land was of little value, these grants were made after a very loose fashion, little accuracy being used in the description of boundaries, etc., and as no records exist of any surveys having ever been made the extent and boundaries of these grants have always been matter of contention between rival claimants. This state of things has led to a constant crop of complaints to the agent by the Indians of trespassers on their land, or, where pueblos are adjacent, of one pueblo encroaching on the lands of another.

There is now some prospect of these land matters being definitely settled. The United States court of private land claims, created by act of Congress for the settlement of land-grant titles, has been sitting in Santa Fé during the past year. Some of the Indians have already brought their claims before the court to be adjudicated upon, and others are taking steps in the same direction. I have in all cases advised the Indians to do this as the only means of having their grants of land confirmed to them if genuine. In this way I hope to see an end of the constant disputes between settlers and Indians which have been going on for many years. I find, however, a serious barrier in the way of bringing these land-grant claims into court to be the poverty of the Indians, who do not possess the means to employ attorneys to take charge of their cases. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of having these titles properly adjusted at this present juncture when the land court is in a position to receive and entertain their claims.

Health.—On the whole the pueblos have been unusually free from the epidemics which in some former years have visited them.

Governorship of pueblos.—In a former communication I denounced the practice in some pueblos of electing a white man as governor. I deprecate the custom on several grounds. It is usually found that the man selected has a distinctly selfish interest in view. He generally has a store in immediate proximity to the pueblo and wields his influence as governor for his own selfish ends. I am of opinion that the election of white men as governors of pueblos should be vetoed by the agent, acting under instructions from the honorable Commissioner.

In connection with this subject I desire to state that there have been instances in which for one year a progressive man (Indian) has been elected as governor, favoring all the modern ideas of improvement. The following year a man of totally different ideas succeeds, and by his influence and position undoes to a very great extent the work of progression previously started, in the way specially of education. I would suggest that the agent be empowered, after a thorough examination and presentation of the facts to the Department, to remove any such elected governor who proves to be a stumbling block in the way of his people's im-

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provement, as such a man is not only detrimental to the welfare of his people, but to a large extent nullifies the previous expenditures of the United States Government.

School industrial work.—In this connection I would suggest that the teachers of the Government day schools be supplied, as occasion arises, with suitable material for teaching sewing and other industrial work to the girls. Last year the experiment made in this direction at Cochiti and Laguna schools proved very beneficial and led to a greater regularity of attendance.

Citizenship.—The question often arises as to the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians. On several occasions the older people have made application to this office to become citizens, and in a former communication to the Department I stated an instance of this kind. This is a mooted question, and, after considerable attention given to the subject, I would recommend that all graduates, on attaining their majority and passing a satisfactory examination, such as may be prescribed by the Indian office, shall have the privilege offered them of becoming citizens of the United States. There is a feeling amongst returned graduates that they are still Indians and that they are in duty bound to return to their pueblos, whereas were they given citizenship they would be on an equality in this regard with the outer world, and would be more likely to act independently of their tribal relations and government, and to mix among the general population and follow the avocations they have acquired at school.

JICARILLA APACHES.

The Jicarilla Apache Indians, whose reservation lies in New Mexico, adjoining the Colorado line, number 844, according to the census just taken. The number of males above 18 years of age is 193; the number of females above 14 years of age is 278. The number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 is 255.

Education.—Of the latter there are attending the United States Government school at Santa Fé 26 males and 6 females. The total number of males enrolled was 30; three of these returned home sick, one of whom died a short time afterward and one died at school. The total number of females enrolled was 8, one of whom died at school, and one being sent home sick died shortly afterwards. In this connection, I have to report that these children are bright and have made excellent progress in their studies. These people are very anxious to have a school upon their reservation, which in my judgment would do much good, and I would recommend that such an institution be given them, as such a school would do away with much of the prejudice that now exists against education—allowing their children to go off the reservation—and would prepare the young for entering the higher graded schools.

Land.—All have received and accepted their land in severalty, which has done away entirely with disputes as to ownership, in former times very frequent. Many have made and are making good improvements upon their lands.

Farming.—Not a few have endeavored to farm this past season; some have raised fairly good crops, and others have had entire failures from lack of water for irrigation purposes, this being a very grave question with them. Some who had seed issued to them did not plant it at all, but ate the wheat and potatoes and fed the oats and corn to their animals, as they say that they had been promised that they should be removed to another reservation, and consequently did not plant their land. Considerable more farming would have been done had the removal question not been agitated.

Irrigation.—At the present time there are practically no irrigating appliances on the reservation. There are several lakes on it, but to what extent, if at all, they could be utilized could only be ascertained by employing the services of a competent engineer, who could furnish the information as to the amount of land possible to irrigate.

Bona fide settlers.—These settlers have taken up and now occupy the choice lands of the reservation, in all cases having plenty of water supplied from springs for irrigating purposes. They raise abundance of wheat, oats, barley, hay, and all the smaller vegetables.

This state of affairs has led to the Indians being obliged to accept the inferior and second choice lands, and very few of them possess irrigating facilities, such as natural springs, upon their allotments. There is no doubt that in nearly all cases the presence of these settlers amongst the Indians is prejudicial to the interests of the latter. They allow their stock to trespass on the reservation, thus giving rise to considerable trouble. The agent has had to see that the stock was driven off, and on several occasions he has been obliged to impound the

animals. If it were possible to get rid of these settlers in a legal way, affairs at the agency would proceed much more smoothly than they do at present.

Stock.—During last winter, which was exceptionally severe, these people lost a very small percentage of their stock, in this respect comparing favorably with their experience in former years. This was due in great measure to their providently laying up feed for winter use. The majority of the stock on the reservation consists of horses, there being but few cattle and sheep. I am thoroughly convinced that, owing to the altitude of the reservation, which is 7,000 feet above sea level and over, and the farming season being short, that this section of country is much better adapted to the raising of stock than to agricultural purposes. The country being hilly and producing nutritious grasses, I would recommend that the Indians be encouraged to devote their time to raising sheep in preference to cattle, as the former can be tended with much more safety, being herded in the hills during the summer and the hay in the valleys being cut and prepared for winter feed. The abundance of timber on the reservation would enable the sheep owners to build winter shelter, such as corrals and sheds. The fact that so many thousands of sheep are fed in close proximity to the reservation, and often encroach upon it, confirms the opinion that this kind of stock can most profitably be raised in this section of the country. It is only by continual vigilance that the vast herds of sheep are kept from trespassing upon this range.

Court of Indian offenses.—I have endeavored to organize a court of Indian offenses, but so far have been unsuccessful, finding it difficult to get the headmen to assume the office of judges, they not realizing at present the responsibility. I shall, however, continue my efforts in this direction and hope to accomplish the end in view shortly.

Sale of intoxicants.—There has been and still is carried on the nefarious traffic of selling these Indians liquor, but on the whole I believe that there is less of this than formerly. I have used every endeavor to discover the parties engaged in this business, but hitherto have not been able to obtain evidence sufficient to secure a conviction. I will not relax my efforts towards discovering the guilty parties in this matter, though it is impossible to induce an Indian to confess from whom he obtained liquor.

Missionary work.—There were on the reservation two ladies engaged in this benevolent work, who have accomplished much good in the way of visiting and administering to the wants of the sick, instructing the older people in civilized modes of living, and holding school for the education of the young, together with teaching industrial work to both children and adults.

During the past year there have been efforts made to induce the Indians to give their dead Christian burial, and as a reward for their efforts three instances of Christian rites attending the burial of the dead have occurred. In these cases the coffins were furnished from the agency and the graves dug under the direction of the agent.

Buildings.—There have been two new buildings erected during the fiscal year 1892, a warehouse 32 by 75 and an office 18 by 32. The old buildings at the agency are in bad condition and were altogether too small for the transaction of the agency business, being also very poorly constructed and three of them standing on the railroad right of way, namely, warehouse, temporary office, and blacksmith shop. I recommend that these be removed to permanent sites and repaired. I also earnestly recommend that suitable dwellings be erected for agency employés, nothing of the kind at present existing.

Indian police.—As the Government deems it necessary to have a force of Indian police employed at the agency, I would submit that these men ought to be paid sufficient for their services to enable them to devote the whole of their time to their duties. There is no question as to the necessity of such a force, but the pay attached to the position is at present so small that there is constant temptation to neglect their special work.

The same remark applies to other employés, such as blacksmiths, farmers, and teamster, the two former receiving compensation at the rate of $60 per month, the latter at the rate of $35 per month. It is evident that it is impossible to obtain first-class men for those positions at such salaries. If by any chance a superior man is secured, he only remains until such time as a better opening elsewhere presents itself. A great objection to entering the service here is that there are no dwellings provided. As stated above, the men have to pay rent and the expenses of housekeeping out of their meager salaries, and the result is that they leave for the neighboring towns, where they can make a living on

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much easier terms. The whole matter presents a very grave question, as the positions indicated must either remain unfilled or a class of inferior men be employed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Salamanca, September 15, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter of June 23, 1892, I herewith submit my second annual report of the New York Agency:

Location.—This agency covers the entire State of New York, and has within its jurisdiction 5,113 Indians, divided by tribal organizations as follows:

Cayugas	143	Oneidas	215
Onondagas	488	St. Regis	1,157
Senecas	2,730	Tuscaroras	380

There are six reservations within the agency. The Senecas reside upon the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations, the Onondagas, St. Regis, and Tuscaroras upon reservations which bear their name. The Cayugas and Oneidas have no reservations.

The Allegany Reservation.—This reservation is in the county of Cattaraugus, and lies along the Allegheny River for a distance of about 35 miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia, and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. It varies in width from 1 to 2.5 miles, the reservation lines being run so as to take in, so far as practicable, all the bottom land along the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, and according to the census taken in June, 1892, there are residing within its borders 861 Senecas and 76 Onondagas. It is estimated that there are 11,000 acres of tillable land, but not more than one-half of this is cultivated or in pasturage by the Indians. Considerable portions of it are covered with brush or second-growth timber, the first growth having been cut off and sold. All the valuable timber has been thus disposed of.

The people on this reservation are not, as a rule, engaged extensively in agriculture. There are only a few farms of any considerable size; but there are quite a number of small farms with comfortable buildings. The people have but recently begun to develop their lands, having for many years supplied their actual necessities by selling timber, bark, and ties. They have been making fair progress in farming for two or three years past, and material improvement can be seen in many quarters.

Railroads.—The Allegany Reservation is traversed by several important railroads. The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad follows the south bank of the river the entire length of the reservation. The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad runs along the north bank for some 12 miles westward from Salamanca. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad runs along the north bank eastward from Salamanca to the eastern boundary of the reservation, a distance of some 13 miles. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad runs eastward from Salamanca along the north bank to Carrollton, a distance of about 6 miles. It then crosses the reservation to the south, running to Bradford, Pa., and the coal fields of McKean and Clearfield counties, in that State. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad also has a branch running southward from Carrollton into the same regions.

When these railroads were built through the reservation several stations were established, and around these stations towns grew up of greater or less importance. The lands were leased from individual Indians, but the leases had no legal value, and a good deal of trouble grew out of that condition of affairs. In 1875, February 19, Congress passed an act legalizing the existing leases for a period of five years, and providing for a renewal of the leases at recurring intervals of twelve years, beginning in 1880. Under this act of Congress a commission was appointed by the President to establish the boundaries of the several villages provided for in the act. This commission laid out and established villages at Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House. The areas in the several villages are approximately as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Vandalia	240	Salamanca	2,000
Carrollton	2,260	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	260	Red House	15

In 1890 the act of 1875 was so amended as to give authority for renewing the leases when they should expire in February, 1892, for "a period not exceeding ninety-nine years." When the Seneca National Council met in February, 1892, they declined to grant leases for so long a period, but after repeated conferences with committees representing the white lessees it was decided to make the leases for that term, which was done. The basis of the agreement between the conference committees will be found in the report of said committees which is transmitted herewith. The aggregate amount of rentals under the new arrangement has not been ascertained, but it is estimated that it will reach $8,000 or $10,000, and perhaps more. These are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and the funds coming into the national treasury are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk, authorized by vote of the council. Some dissatisfaction is expressed by members of the Seneca Nation that none of the funds coming into the national treasury from these rentals and other sources are distributed among the families of the nation. It is alleged that the council is extravagant in its expenditures, and that a proper accounting is not made by the officers having the funds in charge. It is probable that the foundation for these allegations is largely attributable to loose ways of doing business and a failure to collect all the rents due the nation. A new set of books, with improved forms, has been recently procured, and it is hoped that a better showing may be made in the future.

None of the villages established under the act of Congress of February 19, 1875, have attained any considerable size except Salamanca. This being an important railroad center, there has grown up a city of about 5,000 inhabitants, with all the adjuncts of a smart business town. It has many fine brick business blocks, a $35,000 brick schoolhouse, city waterworks, sewers, etc. An electric-light plant is being put in and is expected to be in operation in November. Vandalia is a mere hamlet, but is the shipping point for considerable quantities of lumber, bark, etc. Carrollton has a population of 300 or 400. There are two or three hotels, several places of trade, a kindling-wood factory, sawmill, etc. At Great Valley the village proper is off the reservation, and there are within the limits of the village, established under the act of 1875, only a small population, a sawmill and planing mill, and a few minor industries. West Salamanca has a population of about 400. It has the usual complement of hotels and stores, and there is located here the Salamanca stock yards, one of the feeding points for live-stock shipments from the West.

At Red House there is simply a station on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad and a hotel. When the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was built on the south side of the river the business of the place was mainly transferred to the station on that road, and a small village has grown up at that point. There are two or three hotels there, two or three stores, blacksmith shop, etc. There are perhaps 100 white people living in the hamlet. They are on the reservation without authority of law, but have leases from individual Indians. A bill was introduced by Congressman Hooker in the winter of 1891–'92 to extend the boundaries of the village established under the act of 1875 so as to take in this village, but it is strenuously opposed by the Indians, and is not likely to become a law.

Much complaint is made of the sale of liquor to Indians by parties at Red House. The attention of the prosecuting officer of Cattaraugus County has been repeatedly called to these complaints, and he has repeatedly promised to put an end to this illegal liquor selling, but up to this time it has not been done. The State law is ample to remove from the reservation all parties outside of the villages authorized by the act of 1875. It is possible that the failure of the Seneca Nation council to request the district attorney to remove the offending parties may account for his nonaction.

The Cornplanter Reservation.—The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just over the State

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line. This reservation lies on both sides of the Allegany River and is about 2 miles long and a half mile wide, and includes two small islands. There are nominally 750 acres in this reservation, but this includes the river bed and some worthless shoals. The reservation was donated to Chief Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania, March 16, 1796, for his valuable services to the white people. Cornplanter's descendants own this reservation in fee, and it is divided in severalty among them. The Cornplanter Indians are Senecas, and are enrolled on the Allegany Reservation census, and vote on that reservation. There are 98 Indians on the Cornplanter Reservation.

The Oil Spring Reservation.—The Senecas own a small reservation located on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County, partly in that county and partly in Allegany County, known as the Oil Spring Reservation. It has 640 acres, and the title is in the Seneca Nation, unencumbered by any preëmption right. The land is leased to whites.

The Cattaraugus Reservation.—This reservation is in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie, on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Towanda and running to Lake Erie. It is 9.5 miles in length and has an average width of about 3 miles. It embraces 21,680 acres of land, and there are residing upon it 1,515 Indians, of whom 1,335 are Senecas, 143 Cayugas, and 37 Onondagas. There is much good land in this reservation, and farming is carried on to a much larger extent than on the Allegany Reservation. There are many very good farms, with comfortable buildings. The people have the advantage of excellent markets in the neighboring white villages, and the establishment of canning factories in the vicinity creates an unlimited demand for fruit, peas, green corn, etc. As with the Allegany Reservation, all the valuable timber has been taken off, and large tracts are covered with brush and second-growth timber, and are lying idle for the time being.

The Seneca Nation.—The Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations and the Oil Spring Reservation as well. They are incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York, and have a constitution for their government. For some years they have been acting under a constitution adopted in 1868, but Judge Daniels, of the supreme court of New York, decided, in 1891, that the constitution of 1868 was not the legal constitution, because it had not been ratified by the legislature. The constitution of 1862, which had been thus ratified, was not to be found until quite recently, and the election in May, 1892, was held under the constitution of 1868. Mr. J. S. Elkinton, of Philadelphia, had the only known copy of the constitution of 1862, and very kindly furnished this office with a copy.

The president is the executive officer of the Seneca Nation, and the councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer for the nation, and on each reservation there are three peacemakers, a marshal, and overseer of the poor. All the officers are elected for one year except the peacemakers, who are elected for three years, their terms expiring in alternate years. The peacemakers are judicial officers, and discharge the duties of justices of the peace and surrogates.

The Tonawanda Reservation.—This reservation is partly in each of the counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara, and is some 20 miles easterly from Buffalo. It is located along the Tonawanda Creek, upon each side of the stream, and contains 6,549.73 acres. It is occupied by 531 Senecas belonging to the Tonawanda band of that tribe, a few Oneidas and members of other tribes. The reservation is a tract of excellent land, which is nearly all capable of cultivation. In his report to the Superintendent of the Census, Gen. H. B. Carrington states that the number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the census year 1890 was 2,200, and 1,700 acres was cultivated by white lessees. There are a few good farms on the reservation, but on the whole the improvements and buildings of the Indians are not what could be reasonably expected. The largest Indian farmer on the reservation is E. M. Poodry, who has a tract of 500 acres.

The Tonawandas as a whole are not as enterprising and intelligent as their brethren of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. This fact is said to be attributable in some degree to the long-continued litigation between the band and the Ogden Land Company, which absorbed their attention and diverted their energies for many years. The government of the Tonawanda band is by chiefs, who are elected in accordance with the Indian customs, and hold office for life unless deposed. The State law provides for a clerk, a treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers, who are elected by vote of the people. There is

much dissatisfaction with the form of government. The progressive or Christian party want a constitutional government like that of the Seneca Nation, but the nonprogressive or pagan party is strenuously opposed to any change from old customs and usages. It is claimed by members of the Christian party that when a chief professes Christianity he is deposed, and hence the Christians are excluded from any voice in the administration of affairs. The pagans admit that chiefs have been deposed, but say it was because they were unfaithful to the Indian rules and customs and not because they were Christians. It seems to be a fact, however, that the deposed chiefs were all Christians. This state of affairs causes much trouble on the reservation, and there seems to be an increasing desire for a more representative form of government.

The Tuscarora Reservation.—This reservation is in Niagara County, about 5 miles northeasterly from Niagara Falls. It is beautifully located and is a fine tract of land, aggregating 6,249 acres. The population numbers 380, and they are an intelligent and thrifty people. The reservation is cut up into farms, which are well fenced and cultivated, and the buildings will average fairly with those in rural communities among the whites. There are many thrifty fruit orchards on the reservation, but the fruit crop this year is a failure, owing to blight or some unknown cause.

The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs, but the chiefs are all Christians, and there is less complaint about the form of government than on some of the other reservations.

The Onondaga Reservation.—This reservation is in the county of Onondaga, some 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about 2.3 miles wide and about 4 miles long, and contains about 6,100 acres. The country is quite broken, and the land upon some of the hillsides is worthless except for woodland and pasturage purposes. The greater part of the cultivated land is leased to white men under the sanction of the laws of New York, with the concurring consent of the ruling chiefs. There are valuable quarries of building stone on the reservation, from which some revenue is derived each year. The council house is located in a beautiful valley, and near by are the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches, schoolhouse, cemetery, etc. Several of the Indian people have fine houses and farm buildings. The Onondagas are governed by 27 chiefs, who hold office for life. With few exceptions these chiefs are pagans, who hold, as elsewhere, strenuously to old forms and customs, and the people in favor of improvement and progress are much dissatisfied with the condition of affairs.

The St. Regis Reservation.—This reservation is located in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, fronting on the St. Lawrence River, and the boundary line between United States and the British province of Ontario. The Canadian St. Regis Reservation is just over the boundary line. There are 1,457 American St. Regis Indians and about the same number of Canadian St. Regis. The reservation is about 3 miles wide by 7.3 miles long, and there is within its borders about 14,640 acres of land. A considerable portion of this is good farming land, but a part is very stony, and a part is low and swampy. The St. Regis River flows through the reservation, about the center, and a couple of miles to the west is the Raquette River. Both are streams of some magnitude, the St. Regis River being navigable by small steamers to Hogansburg, some 3 miles from its mouth. Hogansburg was originally on the reservation, but title to a small village site was assured from the State soon after 1812. In 1824 State patents were obtained to 1,000 acres additional, and in 1825 to 1,918 acres more. There is now no reservation southward from Hogansburg. There are some good farms on this reservation, but just now the people are devoting their energies to basket-making, from which they derive a large revenue.

The government of the St. Regis, for some years, has been vested in three trustees under a State enactment. This is unsatisfactory to a portion of the tribe, who wish to go back to the old government by chiefs. It is the usual controversy between the progressive and nonprogressive elements.

The Oneidas.—Most of the Oneida Indians removed to Wisconsin in 1846. The few who remained retained 350 acres of land near the village of Oneida, in Oneida and Madison counties. This land was divided among them in severalty, and they were made citizens. They have sold their land until now only about 100 acres remain in their possession. When Gen. Carrington made his census in 1890, 106 Oneidas resided in the vicinity of Windfall, in Madison County, and Orchard Park, Oneida County, Oneida settlements only 2 or 3 miles apart. There were scattered on other reservations in the State 100 more Oneidas.

The Cayugas.—In 1890 the Cayugas numbered 183, and resided on four of the reservations of the six nations, having no separate reservation.

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The Shinnecocks, Poosepatucks, and Montauks.—These are fragments of tribes on Long Island, which have not been considered, I believe, as being under the jurisdiction of this agency, although in the State of New York. The Whipple Assembly Committee, in 1888, reported the Shinnecocks as numbering 150, the Poosepatucks as 10 families, and the Montauks as only 8 or 10 persons. These remnants of tribes have intermarried with negroes until they are Indian only in name. The Shinnecocks have about 400 acres of land, the Poosepatucks only 50 acres.

Schools.—The day schools on the reservations are supported by the State, with the exception of the fuel, which the Indians are required to furnish. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses, pays the teachers, etc. The schools are managed by local superintendents, who are appointed by the superintendent of public instruction. In April last Superintendent Hon. A. S. Draper was succeeded by Mr. James S. Crooker, and there has been in most cases a change in local superintendents. I have been unable to secure a list of the new superintendents or reports from the several reservation schools. I therefore give herewith the statistical table published in the last annual report of Superintendent Draper, from which may be gathered much information relating to these schools.

	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portions of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	760	39	450	210	16	$509.56
Onondaga	1	100	33	63	19	2	408.88
St. Regis	5	330	39	165	75	5	1,559.41
Shinnecock and Poosepatuck	2	73	39	62	33	2	815.38
Tonawanda	3	190	39	108	54	3	960.08
Tuscarora	2	135	39	66	27	2	571.78
Total	29	1,509	.....	914	418	30	9,432.12

Very much complaint is made by some of the Indians as to the character of these reservation schools. They claim that the schools are comparatively worthless, that inexperienced and inefficient teachers are employed, and that their children are deprived of the educational advantages which the State intends they shall have. These complaints are at variance with the statements made by the superintendents to the superintendent of public instruction. The late superintendent of the Allegany and Cattaraugus schools, Mr. J. E. Hazard, in his annual report in 1891, said:

The schools have made marked progress during the past year; improved methods are used; industrial drawing is successfully taught, and on the whole the school work has been very satisfactory. The teachers are young people of energy, ability, and experience, nearly all of Christian character, and such as have the best interest of the Indians and their schools at heart. The average experience of the teachers now in charge of these schools is nearly ten terms, and all but three have had considerable experience in Indian schools. The work being done is equal to that done in the common white schools of the State.

Mr. S. G. Grow, late superintendent of the St. Regis schools, said:

It gives me much satisfaction and pleasure to report to you that the teachers did, in general, noble work, put in their time faithfully, and accomplished much toward instructing the Indian children. The teachers were experienced, and the work accomplished shows this.

Mr. Irving D. Eckerson, late superintendent of the Tonawanda schools, said:

I am gratified to say the schools have been under the supervision of efficient and painstaking teachers, who seem to realize that something is required of them more than putting in their time and drawing their pay. In my visits to the schools I found the teachers laboring industriously, and the children appeared to be greatly interested in their school work.

Mr. Franklin Pletches, superintendent of the Tuscarora schools, said:

The teachers are doing their best to make the schools a success, and they feel there is a responsibility upon them which should not be trifled with.

Among the obstacles with which teachers have to contend, Mr. Hazard mentions the lack of proper fuel. He says the fuel furnished by the Indians, in many cases, is hardly fit to use, and is furnished in very small quantities, so that schools are frequently without fuel, and have to close until fuel can be obtained. He suggests that too much assistance increases in the Indians a feeling of dependence and indolence, instead of building up among them a feeling of independence and exertion, and that "if some plan could be devised by which the Indians could be induced or compelled to bear a part of the burden of their schools it would be a great benefit to them, and in time they might relieve the State entirely of the expense of providing for them." I think there is wisdom in Mr. Hazard's suggestion. One ground for complaint among the Indians seems to be that they have no voice in the matter of their schools.

The reports of the superintendents indicate progress and improvement in the schools, with all of their drawbacks. Mr. Hazard's remarks as to the Allegany and Cattaraugus schools are given above. Mr. W. W. Newman, superintendent of the Onondaga school, said:

Moderately steady growth of the Indian children in the common-school studies of primary grades is perceptible.

Mr. Grow, of the St. Regis schools, said:

The children and parents took great pride in their schools and made the schools a place of interest and study. It seems to me that the Indian children and parents begin to realize that they must eventually become as white children or men, and they know that they must learn the English language and get an English education.

Mr. Grow says that in many cases names appeared on the school register every day that school was taught. Mr. Eckerson said of the Tonawanda schools:

The parents are beginning to realize the value of a common-school education, and they apparently manifest an increased interest in the welfare of their schools. The children attended more regularly than during the preceding year. The condition of the schools on the Tonawanda Reservation is slowly improving.

Mr. Pletchers said of the Tuscarora schools:

I feel confident that the schools on the Tuscarora Reservation are slowly gaining ground.

The reports, however, complain that parents do not send their children to school steadily. Some kind of a compulsory education law would, no doubt, be desirable among the Indians as well as the whites.

In addition to the district schools on the reservations supported by the State there is an industrial school supported by the Society of Friends, near Tunesassa, adjoining the Allegany Reservation, in the town of Elko, and the Thomas Orphan Asylum for destitute Indian children, near Versailles on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The latter institution is supported by the State.

The school near Tunesassa is located upon a farm of 464 acres and is under the superintendence of James Henderson, with a full corps of teachers and assistants. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45 and whatever funds are needed beyond the products of the farm are supplied by the Yearly Meeting of Friends at Philadelphia. The average expenditure on the part of this society is about $3,200. The school is in session forty-two weeks in each year. The instruction is thorough and well directed, and outside the schoolroom the boys are taught all kinds of farm work and the girls all kinds of housework. There are on the farm 196 acres of cleared land, of which 65 acres are under cultivation and 131 acres are in pasture. The Society of Friends have had deeds of the farm since 1806. It is only since 1851 that the school has been run as a boarding school. Previous to that it was a day school. The present commodious and well-arranged buildings were erected in 1886, the old ones having been destroyed by fire.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum is located upon a farm of 100 acres, which is one of the best farms in that section of country. In addition to the products of the farm the State pays $100 per annum for each child cared for. The capacity of the asylum is 100 and the State annually appropriates $10,000 for its support. Out of this sum must come the cost of superintendence, teachers' wages, clothing for the children, and all the expenses of maintenance. It is the opinion of those in a position to judge that the yearly stipend per pupil is not sufficiently large to give an adequate support. As in the Friends' School, in addition to instruction in the schools the boys learn all branches of farming and the girls all kinds of housework. The asylum buildings are somewhat faulty with respect to ventilation of dormitories, but the State will doubtless make provision for an improvement at an early date. Since my last annual report a new boiler house has been erected and steam-heating apparatus put in for warming the entire establishment. This was paid for by a special appropriation of the legislature of $8,500. In March last Mr. J. H. Van Valkenburg and his wife, superintendent and matron of the institution for over ten years, resigned, their resignation tak-

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ing effect April 1, 1892. They were succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hooker, of Gowanda, N. Y. They had had no previous experience in work of this kind, but they are zealously endeavoring to accomplish all that could be expected of them. This asylum is a most beneficent institution, and the well-cultivated fields and well-kept grounds are an object lesson which can not fail to exercise a salutary influence upon the Indian farmers of that reservation.

Mission work.—Mission work is being prosecuted upon the several reservations with fairly encouraging results.

On the Allegany Reservation there is a Presbyterian church at Jimersontown, 3 miles west of Salamanca, with a membership of 73. Rev. M. F. Trippe is the missionary in charge, but is only able to preach at this point one Sunday in four. On the remaining Sundays Rev. William Hall, of West Salamanca, who has been a missionary among the Indians for more than fifty years, fills the pulpit. A Presbyterian church edifice is being erected at Oldtown under the supervision of Mr. Trippe, which will be ready for dedication in a few weeks. The church organization at this point has a membership of 46. The Presbyterian church on the Cornplanter Reservation has a membership of 41. The Baptists have a church organization at Red House with a membership of about 20. Rev. Hawley Blinkey, a native preacher, has the spiritual oversight of this little band.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation there is a Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian church. The Baptist Church is without a minister and is not in a very flourishing condition. The M. E. Church is cared for by Rev. Mr. Byram, of North Collins, and has a membership of about 50. The church edifice was recently put in good repair, at an expense of about $300. Rev. George Runedmon is the Presbyterian missionary and has resided on the reservation for some four years. His church has a membership of over 100.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian church. The Baptist Church is under the supervision of Rev. John Griffin, a native preacher. Rev. W. B. Cliff, of Akron, has charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Trippe visits the church but one Sunday in a month, and in his absence services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron or by native lay workers. The membership of these churches is as follows: Baptist, 40; Methodist Episcopal, 19; Presbyterian, 50.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there are two churches, Baptist and Presbyterian. Rev. Frank Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscaroran, is pastor of the Baptist Church, which has a membership of more than 200. The Presbyterian Church has a membership of 45. Rev. M. F. Trippe visits the church once a month. In the interim services are conducted by native lay workers.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. John Scott is the pastor of the former and Rev. Abram Fancher of the latter. Rev. Albert Cusick, an Onondaga Indian, has taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church. There is a Wesleyan Methodist class on the reservation, which is under the leadership of Rev. Thomas La Forte, a brother of Chief Daniel La Forte, of the Onondagas. The Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches have each between 20 and 30 communicants.

On the border of the St. Regis Reservation, near Hogansburg, there is a Methodist Episcopal Church, and just over the Canadian line there is a Catholic Church, which embraces in its membership some 300 of the American St. Regis. Rev. Father Malville has charge of this church, and Rev. A. A. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter church has a membership of over 60. A free methodist class, with a membership of 20, was recently organized. Charles White, a St. Regis Indian, is class leader.

The churches on these several reservations are mainly supported by the missionary associations of their respective denominations. The Indians do little more than to defray the incidental expenses. The missionaries encounter many discouragements, but they find among the Indian people those who give evidence of true piety and thorough consecration to the cause they profess. In their religious life, as well as in other respects, the Indians of this agency may truly be said to be making progress.

Intemperance and immorality.—Intemperance continues to be the bane of the reservation Indians. It is exceedingly difficult to enforce the provisions of the United States statutes forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians on account of the notorious reluctance of the Indians to testify in the courts with regard to the source from which they procure the forbidden beverages. In cases where dealers refuse to sell direct to Indians it is easy to secure it through some white "go-between," who can only be caught and convicted by the exercise of the greatest vigilance on the part of the officers. The original United States statutes regarding the sale of liquor to Indians is held by the courts not to include beer and cider. Hence there are parties on the borders of nearly all the reservations who make a practice of selling beer and hard cider openly to the Indians. These "cider joints" gather in a large part of the earnings of many of the Indians and do a large amount of harm. I am informed that an amendment to the statute, so that beer and cider will be included in the prohibited beverages, was introduced at the first session of the Fifty-second Congress. If the amendment has not yet been added to the statute, I most earnestly hope that it may be at the coming session of Congress.

The Indian custom of cohabitation between the sexes, without the formality of marriage, is the cause of considerable immorality on the reservations. It has led to the sweeping charge that the reservations are "nests of vice and immorality," which ought, in the interests of virtue and right living, to be broken up. But comparatively few of the marriages are solemnized by formal rites, and many parties live with each other and part at will. Such a course of life inevitably leads to bad results, and the influence upon the young Indian people is very demoralizing.

General condition of the Indians.—I think there is no question that the general condition of the Indians of this agency is steadily improving. The white people in the vicinity of each of the reservations testify that the Indian people are becoming more and more industrious. They are improving their own lands, and their homes, and Indian laborers are in better demand among the white people. The Indians of the Tonawanda, Onondaga, and St. Regis reservations are employed in considerable numbers in the hop fields in their own and adjoining counties. Those of the Allegany reservations make good workers in the lumber woods. Generally speaking Indian laborers are still lacking in continuity of effort, but they are making progress in the right direction.

The Allegany Indians reap quite a harvest from the berry crop. Large quantities of berries grow upon the reservations or on the outskirts, and during the berry season large shipments are made to towns and cities outside or to canning factories. The Tuscarora Indians receive a considerable revenue from bead work and Indian curiosities manufactured for the bazars at Niagara Falls. The St. Regis Indians are extensively engaged in basket making. They make fancy baskets of many kinds, and are artists in that kind of work. Dwyer & Lantry, of Hogansburg, who handle the larger part of the product, say they expect to purchase $40,000 worth of baskets the present year. But this includes the product of both the American and Canadian St. Regis.

Lands in severalty.—With the exception of the Oneidas there are no Indians in the agency who hold their lands in severalty in the sense in which that term is generally understood. But on all the reservations there is a system of individual holdings, which practically amounts to land in severalty. A member of a tribe is permitted to take as much land as he will fence and improve, and this he can sell to another Indian if he chooses. These parcels of land are conveyed by quitclaim deeds, and some Indians have large farms thus secured by their industry and enterprise. On some of the reservations deeds are recorded, on others they are not. As a rule these transfers of real estate are recognized and regarded as valid, but there are cases where parties have bought and paid for lands and have been unable to secure possession. It would be well if some method could be devised by which titles could be made more secure. The lands which are held in common on the reservations are unoccupied lands—wood lands and pastures. Substantially all the cultivated land is held by individuals.

Citizenship.—A large majority of the Indians of the agency are opposed to citizenship. There are several reasons for this opposition. The uneducated and nonprogressive feel that they are unprepared for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and they fear to make the change from the present to a new system. Many of the more intelligent and enterprising people have acquired considerable real estate, and they fear that citizenship would deprive them of the results of their enterprise and industry. There is a growing feeling in favor of citizenship however, and with the education of the children this feeling will eventually increase.

Legislation.—The legislature of New York at its session in 1892 codified the Indian laws of the State, and repealed all, or nearly all, of the previous statutes relating to the Indians. The codified law, designated in the first section as "The Indian Law," is No. 679, constituting chapter 5 of the general laws. The chapter has eight articles, as follows: Art. 1, general provisions; art. 2,

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the Onondaga Tribe; art. 3, the Seneca Indians; art. 4, the Seneca Indians on Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations; art. 5, the Seneca Indians on the Tonawanda Reservation; art. 6, the Tuscarora Nation; art. 7, the St. Regis Tribe; art. 8, the Shinnecook Tribe.

I have not had an opportunity for carefully examining those various articles since a copy of the law came into my possession and could not state, even if space would permit, just how many and what changes have been made in the laws relating to the Indians of this State. I send you a copy of the law herewith for the use of your office.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust for the Senecas of this agency the sum of $238,050. There is an additional trust fund for the Tonawanda Senecas of $86,950. These funds are due these Senecas in fulfillment of certain treaties made with the United States. The interest on these sums, amounting to $11,902.50 and $4,340.50, respectively, are distributed each year pro rata among the Senecas by the United States agent. The present year the amount from the first fund was $4.20 per capita. The Tonawandas received from the second fund $7.90 per capita, making a total to that band of $12.10 per capita.

In addition to the above, the United States agent distributed each year $3,500 worth of sheetings and ginghams among the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras. This is in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations of New York November 17, 1794.

A good many of the Senecas are in favor of having the sums due them under the various treaties divided up, thus doing away with the annuity distribution. They say their share of the principal would enable them to make desirable and permanent improvements, whereas the annuities are so small as to be of no practical account. It is a proper question for consideration whether the best good of the Senecas would not be promoted by a distribution among them of the principal now held in trust by the United States. The same would hold true also as to the cloth distribution to the Six Nations.

The State pays annuities to the Onondagas to the amount of $2,340 per annum; to the Cayugas to the amount of $2,300; to the St. Regis to the amount of $2,130.67, and to the Senecas to the amount of $500. The Tuscaroras and Oneidas receive no cash annuities from any source.

The extra census bulletin.—The extra census bulletin issued by Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census of the United States, relating to the New York Indians, contains a large amount of valuable information. I very cheerfully indorse the work of Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army, who spent ten months among the New York Indians in securing the necessary data for this report. I consider his data to be reliable and the most complete that I have ever seen.

Visit of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—An interesting and really important event to the Indians of this agency was the recent visit of Gen. T. J. Morgan, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. With the exception of the Cattaraugus Reservation, so far as could be learned no Commissioner of Indian Affairs had ever before been upon these reservations, and the Indian people greatly appreciated the honor of the visit. The honorable Commissioner visited in turn the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, Tonawanda and Onondaga reservations. He drove over the reservations sufficiently to gain a very fair idea of their extent and condition, and had upon each of them an interesting conference with the representative members of the tribe.

He made an address upon each of these occasions replete with practical suggestions calculated to improve their condition, and to inspire them with new ambition and energy. He particularly urged them to prepare their children for the present age by a proper education. He referred to the recent opening of the Government industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., Lincoln Institute at Philadelphia, and Hampton, Va., to the Indian children of New York, and said he hoped to be able to give every Indian child in the State who might show a desire for an education an opportunity to acquire a good practical education equal to that of the white children.

The Indian people were deeply impressed with the honorable Commissioner's suggestions, and in various ways manifested their approval of his sentiments. They showed very great interest in his plans for the education of their children, and the applications for admission to the industrial schools greatly exceed the number that can now be received in those institutions. The present week 36 children have been sent to Carlisle, increasing the number in that school to somewhere over 50. The coming week about 20 will be sent to Hampton school. I understand that there are about 70 at the Lincoln Institute.

The interest manifested by Indian parents in this educational movement is a very hopeful indication, and I believe good results may be expected.

Very respectfully yours,

A. W. FERRIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TO COUNCIL OF SENECA NATION CONCERNING THE RENEWAL OF LEASES UPON THE ALLEGANY RESERVATION, SUBMITTED APRIL 9, 1892.

To the Council of the Seneca Nation of Indians:

Your committee appointed to confer with a committee of the people of Salamanca concerning the renewal of leases upon the Allegany Reservation, respectfully report as follows:

Upon receiving our credentials we proceeded to hold a conference with a committee of the people of Salamanca, at which we took the opportunity to express to the white citizens the great desire on the part of the Seneca Nation and of this council to live in harmony and sincere friendship with all the people residing upon our lands. And we received in turn from them many kind expressions of good will and of a willingness to deal justly by our people, and to treat them with fairness in all their relations with us.

We were assured by the committee that the white people of Salamanca have no desire for further legislation relating to our lands or to our people; that in their opinion it would not be advisable for our nation to lease or sell any further lands, and that they will join with us if desired in opposing any further encroachment upon our lands or attempts to change our condition as a tribe or nation without our consent, either by action of the State legislature or of Congress.

We were further assured that in any difficulty into which our nation may hereafter fall by way of litigation or other trouble we shall find in the people of Salamanca faithful allies and friends, who will at all times render to us such assistance as they may be able, to protect our rights and to increase the prosperity and happiness of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

After these mutual expressions of good feeling we proceeded to discuss and agree upon details of the business intrusted to us—that of the renewal of the leases, and we reached the conclusions hereinafter set forth which we recommend for adoption by the council:

First. That renewal of leases be made for the term of ninety-nine years.

Second. That such renewals be made upon the basis of the total lease money paid to the nation by the leaseholders of the several villages for the past year as provided in the schedules of the said leaseholders' committee; provided, however, that the total increase of rents on such renewal leases shall be at least 30 per cent above the present total; and further provided that no lease shall be granted of lands upon which a dwelling house stands for a less annual sum than $2. And that no lease shall be granted upon any tract of land for a less annual rental than $1.50.

We further recommend that a clause be inserted in such renewal leases providing for the future payment of the money to be paid as rent to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, its successors or assigns or legal representatives.

We further agreed with said committee and report that such renewal leases shall contain a provision for the payment of all rent reserved in subleases to the treasurer of our nation, such amount in no case to fall below $1 annually for all tracts of land suitable for building purposes.

We further received from such white committee the positive agreement and promise that they would cooperate with the council in compelling, so far as might lie in their power, the lessees to pay the sums named as rents as set forth in the schedules prepared, of which copies are furnished to the council, and a list of names of business men was furnished to us who will undertake to act as referees for the nation if desired and who will uphold the nation in exacting such schedule prices.

In conclusion, your committee report that in their opinion the foregoing terms are the best that can be agreed upon; that such terms are the result of mutual concessions on the part of the nation and of the leaseholders; that such terms will have the happy effect of promoting and continuing the spirit of friendship that has heretofore existed between the people of the Seneca Nation of Indians and their white tenants; that they will increase the prosperity of the village of Salamanca and the other villages, and will result as well in great benefit to us as a nation, and that by such terms the rights of our people will be fully protected.

Respectfully submitted.

APRIL 9.

O. C. LAY,
HARRISON HALFTOWN,
W. C. HOAG,
Committee in behalf of the Seneca Nation.

We concur in the foregoing:

W. T. FISH,	O. S. VREELAND,
THOS. A. HELLER,	S. H. SEYMOUR,
J. S. WHIPPLE,	CAREY D. DAVIS,
HUDSON ANSLEY,	E. B. VREELAND,
CHARLES NIES,	T. H. DOWD,
H. O. WAIT,	G. W. COLE,
CHAS. E. GALLAGHER.	JAS. CRAWFORD.

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REPORT OF THE AGENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

EASTERN CHEROKEE SCHOOL AND AGENCY,
Bryson City, N. C., October 25, 1892.

SIR: In accord with your directions of the 27th of September, 1892, I herewith submit, in lieu of the annual report of my predecessor in the agency work, the following statement of the condition of the Indians who have been under my charge for the past three months.

Location, land, and support.—A remnant of the main body of Cherokees, who were removed to the Indian Territory under the treaty of 1835, the Eastern Cherokees, yet cling to their ancestral home among the mountains of western North Carolina, northern Georgia, and eastern Tennessee. But it is only those of the first-mentioned State that retain any tribal organization, or who have remained so far unmixed with the whites as to retain any of the distinctive peculiarities of their race. The main part of their land, rebought as it were with the interest and principal of the moneys to which they became entitled under the treaty spoken of above, is held by the band in common. But to his portion of the land the individual has a fairly stable tenure from the written constitution by which they are governed, and through which each member is given the ownership of any improvements that he may make on the land with the right to sell such improvements to any other member of the band. In the midst of their fertile valleys and on their partly fertile but precipitous mountain sides, they have builded their log huts, and by a rude agriculture procure a rather scanty living.

Personal characteristics.—In feature and act they appear to be persons of rather light and cheerful disposition. A joke and a laugh are as common with them as with any people. Quiet and inoffensive, the white people of the section, with whom they have been on the best of terms until within the past three or four years, give them the reputation of being good neighbors and excellent citizens.

They possess the right to vote and their ballots are eagerly sought, ofttimes by exceedingly questionable means, by the politicians of both parties.

Failings.—Though they have the characteristic love for the excitement of alcoholic stimulants, the fact that they live in the midst of a large territory with prohibitory laws prevents liquor from often finding its way among them. Aside from this, their two most prominent failings are idleness and failure to fulfill their agreements. But their idleness is largely the idleness of not having work to do, and not the idleness of neglect. Practically their only crop is corn. As a result, they are necessarily unemployed for a large part of the year. They will promise almost anything, I am told; but what they will do, is just as uncertain after they have promised as it was before. The first fault can, I hope, be easily cured; the second will require, of course, years of careful educational work, of unceasing effort to develop and encourage in them truthfulness and integrity.

Finances.—No people can advance in civilization unless they at the same time advance in wealth. New needs, created by advancing intelligence, must be met by new supplies and the question arises, would these people have the means to supply such needs? I see the following ways by which their financial condition may be improved as they advance in civilization.

A few years of school work ought to bring to each family at least one individual who can speak and read English. At present their inability to speak or read causes a lack of knowledge of prices and crops which leaves them at the mercy of the buyer. Hence there is little variation in price. They receive the same price per pound or bushel whether the general crop of the country is good or almost or entirely a failure. Better and more equitable prices will stimulate them to harder and more effective work on their crops.

More modern and better methods of culture should give them much better crops than they now raise; and especially they should be induced to raise a greater variety of crops in order that their work may be distributed over a greater part of the year and that they may not be dependent for their support upon the success of a single crop.

Timber.—Added to these means of increasing their wealth, they will have their vast timber interests, which will not only give them employment for any part of the year when they can not do farm work, but will also supply the band with funds needed for the common purposes.

I can but feel that it was extremely fortunate for them that the attempted sale of their timber during the past year was not successful. Indeed, from my present knowledge of the people and their interests, I should consider it their greatest misfortune to ever have it sold from the stump. They should, and I believe would, place it upon the market cut, sawed, and delivered at the railroad station.

Manners and customs.—We can not expect a very high degree of civilization from a people whose families, almost without exception, live in the single room of a log hut; but though not advanced, the Eastern Cherokees have that prime necessity for advancing—a desire to advance. This is most strikingly shown by their ambition to live and to act like the whites.

They are most of them very desirous that their children should learn the English language; indeed most of the younger class can now speak English enough for common conversation. Marriage with them is universal. Their dress is practically the same as that of the whites. There is more difference in their food, yet it is not far from the same, while none of their social customs vary greatly from those of the people of the surrounding country.

Relations with the whites.—As stated above, until within the past three or four years the two races have been on the best of terms; but during the past few years trouble has arisen between the superintendent of their schools and the better class of white citizens of the section.

Without any reference to the merits of the controversy, I think that it was unnecessary and uncalled for, and that it has seriously worked to the detriment of the Indians. A part of them have been brought to look upon many of the best white citizens of the country as their enemies. This can only be a misfortune to them, both because it causes them to look less to the superior race for an example, and because it arouses in them those feelings and passions which have been and are so detrimental to their welfare, and causes an unnecessary friction between the races, in which the Indian always suffers most.

Indian factions.—The trouble about the superintendent also extends to the Indians themselves, and having become mixed with politics has grown very bitter and has permeated their every concern. They are a people divided among themselves, and as is usually the case where people are quarreling, they have little or no time to think or act in anything else. I fear that the last two years at least has seen them progress in the wrong direction.

Schools.—Four or five day schools, supported from a fund held by the Government for them, and a boarding school, supported by the Government, give them abundant school opportunities. For the past ten years the school has been carried on under contract with the Society of Friends, but it this year became a Government school, and, under the operation of the civil service law, I assumed the position that I now hold on the 1st day of August, 1892.

Thus far, I am sorry to say, I have been unable to open the schools, for the reason that my predecessor, who was an appointee of the Friends, and held his position in spite of them after they wished to discontinue his services, has refused to give the Government possession of its school buildings. Owing to this fact, I am obliged to omit all reference to this my most important work here. For anything that I might say with regard to the schools of the past would be open to the criticism that I had not personally inspected the work in them.

It seems to me that much attention ought to be given to diversified agriculture and to teaching the boys the carpenter's trade; for eventually the Indians will have lumber with which to build better houses, and it will be better, if at that time, they have workmen of their own race.

Christianity.—A difficulty between the superintendent and the missionaries and church organizations of the section has driven the missionaries entirely from the field. Nevertheless, the Indians had become largely Christianized heretofore, and keep up their services with considerable regularity with Cherokee ministers.

There is however, at present, too much sectarianism among them and too much a feeling that religion consists in excited actions and belief in creeds, rather than in every day acts. They are certainly far enough advanced to understand the simpler truths of christian mortality, and with proper teaching their religion ought to lead them to better lives. I surely hope that the missionaries may find their way back to us.

The outlook.—It will no doubt take some time to overcome the prejudices of the past few years, but when this has once been done, the progress of the Eastern Cherokees should be rapid. A better education, a greater intelligence a closer relation to the outside world will bring new desires and new needs;

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these they will have the means of supplying. A few years of Government supervision over their affairs, and of Government aid in their school work should place them on an equal footing with their white neighbors. Then, and not until then, the Government may well leave them to take care of themselves. Then, and not until then, will they be in a position to make the most of their natural talents for the good of themselves, their race, and their country.

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW SPENCER,
School Superintendent and Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: As directed by your circular letter of June 23, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1892, as agent for the Indians of this agency.

Location of reservation and agency.—The Devil's Lake Indian Reservation is situated in Benson County, N. Dak., in about latitude 48° north and longitude 99° west, on the south shore of Devil's Lake, which forms the whole of the northern boundary of the reservation. It extends about 36 miles east and west, and 7 to 12 miles north and south to the Cheyenne River, which forms its southern boundary.

The agency is located at Fort Totten, on Devil's Lake, and nearly in the center of the reservation east and west, and about 14 miles south of the city of Devil's Lake, on the Great Northern Railroad, communication being had by a daily line of steamboats in the summer season and a stage line during the winter. The post-office address of the agency is Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency are all in a good state of repair, and are sufficient for all purposes required, except the old log building used as quarters for the Indian employés at the agency. This building was built in 1867 for the use of the military, and was afterward turned over to the Indian Department for the use of the agency when the new fort was completed, and it is now in such a state of decay and dilapidation that it is impossible to make it habitable or safe; yet there are four Indian employés' families living in this building.

Population.—This reservation is occupied by part of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut Head bands of Sioux Indians, numbering in all about 1,093 persons, of which 516 are males and 577 females, 133 males and 136 females being of school age, between the ages of 6 and 18 years.

The Indians have occupied this reservation ever since it was set apart for their use by the treaty of May 2, 1867.

Allotment of lands.—The allotment of land on this reservation is very nearly completed. Special Allotting Agent Joseph R. Grey, while here, allotted 934 Indians and mixed bloods, that being nearly all the Indians on the reservation except the wives of allottees. Special Agent James G. Hatchett is now here completing the work.

The Indians are all well satisfied at the results of taking their land in severalty, and great good to them must follow by fixing them in a permanent place which they can call home, and which has heretofore been embraced in the one word "tipi," the location of it being changed from one part of the reservation to another every season. It was almost impossible to have the majority of them remain long enough in a place to make any permanent improvements, but since they have taken their lands in severalty they are appreciating the necessity of trying to live like the white man.

Houses.—This summer these Indians, who had very poor houses or none, have erected the logs for 150 new log houses on their several allotments, which are now being completed for them by contract. When completed each house will have a good shingled roof, be ceiled and have new doors, windows, and chimneys put in, also a good lumber floor. This will add greatly not only to the comfort but also to the health of the Indians, as so many of them are subject to pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, that were aggravated by living six months in the year in huts with damp or frozen dirt floors and no ventilation except such as was had by the opening and shutting of the one door.

Agriculture.—There are about 300 heads of families located on their individual allotments and cultivating in the aggregate about 4,000 acres of land, of which 2,800 acres is in wheat, 700 acres in oats, 100 acres in potatoes, and 178 acres in corn. There was issued to the Indians on this reservation last spring the following quantities of seed:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,710.2	Potatoes	998
Oats	2,000	Corn	25

It was necessary to issue seed to the Indians last spring for the reason that in the fall there was very little thrashing done, not only on the reservation but in the surrounding counties, on account of the heavy rains and snow that fell in October. Winter set in almost immediately after, so that over one-half of the grain remained in the shock and stack all winter, and when thrashed this spring it was found entirely worthless for seed, as the germ of the grain was destroyed by wet and frost during the winter, and it did not pay the expense of thrashing, as the most that could be got for the wheat at the elevators was from 12 to 16 cents per bushel.

The early winter resulted in no plowing being done in the fall, and very little was done this spring, the Indians being in this respect no different from their white neighbors, who had to sow most of their grain on land prepared by burning the stubble and harrowing the seed in.

During the season of 1891 the Indians fallowed 1,336 acres of old ground and broke 675 acres of new land. This is all in crop this season, and the Indians are now engaged in cutting and harvesting it. This will be a good crop if it can be properly taken off. The amount of land cultivated here does not seem to increase in acreage as it should. This is accounted for by the fact that there was almost a total failure of crops on this reservation for the three years preceding last, and a great deal of the cultivated land became wild prairie again for lack of cultivation. The Indians in nearly every case will use the land last broken and allow the old land to remain idle. This does not apply to them all, for we have some Indians who have from 50 to 60 acres under cultivation and take a great deal of interest in their work; but the majority of them are satisfied with from 5 to 10 acres in crop. It is folly to expect them to become self-supporting with that amount of land under cultivation, as most of their crop is hypothecated long before it is thrashed. It is just enough to give them a little credit in the neighboring towns. They take advantage of this and buy goods on the strength of their crops, which must be paid for when the present crop is thrashed and sold. The Indians pay their debts out of the proceeds of the crops. Fifty per cent of them will not have a dollar to live on this winter.

The prairie on this reservation is good agricultural land, and situated as it is on the lake it often escapes the early frosts that do so much damage in this latitude. There is no reason in the future why they should not have at least 40 or 50 acres each under cultivation every year. This was not possible before they had taken their lands in severalty and had fixed individual homes.

Stock issued.—There were 200 brood mares and 220 cows with calves by their sides issued to the Indians last fall, purchased with the money due them from sale of 64,000 acres of land. I consider this has been a good investment for the Indians, especially the cows, the milk from which has been of great benefit to them.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is presided over by three of the leading men, who act as judges and meet every second Saturday in the month at the agency. The head farmer acts as clerk and keeps a record of all proceedings had; they hear and determine all cases that come before them designated as Indian offenses. This court is of great benefit to the Indians, as it disposes of all their cases to their entire satisfaction. The aim of the court is to make settlements between the parties without punishment as far as possible, and at the same time to conduct it as near as possible like a white man's court. Each party to a case tells his version, calls in any witnesses he may have, who tell what they know about it (none of the testimony is given under oath). After hearing both sides the judges decide what should be done or what punishment to inflict, which is usually a small fine. All the police attend the court and report everything of interest in their districts.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency consists of 1 captain and 10 privates who are stationed in different sections of the reservation. Their duties, besides those laid down by the instructions of the Indian department, are to see that the instructions given the Indians by the additional farmers are carried

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out. They are all good farmers themselves, and their influence is for advancement and the abolishing of old Indian customs.

Schools.—There are no Government schools on this reservation except the Fort Totten Industrial Training School which is under the management of Superintendent Canfield, whose report will give the necessary information.

Sanitary.—The health of the reservation during the past year was good, as will be seen by the physician's report which I have the honor to inclose.

In conclusion I will say that with those Indians situated as they are on their individual allotments, with comfortable houses in which to live, and with the work animals necessary for farming, there is no reason why a majority of them in a short time should not become self-supporting. I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge Turtle Mountain Reservation.

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

JOHN H. WAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: I took charge here as agency physician February 23, 1892, and found the majority of the Indians apparently in good health, but upon a closer examination I find that a great many are troubled with struma in some form or some of the varieties of tuberculosis or syphilis in the secondary or tertiary forms (but I found none in the primary); hence parenchymatous keratitis is very common, many cases of which I have treated with success.

The water which I have examined in my trips over the reservation I consider unfit for drinking purposes, and would therefore recommend that attention be paid the digging and walling of wells and springs, so that the natives may enjoy a pure and wholesome beverage.

The food, too, is not such as it should be. It consists mostly of flesh (much of which has never been slaughtered) and that commonly not cooked sufficiently, hence it becomes the vehicle by which the germs of various kinds of them are introduced into the system. To overcome this evil the introduction of the domestic fowl would be beneficial.

I have had two cases of diphtheria and two cases of lepra alphoidies. Having never come in contact with the latter disease previously, and wishing to be confirmed in my diagnosis, with your consent, I called in Dr. McLoughlan of New Rockford, who also had never seen a case of the kind, but from his researches pronounced it vitiligo, which is synonymous with the nomenclature I had applied to it, but in that used in making reports to the Indian Office at Washington, is called macular leprosy.

A large class of minor diseases have been treated by me, which are not mentioned as it would tend only to encumber the list without benefit. I have done a large office practice, some days being so busy that it would be impossible to keep a record of all the patients.

According to statistics received there have been 30 births and 58 deaths; of the latter 8 came under my attention.

Owing to the exposure of patients in tipis it becomes a very difficult task to restore them to health; therefore I think it would be advisable to have a hospital for the benefit of invalids.

Yours truly,

C. H. KERMOTT,
Agency Physician.

JOHN H. WAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, N. DAK., *September 8, 1892.*

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual statistical report of this reservation, accompanied by a list of the residents, for the year ending June 30, 1892.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in township 162 north, range 70 west, and in township 162 north, range 71 west, and contains 46,800 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing land.

The census finds 80 families of full-bloods (245 individuals):

Over 18 years old	males, 74; females, 78.
From 6 to 18 years old	males, 28; females, 25.
From 1 to 6 years old	males, 21; females, 19.

Also, 281 families of mixed-bloods (1,266 individuals):

Over 18 years old	males, 337; females, 235.
From 6 to 18 years old	males, 208; females, 170.
From 1 to 6 years old	males, 128; females, 138.

A grand total of 1,511 individuals. Of this number 40 families (177 individuals) are not recognized as Turtle Mountain Indians, but were residing on the reservation when the census was taken.

The following quantities of seed were issued this spring:

	Corn.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Wheat.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
To full-bloods	70	3,728	21,070	10,500
To mixed-bloods	101	57,340	100,599	127,930
Total	171	61,068	121,669	138,430

There is in crop 2,927½ acres; 380½ acres new breaking, 38½ acres former plowing, and 327½ acres vacant. The vacant land was weedy and unfit for cultivation, but will be put into condition for next season's use. The people not recognized as belonging here received no seed, but have in the main planted the land they had with seed of their own. The season has been favorable for a good crop, and the most of the grain is cut. Some of that which was still standing was badly damaged by hail on the night of September 1, and I estimate that about 350 acres were exposed to the storm.

The school facilities are as follows:

	Enrolled.	Average attendance.
Industrial boarding school	170	142
Day school No. 1	38	19
Day school No. 2	58	15
Day school No. 3	61	25
Episcopal mission school	30	19

There are also children from this reservation at school at—

Clontarf, Minn.	18
Fort Totten, N. Dak.	23
Van Rensselaer, Ind.	9
Morris, Minn.	1

The parents of the children are taking a greater interest in the schools than in past years, and the giving of a midday meal at the day schools has increased the attendance some, but not to the extent that was expected. Many things operate against a regular attendance at the day schools. During the spring, and at all times that can be spared from farm work, the people are on the prairie gathering roots for sale. This industry adds much to their income, and the children can be made useful and are taken along. Then when the people are at home, attending to their haying and harvest work, comes the vacation, while in the winter the severity of the climate, want of proper clothing, and the distances that some of the children have to go, prevent regular attendance.

The boarding school is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who have a contract with the Government; the Episcopal mission school is under the auspices of Bishop Walker, and the day schools are controlled by the Government. All the schools have excellent appointments, and competent and faithful teachers.

There are on the reservation 2 Catholic and 1 Episcopal church, with an estimated membership of 1,311. Only a few of the full-bloods belong to any church. While it can not be said that the medicine men exercise any great control over them, they continue their old customs, as being more agreeable. There are but two men living in polygamy, and old age and death will soon remove them. There seems to be no inclination on the part of the younger men to anything of the kind.

The reservation has been free from any epidemic, and the general health of the people has been good. The census finds 61 births and 53 deaths.

In August, 1891, a committee of 32 men, made up of one-half full-bloods and one-half mixed bloods, all born Americans, was elected to represent the interest of their people in any transaction with the Government in the adjustment of their claims. It was well understood by them that a great impediment to any arrangement would be the presence and demands of the foreign element. A subcommittee of 5, made up of men thoroughly acquainted with the family history of all, was appointed to designate such. The result was that 112 families, comprising 625 individuals, were found as not entitled to recognition as Turtle Mountain Chippewas; 177 of these reside on the reservation and the balance in the vicinity.

Much pleasure is expressed at the appointment of a commission by the Government to investigate the claims and settle the future of these people. Action in this direction has become an absolute necessity, and has already been too long delayed, to the detriment of the welfare of the Indians and the best interests of the Government.

In conclusion I would add that owing to the good crop of last year and the now assured good crop this season, both on the reservation and surrounding country, which has created a demand for labor at excellent wages, the condition of the industrious and thrifty has greatly improved; and as much has been done toward preventing the sale of liquors, there is no occasion for the want and misery experienced during some previous years.

MIXED BLOODS.

In order to produce a correct understanding, I transmit a separate list and statistical report of Chippewa mixed bloods connected with this reservation, but residing outside the limits in the immediate vicinity, representing 60 families, 293 individuals, viz:

	Males.	Females.
Over 18 years old	71	63
Between 6 and 18 years old	49	45
Between 1 and 6 years old	36	29

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Previous census returns have given a larger number, but the above are recognized as Turtle Mountain American Chippewas, either in person or through marriage. These people are residing in township 163 north, ranges 69 and 70 west, and in the fraction of township 164 north, south of the Canadian boundary line, in the same ranges; also township 162 north, range 69 west, and township 161 north, ranges 69, 70, 71, and 72 west. They are mixed up among the white settlers, on surveyed land, and some have filed on the land they occupy. There was issued to them this spring the following amount of seed:

	Pounds.
Corn	32
Oats	19,200
Potatoes	22,500
Wheat	16,220

And they have cultivated a total of 1,152½ acres and broken up 281 acres new land. About 50 of them draw rations, but as a rule they occupy better land, cultivate a larger area per capita, and are much more prosperous than those residing on the reservation.

There is an arrangement made with the township school board of St. John's to teach 40 Indian children the average attendance is reported as 33. Many of the children are admitted to the industrial boarding school on the reservation, and the schools at Fort Totten, N. Dak., Morris, and Clontarf, Minn.

There is a Catholic church at St. John's, and also one at the west end of the reservation, which these people attend.

The census shows 11 births and 5 deaths, and the general health has been good. The sick receive medicine and attendance from the reservation physician when needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

JOHN H. WAUGH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., *September 26, 1892.*

SIR: Complying with instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

Location.—Fort Berthold Agency is situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, in latitude 47° 45′ north and longitude 101° 50′ west. Minot, on the Great Northern Railway, is the nearest railroad point, and is distant 65 miles. Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the capital of the State, is located 95 miles southeast. This is the point at which nearly all of the supplies are delivered by contract. The supplies are hauled from Bismarck by Indian freighters. The question of making Minot the point of delivery for all supplies has been the subject of much correspondence between this agency and the Indian Office. The question has also been reported on by an inspector, and Minot favorably recommended.

Soil and climate.—The soil of the bottom lands is composed chiefly of rock detritus of not very long deposit, and is inferior to the upland, which is heavier and more clayey, for agricultural purposes. All the land is rich and requires only a moderate and uniform supply of rain to insure a good crop. This, however, is seldom the case. The rainfall this year up to June 20 was copious, but since then the showers have been very partial, and all small grain ripened prematurely and the life sap was taken from vegetation generally. However, the grain sown on last year's summer fallowing, owing chiefly to good workmanship and early sowing, will produce a fair crop. The climate is severe and changeable, but healthy. The average year the change from extreme heat to extreme cold is as much as 160°.

Reservation.—The present reservation contains in the neighborhood of 1,300,000 acres, and comprises parts of Garfield, Williams, Wallace, and Mount Trailie counties, N. Dak. About 45 per cent of the reservation is tillable; the remaining portion is rough, some of it being known as "bad lands;" but it is all excellent for stock, producing enormous quantities of nutritious grasses, mostly of the "bunch" and "buffalo" variety, the latter kind curing on the stalk during the month of September and making excellent food for stock during the winter, when not covered by snow and inaccessible.

The agreement made with these Indians by the Northwest Commission in December, 1886, and ratified by Congress on March 3, 1891, provided that the boundary lines of the reservation should be plainly and substantially marked. This work is now being done under contract by Beardsly & Dike, of Grand Forks, N. Dak. This firm also has a contract to survey for allotment eight townships. I am in hopes that I can begin the allotment of land early next spring, as the establishment of these Indians upon systematically and clearly defined tracts of land, upon which they may begin the erection of permanent

homes to improve and beautify, will certainly mark a most important step in their evolution. Less than 100,000 acres of land will be allotted; the balance will remain, as now, the common property of the Indians, and will be useful chiefly for grazing purposes. About 400,000 acres of the western portion of the reservation will not be required for use by the Indians for years to come, if ever, and can be leased to stockmen, from which the Indians should receive an appreciable sum yearly.

Not the least of the advantages to be gained by the leasing of this land would be the protection from prairie fire it will afford the Indians living west of the Missouri River, as the lessee would annually break and burn "fire breaks" on the western boundary, and thus prevent the annual prairie fire from reaching the Missouri River and consuming the grasses and destroying the timber. The question of renting the western portion of the reservation for grazing purposes has been fully discussed with the Department, and I am now authorized to advertise, with the consent of the Indians, this land for rental.

Agriculture and stock-raising.—This is, and must of necessity continue to be, the occupation of these Indians. The settlement of North Dakota is of such recent occurrence that reliable data as to the real fitness of the State for purely agricultural pursuits have not been obtainable until quite recently. The meteorological conditions governing the climate are now well known, and it can with reasonable certainty be demonstrated that certain portions of the State can be devoted to grain-raising with profit for a series of years, while other portions can not. Speaking approximately, the ninety-ninth meridian is the dividing line between these two regions. East of this meridian, especially in the valley of the Red River of the North, lies what is probably the finest hard wheat growing region in the world. West of this meridian, except in comparatively small areas, lying mostly along the international boundary line, wheat-raising is a very uncertain and precarious occupation at the best. The failure for several years back, with a few exceptions, of the whites, who are thoroughly conversant with all that goes to make a success of agriculture, to obtain even a meager living by grain-raising alone, amply proves this. The reason for this is easily found. East of the ninety-ninth meridian is a region which lies in the zone of variable winds, and which has an annual average rainfall of over 20 inches; west of this meridian, until you cross the Rocky Mountains, the rainfall is much less. Fifty per cent of the farmers in the western half of North Dakota experience the greatest difficulty in going on from year to year putting in crops, in the hope that a good year will at last set them right. Meanwhile more than 80 per cent of the farms and "proved up" claims are covered by mortgages to their full aggregate value. With this condition of things existing with regard to the whites after twelve years' of laborious effort, impelled by those race tendencies to which the Indians now are and must long remain strangers, what success can be reasonably predicted for a people who not only have the rudiments of systematic labor to master, but who have yet to acquire the motives so necessary to satisfactory progress toward civilization?

Notwithstanding the lack of sufficient moisture, these Indians have made great advance in agricultural developments during the past year. Last November authority was granted me to purchase 4,000 bushels of wheat from Indians, grind it into flour in the agency gristmill, and apply the same to the subsistence of the Indians; 3,600 bushels were purchased and ground. No flour was purchased during the past year and none need be purchased during the current year. The season gave great promise for a good crop of cereals until the wheat was in the milk, when it was hurt by the hot winds and total lack of moisture, when most needed. Threshing is under way at this writing, and sufficient is known by me to be able to say that the wheat will grade low on account of the berry being shrunken. Oats are a very light crop; corn has done fairly well, although it was injured by drought. The potato crop is an important one, and the Indians are raising more every year. The crop this year is somewhat disappointing as to quantity, but the quality is exceptionally good. The bean crop is fair. I am endeavoring to induce the Indians to grow more root crops. If we succeed in persuading them to eat more vegetables and somewhat less meat, I believe we shall have accomplished a reform which will be of lasting benefit. About 400 acres of new breaking was done mostly during the month of June. This will be cropped next spring. I submit herewith what I consider an approximately correct estimate of this year's crops:

Wheat	bushels	13,000	Oats	bushels	8,000
Corn	do	3,000	Potatoes	do	3,375
Turnips	do	500	Onions	do	400
Beans	do	550	Other vegetables	do	475
Pumpkins	do	5,700	Melons	do	3,000

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Farming by these Indians can only be followed with profit as a collateral industry. In my first annual report I said:

Although the facts are incontrovertibly against this country as a successful farming region, without irrigation, when it comes to its adaption to stock raising I do not think too much can be said in its favor.

The manifest inadaptability of the country to agriculture suggests the adoption of some more reliable and profitable means of a livelihood among a people in which material prosperity must largely be the index of progress. Since the ratification of the agreement made with these Indians by Congress on March 3, 1891, the Department has been liberal and prompt in responding to estimates for the purchase of stock. There was delivered here by contract in September, 1891, 400 cows, 16 bulls, 25 pair of work oxen, and 2,500 sheep with 128 rams; 72 brood mares were delivered later. When this stock was received they were branded with the brand of the Indian Department, and before issuing they were branded with the private brand of the different individuals to whom the stock was issued. By transposing the letters of the alphabet each Indian on the reservation is given a brand, and a correct and systematic record of the same is kept in the agency office. With a few exceptions the stock issued was well cared for and the loss from neglect or insufficient feed during the winter was insignificant.

Owing to a misunderstanding between this agency and the Indian Office regarding the proper method to be employed in the care and handling of the sheep they are still kept as an agency herd; but I will endeavor to issue between 600 and 800 during the coming fall to competent and careful individuals who will assume the sole management of their flocks. Although the success attained in the sheep industry has not been so satisfactory as anticipated, owing chiefly to reasons well known to the Indian Office, and in which the public has little or no interest, and although a source of great annoyance and constant watchfulness to the agent, yet I am convinced that with unremitting care, judgment, and perseverance this industry will yet be one of the chiefest among these Indians.

Another installment of stock was received in July of this year, consisting of 800 cows, 10 bulls, and 100 brood mares. All the stock was good and fully up to the specifications. The stock was branded and issued in the same manner as that received last year. These Indians are by nature as well as location better suited to a pastoral than an agricultural life, and are already making commendable progress in stock-raising, and are commencing to realize the great advantages of such industry, and that they can in a short time become independent of government aid by stock alone. This is a stock country, and when an Indian leaves the reservation he meets stockmen. An Indian is a close observer. He improves by having intelligent and industrious neighbors, he sees others have cattle and sheep and the benefits and profits thereon; watches the methods employed, and is improved thereby. Much damage having been caused last season by Indian stock trespassing upon each others crops, the following rules were made and promulgated for this reason:

(1) During the period from May 1 to November 1, in each year, all Indian stock must be carefully herded.
(2) Damage done to Indian crops by trespassing cattle or horses must be paid for by the owners of the trespassing stock.
(3) The party suffering from the damage may have the right to take up and hold the trespassing stock until such time as the amount of the damage is determined and assessed against the owners of the stock.
(4) The taking up of trespassing stock shall at once be reported to the agency office.
(5) The owners will be called to the office and the matter adjusted if possible in some manner satisfactory to both parties; but in case no satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at, the agent will assess the amount of the damage, and order payment of the same.
(6) The owners of the trespassing stock must at once pay the amount assessed to the party damaged, or furnish good and sufficient security for the payment of the amount within a reasonable time.
(7) A failure on the part of the person damaged to report the same to the agency office within three days from the date of such damage shall make his claim null and of no effect.
(8) Damage to hay stacks and other fodder, after November 1, must be borne by the owners of the hay or fodder, whose duty it shall be to provide good and substantial fences around their stacks to protect the same.

This year the cattle were banded together in small bands, and the owners of the different bands employed Indian herders to herd them. The agency "herd law" has been a success, and the plan of herding very successfully carried out. The Indians have put up more than 2,500 tons of hay for the subsistence of stock during the winter. This amount, if judiciously used, will be entirely sufficient. Another supply of stock, mostly cows, should be purchased next season.

Buildings.—According to the terms of the agreement ratified by Congress on March 3, 1891, $12,000 was appropriated for the removal of the agency to a more

central location. The agreement referred to above defined the twelfth guide meridian as the eastern line of the reservation. In the course of correspondence with your office last spring relative to the survey of lands for allotment I discovered that the present agency was entirely off the reservation, being located nearly two miles east of the eastern line of the reservation, and about in the center of section 29, township 147, range 87 west. This fact was at once communicated to your office, together with the suggestion that the township upon which the agency and other buildings and improvements of more or less value was located be attached to the reservation by Executive order. This suggestion was recommended by your office, and under date of June 17, 1892, the President attached the township to the reservation. A site for a new agency was selected on the east side of the Missouri River, 25 miles west of the present agency, at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Missouri River. The new agency will be beautifully situated, surrounded by the best agricultural land on the reservation, and will be nearly in the geographical center of the reservation, and exactly in the center of the Indian population.

Not the least of the benefits to be derived from the removal of the agency is the fact that it will be located in the midst of the Gros Ventres, the most uncivilized and least manageable tribe on the reservation. With the agency located near this tribe, where they can be more closely observed and persistently urged by the agent, they will certainly advance more rapidly.

The present agency buildings having been poorly constructed out of poor material and without foundations of any kind whatever, it was deemed unwise to attempt their removal 25 miles, as the cost of taking down, removing, and rebuilding would nearly equal the cost of new buildings, and poor structures would be the result. Bids for the erection of a new agency, in part, were advertised for on May 18, 1892, and the bids opened on June 18. The lowest of the bids received were at least 20 per cent higher than I figured they should be, after allowing the contractor a reasonable profit; and as I was convinced that the bidders "pooled" their bids I rejected them all, and so advised your Office, requesting at the same time approval of my action, together with a request to readvertise. Both requests were granted, and after duly advertising bids were opened the second time, on August 10, and the contract awarded to John P. Hoagland, of Bismarck, N. Dak., at a much lower figure than the lowest of the first bids received. As the new agency buildings will not be ready for occupancy until late in the season—about November 15—and as there will be a large quantity of supplies and other material to be transported there, the agency headquarters will not be removed until next spring.

The saw and grist mills have been removed to the new location during the summer and reconstructed in a splendid manner, the gristmill being firmly set upon a well-constructed stone foundation 2 feet thick and 7 feet high. At my request the machinery for a roller mill of 30 barrels' capacity was purchased by the Department of the Nordyke and Marmon Company, of Indianapolis, Ind. The machinery will be set in place during the fall, and the wheat purchased of the Indians ground into flour during the winter. The purchase of the roller-mill machinery I consider economical and timely, as with this machinery in successful operation it will not be necessary to purchase any flour from contractors, and the more industrious Indians can always find a home market for a portion of their surplus wheat, as long as the ration system exists.

The only saw-log timber on the reservation is growing adjacent to where the mills are now located and, as mentioned in my last annual report when urging the removal of the mill, there is enough cottonwood timber at this point, from which lumber can be sawed, to erect a good house and barn for every family on the reservation. As there is not a habitation on the reservation occupied by an Indian that is constructed with good sanitary surroundings, all being built of small cottonwood logs and with dirt floors and roofs, a reform is necessary in the matter of housebuilding, and as soon as the allotments are made the building of comfortable but cheap and modest houses among the Indians should be vigorously pushed.

Educational.—The schools to which the children from this reservation are sent are the Fort Stevenson Government industrial school, located 17 miles east of the reservation, C. A. Burton, superintendent, which has an attendance of about 150; the Home Mission school, 1 mile west of the agency, conducted by the American Missionary Association under contract, with an attendance of 47, Rev. C. L. Hall, superintendent; and St. Edwards school, located at the mouth of the Little Missouri, which is conducted by Rev. Father Craft and some

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Indian sisters, and has an attendance of 14. There are also 7 students at Genoa, 6 at Santee, 6 at Carlisle, and 1 at Hampton.

Of the schools, the Fort Stevenson Government industrial school has received my most hearty and earnest support. The general tone of the Fort Stevenson school has greatly improved under the administration of Mr. Burton, and the school is now in better working order than ever before.

Immediately upon assuming charge of these Indians, somewhat less than three years ago, I was impressed with the importance of demonstrating to them the great and lasting benefits of education. To show the Indian that education would fuse and assimilate him with the whites, that it would obliterate his superstitions and dissolve his prejudices, that it would correct all the evils attached to his race and so fit him to wisely and liberally judge and love the great nation which lifts him up, and the flag which is the symbol of the noblest and broadest liberality in all the big world, has been one of my chiefest aims.

Compulsory education has been consistently and determinedly enforced and heroically resorted to from the first. The Indians now realize that it is the one thing, above all others, that will be enforced, and few are the objections made to sending their children to school. No one unacquainted with the Indians can realize the importance of obtaining and maintaining in school all the children of school age, unless he has seen the great changes which a few months make. The filthy, half-naked, idle boy and girl, as found on the reservation, under school and industrial influences are changed in habits, inclinations, and general appearance, and their countenances wear a happy expression, taken as they have been from a life of suffering and hopeless degradation to a life of usefulness and comfort. To witness these changes causes a person to realize to the fullest extent the happiness of doing good.

I have seen in less than three years an increase in attendance at the schools of upwards of 95 per cent, until to-day there is not a child, belonging to this reservation and physically able to attend school, but what is in school. In addition to those of school age there are 62 who are over or under school age now in the schools. The census shows 168 children of school age on the reservation, exclusive of the band under Crow Flies High, while there are 230 children in attendance at the schools.

In this connection I take occasion to respectfully recommend that the age at which Indian children shall be sent to school be changed from 5 to 3 years, and that a primary department on the kindergarten plan be added to the schools to accommodate the increase which such a change would produce. I am thoroughly convinced that the kindergarten would be peculiarly valuable in Indian education. To enable the Indian children to acquire a perfect and lasting knowledge of English, so that it shall be the primary language and their native tongue secondary to it, they must be placed in school at a very early age. It is only those who are received into the schools while very young who ever become so familiar with our language that they will speak it fluently and between themselves after leaving school. Notwithstanding the considerations of a humane nature that some may argue affect the question of separating children of such an early age from their parents there can be no doubt of the great benefit to the children, and after all they are the ones to be most considered. The usefulness of Indian schools would be greatly increased if a kindergarten department could be attached to them.

Sanitary.—The report of the agency physician on this subject is forwarded herewith, and your attention is respectfully invited to the same. In connection with this subject I desire to urge upon the Department the necessity existing for the establishment of a small hospital among these Indians. There are some cases where great suffering might be avoided, and in many instances lives saved, were the patients where they could have the daily attention of the physician. When the sick live, as is often the case, 40 or more miles from the agency, it is simply impossible for a physician to give them the time and attention they require. Especially is this the case during an epidemical siege. There can be no doubt, too, but that the small, poorly ventilated houses, occupied by the Indians bring about effects to the sick confined in them which are as hard, or harder for the physician to combat than the disease itself. Then also the lack of careful and intelligent nursing is often the cause of the loss of life. And again the lack on the part of the Indian of the materials with which, and the knowledge of how, to prepare nourishing sick diet is also at times a great drawback to the successful handling of very many cases. The absence of nourishing food is particularly noticeable in the cases of returned students, who may be

taken sick. I have seen the change from a carefully prepared civilized diet to the direct opposite result fatally for a delicate person. These difficulties could all be overcome if there were a small hospital here to which the dangerously sick—not the incurables—might be taken and be under the care of a good nurse, and receive daily visits from the physician. I have prepared and forwarded to your office plans and specifications for a hospital costing not to exceed $5,000 and I trust that the same will receive due consideration.

Police.—The police force at this agency consists of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 13 privates. The captain, Frank Packineau, a graduate of the Santee school, deserves special credit for the honorable, brave, and zealous manner in which he has acted on all occasions when his services were required. The police are selected on account of their peculiar fitness for the duties required of them. The force as a whole gives me perfect satisfaction.

Indian court.—This court, composed of 3 full-blood Indians, selected for their judicial qualifications, has been an important adjunct in the trial and punishment of Indian offenses. Crimes of every character committed on the reservation are brought before this court for adjudication, and the agent has been relieved of much annoyance in small matters, and assisted materially in all cases. Every decision of theirs during the year has been approved by me.

Census.—The census taken on July 1 is as follows:

	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Knife River Gros Ventres.
Males over 18	120	83	71	38
Males under 18	73	65	43	38
Females over 14	168	120	95	42
Females under 14	55	50	36	17
Total	416	318	245	135

Employés.—The employés at this agency are each and every one faithful and competent men and a credit to the service.

Finis.—In reviewing the year's work there is much that may be regarded as a step forward. The manner in which the Indians take hold and the evident disposition among them to do something for themselves and to adopt civilized ways and to do their work without the continual prodding and pushing which has before been found necessary is evidence that they realize that they will soon be dependent upon their own exertions for their support. The young men are now doing their own thinking, and the old medicine man belongs to the past and has no influence among them. They now regard their property as their own and free from any tribal interference. This one step I regard as one of the most important towards ultimate civilization and citizenship.

The Indians are a unit in desiring to have allotments made them as soon as possible. The desire to own and hold a piece of land upon which they can erect a home for themselves and from which they will not be compelled to move in a short time is very strong among them. Nothing so completely tames an Indian nor is more effectual in weaning him from a life of idleness than the civilizing influences of a home.

A house, a piece of land broken, a crop, a little personal property, some money now and then as the result of his own labor, with the white man's comforts which the same will purchase, and the hitherto lazy Indian awakens from his chrysalis condition and realizes for the first time that he is capable of producing good results. Patient and persevering effort, coupled with some exercise of authority, encouraging words and a personal interest in all they do to improve their condition, and the Fort Berthold Indians will soon become a prosperous people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MURPHY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

SIR: Complying with your request, I have the honor to present you herewith the annual sanitary report of this agency.

I entered upon my duties here the latter part of July of this year, but as I have been physician to the industrial school for these people at Fort Stevenson, the past year, and have made several tours through all the settlements on the reservation, and prescribed for over 300 of the Indians for various diseases, I have had good opportunities for studying their condition in general and their prevailing diseases in particular.

The general health of these Indians the past year has been better, on the whole, than a study of their sanitary conditions would lead one to expect.

The monthly sanitary reports left by my predecessor show that 879 cases were treated during the year; 20 births and 27 deaths were recorded, but I have reason to believe that the actual number of births was 30 and the number of deaths 31.

I have made a personal inspection of 57 dwellings located in Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan settlements without finding one in good hygienic condition. They are made of small logs, with mud roofs and floors, and generally have but one small window. Many of them have but one room; all of them have a good cook stove, which also serves as a heater.

In winter and during the damp weather of autumn and spring these houses must, from the nature of things, be perfect breeding places for bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, and catarrhal diseases, while the various forms of neuralgia and rheumatism could not find better conditions for development than here.

Tubercular diseases, as might be expected, are a frightful scourge, producing over one-half of all the deaths recorded. I have seen 59 cases of lymphatic tuberculosis, chiefly affecting the cervical and axillary glands. Several of the deaths by consumption were of those who contracted pleurisy and pneumonia during an epidemic of *la grippe* which prevailed last year. These deaths could probably have been prevented if there had been a small hospital in which the patients could have been placed when the disease first appeared.

Venereal diseases are not nearly as common as they formerly were. I have seen no case of primary syphilis, and I know of but 27 cases which can be classed as constitutional manifestations of this disease. There certainly exists an exaggerated idea of the prevalence of syphilis among these Indians. Almost every case of swollen and suppurating glands has heretofore been classed as constitutional syphilis, whereas over half of them are of purely tubercular origin.

The Indians are fast losing faith in their medicine men, but they are still wofully ignorant of the simplest laws of hygiene. Very many of them still cling to their heathenish and abominable methods of caring for their sick. In the Gros Ventre camp I saw a girl who had been operated upon for disease of the eyes in the following manner: The eyelids were everted and a strong blade of grass having sharp, dentated edges was drawn across them to produce hemorrhage. The day following this treatment I found her in great agony, suffering from the most intense congestion of all parts of the eyes. She not only had conjunctivitis, but keratitis and iritis as well. She will never have perfect vision again. In the same neighborhood was a girl of 16 suffering from dysmenorrhœa. She had been given a considerable quantity of short hair and was suffering from severe gastritis as a consequence. This girl nearly died. I also found undoubted evidence of patients in the last stages of pneumonia being carried outdoors to die. With the mercury far below zero these people would not let their sick die indoors.

On the other hand I found full-blood Indians who were much opposed to such methods and who were willing and anxious to be taught how to properly care for their sick. They complained that their people had not been taught, as they should have been, in regard to such matters, and stoutly maintained that they were all anxious to adopt the white man's way of caring for the sick.

Some of the Indians claimed that they had been promised a hospital, and they expressed themselves as strongly in favor of one being built.

I have had several "talks" with the Indians, in which I endeavored to show them how to stop the ravages of consumption and some other diseases. They told me that one reason why their houses were in such poor shape at present was that they had been expecting their allotments and would then have to abandon their present houses and build new ones, so they did not think it worth while to put any more labor on the dwellings they now occupied.

I regard the settlement of these Indians on land of their own in properly built houses as a sanitary measure of the highest importance. As that can not be done the present season, I recommend that their present dwellings be whitewashed inside and out after they have been patched and plastered to make them more dry and comfortable.

I have seen over a hundred cases of abnormal conditions of the eyes brought on by inflammatory diseases. It is simply impossible to give these cases proper treatment, in order that there may be no impairment of vision. In fact, but few cases of acute disease, comparatively speaking, can be treated as they should be under present conditions, and a hospital is coming to be more and more a necessity as the Indians give up their old ways and depend more and more upon the agency physician for medical treatment. Scarcely a year passes without an epidemic of some contagious disease, and a small hospital would be of very great service in our efforts to lessen the frightful mortality which has always prevailed among the Indians in such events.

Many returned students after a short time become delicate and easily take pneumonia, on account of the great change from school to reservation life again, and they die so quickly that the people are becoming prejudiced against Eastern schools. Give us a small hospital and we could do a great deal for these young people, who are easily discouraged and give up to disease so quickly after their return from Eastern schools. There are on the reservation many cases needing surgical interference which I am unable to give them on account of having no place to take them where they can have proper care after an operation. I have operated on Indians and kept them in my own rooms so as to be sure they had the care necessary to success in certain cases; but this can not be often done. A hospital with the capacity of ten or fifteen beds could be built for $5,000 or less, and certainly no such sum could possibly be spent in any other way that would do an equal amount of good.

Thanking you for the prompt and cordial assistance you have rendered me in many ways,

I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. FINNEY,
Agency Physician.

JOHN S. MURPHY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., August 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, being my eleventh annual report of this agency, my seventeenth consecutive annual report as Indian agent, and, having entered the Indian service at Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak., July 1, 1871, am therefore in my twenty-second year of continuous service among the Sioux.

Area of reservation and location of agency.—This reservation, approximating 105 townships, lies in the two Dakotas, about 40 townships being in North Dakota and 65 in South Dakota, and is bounded on the east by the Missouri River, on the south by Cheyenne River Reservation, on the west by the one hundred and second degree of longitude, defined and mounded, and on the north by Cedar Creek or South Fork of Cannonball River.

The agency headquarters are in North Dakota, 60 miles south of Mandan, N. Dak., and about 11 miles north of the southern boundary of the State. About an equal number of the Indians reside in each of the Dakotas.

Bands and population.—The Indians of this agency are of the Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe, and the census of June 30 last shows the number of those now on the reservation and in non-reservation schools to be 3,854, of whom 292 are mixed bloods of the respective bands. The classification is 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.	Females between 6 and 16.	School age, between 6 and 18.	
									Male.	Female.
Yanktonai	159	468	655	351	275	1,749	196	168	232	196
Hunkpapa	101	409	557	297	213	1,196	156	136	162	173
Blackfeet	174	156	224	127	102	609	64	57	74	66
Total	1,034	1,033	1,436	775	590	3,854	416	361	468	435

Adaptability of reservation and occupation of Indians.—The Standing Rock Indian Reservation can not be classed as an agricultural section, and is much better adapted for stock-raising, which latter is being now made the leading industry; but all Indians are required to cultivate small farms, and when there is sufficient rainfall during the growing season good crops of wheat, oats, vegetables, and the hardier varieties of corn (all of an excellent quality) can be raised. But the recurring droughts of long duration, with hot, parching winds and frequent disastrous hailstorms which visit this section almost every season make farming very precarious and discouraging to the whites as well as Indians.

The past winter was not a severe one, but the spring was very backward and the season unusually late. Abundant rains, however, throughout the early summer has given a luxuriant growth to vegetation, and grass on the uplands is good, and all crops promise a fair yield. Fields that have been properly attended to and cared for will reward the owners for the labor expended.

Stock raising.—The reservation lands being better adapted for grazing than agriculture, every effort is being made to build up the stock industry. It however requires constant urging to keep the Indians alive to the importance of giving the required attention to their cattle and to prevent them from killing and eating the calves, the slighest injury to an animal being taken as an excuse for killing and eating it. Many of them, if permitted, would sell or trade the last hoof they possess and become very indignant when not permitted to do so. Others, however, are taking an active interest in the care of their cattle and are increasing their herds very considerably.

Throughout this section of country the stand of grass is short but thick on the ground and very nutritious; but with the exception of a few places in the bends of creeks and deep ravines it does not grow sufficiently high to mow, and it is therefore impossible to procure much of a supply of hay in any one locality. The grass, however, cures upon the stem and is thus almost equal to cut and

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cured hay, and range grazing, in winter as well as summer, is calculated upon by stock growers. Therefore the success or failure in the stock industry depends chiefly upon the severity of the winter and depth of snow.

The past winter was not a severe one, but a heavy and unusually early frost on August 21, 1891, seriously injured the grass before it was fully cured, and range grazing was consequently much poorer than usual. The past spring being also very backward and grass late in starting, with several bad storms in April and May, was very disastrous to cattle, especially to the pilgrim cows and calves that had been brought in so late last summer. Stock passed through the winter with comparatively little loss; but the severe storms of April and May were very fatal to cattle, especially to those on ranges away from shelter. The deaths of cattle during these storms brought up the aggregate loss for the year to 590 head, being about 10 per cent of the cattle owned on the reservation.

The number of cattle owned by these Indians on June 30, 1891, approximated 5,000 head, and during the month of July, 1891, there were 1,000 cows, 500 calves, and 50 bulls issued to them, making 6,550 head on the reservation at the date of my last annual report. The loss by deaths during the year was 590, as above stated, and the Indians sold 640 head to the agency for beef, which makes a reduction in number of 1,230. This spring's increase of calves was 1,176, which gives 6,490 head on June 30 last; and during the present month 2,200 cows, each with a calf, and 88 bulls were received from contractors and issued to Indians, making 18,978 head of cattle, including calves, now owned on the reservation. Every effort is being made to provide fodder and arrange for the best possible care to be given them the coming winter.

I would add that there is a serious objection to having cattle delivered here so late in the season as the middle of August; the middle of June is late enough, as cattle delivered early in June have the benefit of the more tender and nutritious grass, and the freedom from mosquitoes at that season of the year gives the cattle a good healthy start. The myriads of mosquitoes and flies which infest this region after midsummer torment cattle to such an extent as to prevent them from thriving much for a couple of months. Moreover the earlier delivery gives them a longer season of mild weather to become acclimated and familiar with the ranges and watering places before cold weather sets in, and they are certain to be better fattened, and therefore the better able to withstand the rigors of our cold northern winters.

Agriculture.—Every family of the reservation is engaged in cultivation to a greater or less extent, and their fields range from 1 to 40 acres, and aggregate about 5,000 acres in all. Fifty-seven families who formerly lived in the more crowded settlements along the Missouri have moved out to new claims up the Cannon Ball and Grand rivers the past year, and have broken in the aggregate about 200 acres of new land. This new breaking, however, has not increased the cultivated acreage of reservation over that of last year, as those who moved out abandoned their old fields, which have remained untilled; and the new locations were made, not with a view to farming other than vegetable gardens, but for the purpose of securing better and more extensive ranges for cattle.

The wheat and oats which are now being harvested, but none yet threshed, promise a fair yield, as also potatoes; but owing to the cold and backward spring corn is a poor crop. We estimate as follows:

Wheat	bushels	6,000	Beans	bushels	800
Oats	do	22,500	Turnips, rutabagas, beets, and carrots	bushels	15,000
Corn	do	15,000			
Potatoes	do	12,500	Melons, pumpkins and squash		30,000
Onions	do	450			

The hay cut is much in excess of any former year and will approximate 10,000 tons.

Industry.—During the past year the Indians of this agency have received $36,801.58 from the Government for the following services and products of labor, viz:

Transportation of 704,634 pounds of agency freight from Mandan to agency, 60 miles distant, and 431,394 pounds from agency to the subissue stations, 25 and 40 miles distant, respectively	$6,361.80
640 head (749,580 pounds, gross) of beef cattle	25,189.78
950 cords of wood	3,675.00
90 tons of hay	450.00
2,000 bushels of oats	800.00
500 bushels of wheat	425.00

They also received from the traders $8,157.10 for beef hides; and from the licensed traders and others for farm products and products of labor, approximately $1,500 for corn, $200 for hay, $1,600 for oats, $2,800 for wheat, and $800 for wood; being a total of $15,077.10 received from parties other than what they received from the Government; aggregating $51,878.68 realized from products raised and labor performed. But this showing was only brought about by watchfulness in management, directing in work, and constant urging on the part of myself and employés. The outcome, however, is gratifying, as it must prove a strong incentive to increased industry and frugality. With the money thus realized several bought household furniture (entire bedroom sets), 32 bought light spring two-horse wagons; also 40 mowing-machines, 20 sulky hay rakes, and 5 self-binding harvesters were purchased by individuals of this class the present season.

To the foregoing may be added, as earnings of Indians, the salaries of Indians and mixed bloods at agency and schools, including Indian police, district farmers, and Indian judges, and also irregular employés during the fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to $25,554.45.

Road work and fire break.—The Indians of this agency have done considerable work on roads of the reservation the past year, and owing to the heavy rains of the early summer, causing frequent washouts, more repairs than usual were necessary.

Apart from the road work proper, about 40 Indians went out during the month of June to the western boundary of the reservation, about 70 miles west of agency, taking with them 30 teams and 10 breaking plows, and plowed a fire break of 10 furrows wide along the western boundary line from the south fork of the Cannon Ball to Grand River a distance of 20 miles. This fire break was plowed for the purpose of preventing prairie fires from coming in upon the reservation from that territory, with the hope of thus preserving the grass on the cattle ranges between those two streams for winter grazing.

The statutes of North Dakota provide for plowing fire-breaks around every township. The Indians of this agency would under this State law be entitled to credit during the past year for 800 days' road work approximated for fire break and road repairs, the work done by teams being taken into account. The roads on the reservation have been kept in good condition for travel as the result of this work.

Subissue stations.—During the past year two subissue stations were established at important points on the reservation, one at the Cannon Ball day school near the mouth of Cannon Ball River, 25 miles north of agency, where 1,028 Indians receive rations, and the other at the Bullhead day school on Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, where 1,160 Indians receive their rations. This arrangement is of vast benefit to the service by enabling a majority of the Indians to leave home in the morning, receive their rations, and return the same day. Traders' stores and blacksmiths' shops have also been established at the substations for their convenience.

Education.—Two Government boarding schools, 1 mission boarding school, and 9 day schools were conducted on the reservation the past year, with an aggregate enrollment of 720 pupils (373 males and 347 females) and an average attendance of 464.37 for the school year. There were also 72 pupils (46 males and 26 females) belonging to this agency in nonreservation schools, making the total number enrolled 792, with an approximate average attendance of 536.

The agricultural boarding school, located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 16 miles south of agency, was conducted throughout the entire year, a number of the pupils having remained at the school during the vacation months. Class studies, however, were not carried on during vacation, but the regular discipline and industrial work were continued.

Between July 1, 1891, and June 30, 1892, there were 113 pupils (72 boys and 41 girls) enrolled in this school, with an average attendance of 78.95 for the entire twelve months and 86.60 for the school year proper.

This school is fortunate in its management, having an excellent superintendent and efficient corps of employés, and the work done is of such a substantial character that it reaches the home life of the pupils and is manifest among the families of the large adjacent settlements in the steady advancement of the people, whose houses are more neatly kept than formerly, while in demeanor and general appearance they compare favorably with white communities.

Brass band.—The superintendent of this school conceived the idea last February of trying to organize a brass band among the boys of the school and purchased at his personal expense a set of instruments costing about $200. All the

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boys had been receiving instruction in music and know the value of the notes. Eighteen boys were selected, who, with Mr. Meagher, the mechanical teacher, under the instructions of Mr. Steinmetz, the agency blacksmith, a good musician, have made splendid progress, and at the end of the school term were able to play several pieces very well. This is a great adjunct to the school, and the Indians appear to take more pride in seeing their children playing these instruments, rendering nice airs and marking time in military precision, than anything yet introduced. The superintendent of the school is entitled to great credit for organizing this band, and Mr. Steinmetz, who has taken great pains to instruct the boys in the use of their instruments, is to be congratulated upon his success, as is also Mr. Meagher, whose indomitable perseverance did much towards bringing the band up to its present status.

There is a blacksmith and carpenter shop in connection with this school, where the boys receive instruction in these two branches; also a farm of 110 acres, where they are instructed in farming and proper use and care of implements. The yield from the school farm and garden this year is estimated at 20 bushels of beans, 120 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of turnips, 80 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of other vegetables, 1,500 heads of cabbage, a considerable number of melons, squash, etc., and 30 tons of hay.

The industrial boarding school located at the agency has also been maintained throughout the entire twelve months, a number of the pupils having returned to the school after taking a few days' vacation at their homes. The enrollment for the year was 137 (57 boys and 80 girls), with an average attendance of 80.18 for the twelve months, and 89.47 for the school year. The work in this school is of a high order, everything in order and like clockwork, and the pupils are progressing steadily. It would be unreasonable to expect more than is being done for the pupils by the teachers and employés of the school.

There is a model garden of 6 acres cultivated by the school boys under the industrial teacher, which furnishes vegetables for the school. The yield this year is estimated at 10 bushels of beans, 300 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 75 bushels of onions, 140 bushels of other vegetables, about 800 melons and squash, and 1,000 heads of cabbage.

St. Elizabeth's boarding school is located on Oak Creek, about 5 miles west of Missouri River and 38 miles south of agency, and is conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the immediate control of Right Rev. Bishop Hare. Miss Mary S. Francis, a very estimable lady, is principal, who, with a corps of earnest assistants, is doing good work in that neighborhood. The buildings occupied are the property of the mission, and the teachers are also supplied and paid by the mission. Therefore, with the exception of rations and annuity clothing issued to the pupils from agency supplies, the school has been without cost to the Government. The enrollment for the past year was 53 pupils, 22 boys and 31 girls, with an average attendance of 31.61, at a cost to the Government of $1,596.91 for rations and clothing and an approximated cost to the mission of $3,000.

Day schools.—The nine day schools of the agency are as follows:

Cannon Ball, located near the mouth of Cannon Ball River, 25 miles north of agency. Pupils enrolled, 81 (41 boys and 40 girls), with an average attendance of 53.91.

Grand River, located on Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, with an enrollment of 73 pupils (36 boys and 37 girls), and average attendance of 49.50.

No. 1, located on west bank of Missouri River, 18 miles north of agency, had an enrollment of 39 pupils (21 boys and 18 girls), with an average attendance of 24.20.

No. 2, located 3 miles north of agency, had 37 pupils enrolled (17 boys and 20 girls); average attendance, 23.58.

No. 3, located 15 miles west of agency, had an enrollment of 24 pupils (15 males and 9 females); average attendance, 15.84.

No. 4, located on the Upper Grand River, 50 miles southwest of agency, had 52 pupils enrolled (27 males and 25 females); average attendance, 30.77.

Marmot, located on Grand River, 30 miles south of agency, had an enrollment of 36 pupils (20 boys and 16 girls), with an average attendance of 13.20.

Bullhead, located on Grand River, at the Bullhead subissue station, 40 miles southwest of agency, was opened on November 11, 1891. Enrollment, 26 pupils (12 males and 14 females); average attendance, 22.28 for the period it was in operation.

Little Eagle, located in Little Eagle district, on Grand River, 32 miles south of agency; enrollment, 49 pupils (33 males, 16 females); average attendance, 23.62.

These day schools were well attended throughout the year, and the teachers, one and all, interested themselves in the work, performing faithful service, and the superintendent of Indian schools, school supervisors, and department inspectors who visited this agency during the past year all expressed themselves as well pleased with the work being done in the respective schools of this agency.

A contract has been authorized and will be entered into during the present month for the erection of another boarding school on the reservation, which will be located in the Little Eagle district, on Grand River, 32 miles south of agency. Its capacity will be about 80 pupils. It will be ready for occupancy about January 1 next, and will cost, when completed and furnished, about $20,000. This school will bring the aggregate capacity of the reservation schools up to about 700, viz, boarding, 340; day schools, 360.

Missionary.—The missionary field is well supplied on this reservation and is occupied by the Roman Catholics, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, of Sioux Falls, the Protestant Episcopalians under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare over that portion of the reservation lying in South Dakota, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Walker over the North Dakota portion, and the Congregationalists (A. M. A.) under the superintendency of Rev. G. W. Reed.

The Roman Catholic missionary work has been conducted during the past year by three priests and six sisters, who have been maintained at an expense of $7,031; and the superior in charge reports 74 marriages and 307 baptisms during the year (161 of the latter being adults), and 791 Indian communicants. They have 4 church buildings and 2 society buildings, also 1 mission building at different points on the reservation, and contemplate erecting another church the coming year.

The Protestant Episcopal missionary work has been conducted at St. Elizabeth's Mission by the lady teachers of the school and occasional visits of Rev. Mr. Ashley, of Cheyenne River Agency, and three native catechists, two of whom are located at outstations on Grand River and the other on the Cannon Ball, at an approximated cost of $500, other than the $3,000 shown as expended in conducting St. Elizabeth's boarding school. Rev. Mr. Ashley reports 20 marriages and 77 baptisms during the year and 144 communicants.

Rev. G. W. Reed, superintendent of the Congregational missionary work on this reservation (under the auspices of the American Missionary Association), reports 5 males and 8 females engaged in the work the past year, at an expense of $4,735.91, including maintenance of a hospital at the central station. He also reports 30 marriages during the year and 113 communicants, with 4 church buildings and 8 mission buildings.

Indian police.—The police force of the agency, numbering 4 officers and 40 privates, located at their respective homes at different points of the reservation, each having a certain district under his charge, except when detailed for duty at headquarters, have maintained their former high standing, and the greater security to persons and property felt by the law-abiding Indians, together with the deterring effect the organization has upon evil-disposed persons, make the police invaluable to the Government in the work of civilization that is now going forward.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses increases in importance each succeeding year, and the Indians now recognize it as the tribunal for the adjudication of all disputes arising among them as well as for the punishment of offenses of a criminal nature; 72 cases were brought before this court the past year, those of a criminal nature being as follows:

Unnatural offense	1	Assault	12
Adultery	4	Seduction	2
Bastardy	2	Drunkenness	3
Attempted rape	1	Larceny	1
Wife-beating	2	Blackmailing	2

And of the 42 civil cases 4 were applications for divorce.

The maintenance of this court has a good effect upon the Indians, and is a means of settling many vexatious differences, and the decision of the court approved by the agent invariably gives satisfaction to the parties concerned.

As in former reports, I would again urge an increase of pay for the judges of this court. Ten dollars per month is not a fair compensation. Such a small salary takes from the office the dignity which should attach to it. The efficiency, usefulness, and dignity of the court would doubtless be promoted by allowing an increased salary to the judges.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of this reservation is good, and

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no epidemic was prevalent during the year. The agency physician reports 1,387 cases treated by him during the year, of which number only 9 died, and 145 of the above number of cases were treated in the agency hospital. There were 186 deaths of persons not treated, making the total number of deaths during the year 195; and during the same period 162 births were reported, being an excess of 33 deaths over births. Of the deaths reported as not treated, 1 was a homicide, 1 a suicide, and 2 accidental, the two latter being able-bodied men who were killed in a cyclone on the Upper Grand River on June 10 last, in which storm 5 others were badly injured, but have since fully recovered.

The settlements of this agency are now so extensive, with 12 schools in operation located at different points, necessitating 200 miles travel to make a tour of the schools, that an assistant physician is required to give anything like proper attention to the sick of the reservation. With so much being done for the Indian in a spiritual way, the small additional expense for his physical comfort would not seem unreasonable and would certainly be more humane. An assistant physician, to be located at the Bullhead subissue station on Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency where 1,160 Indians receive rations, would have a district of 100 miles of settlements along Grand River and Oak Creek, with 6 schools under his care.

Dr. Brewster's report is herewith inclosed.

Per capita payment.—In April last a $3 per capita cash payment aggregating $11,532 was made to the Indians at this agency from the fund "Advance Interest to Sioux Nation." It was the first per capita payment ever made to these Indians, and although the amount was small the Indians appreciated it highly, and as each man, woman, and child received a like sum, and being thus equally distributed in small sums, it was more beneficial than if paid to a few in larger amounts, as no family received sufficient to purchase articles extravagantly and therefore expended this money in procuring that which was of most benefit to the annuitants. It is hoped, however, that as the ceded Sioux lands are disposed of by the Government, thus augmenting the $3,000,000 permanent fund, the interest will eventually justify a per capita payment of $6 or $7 annually.

In this connection I may add that I am strongly opposed to the present large treaty ration with its retarding influences, and would advocate a steady diminution of the free ration (very little of the corn now issued is used by these Indians for food, but is fed to their horses), and substitute for a time small cash payments in lieu of the ration. By this means they would be enabled to buy only in limited quantities that which they would most need. It would be a material aid in teaching them the purchasing value of money, as also economy and frugality, instead of encouraging the improvidence now prevailing resulting from the certainty of receiving a large ration at regular intervals. This large ration has a pauperizing tendency, and the certainty of receiving it makes a majority of the Indians indifferent to persevering in any enterprise or following up determinedly any line of industry.

Conclusion.—In concluding this report I can not refrain from referring to the present work of an agent at an agency of this size. The Indians of Standing Rock Agency are located at different points of the reservation, and the settlements being so widely separate that to make a tour among the Indians at their homes necessitates a trip of about 600 miles; and to do the most good to the service an agent should visit his Indians as frequently as possible. But the immense amount of office work now devolving upon the agent at this agency, with three boarding schools and nine day schools in operation, the work pertaining to the schools alone being greater than all other agency work combined, makes it almost impossible for him to give the attention and encouragement to the adult Indians that the best interests of the service demand. Being now in my twenty-second consecutive year in the Indian service I have witnessed the steady growth of the service and increase of clerical work. Twenty years ago when the Indians were in their wild state there was little for an agent to do other than issue rations and annuity goods, but as Indians have advanced in civilization the agent's duties have increased and are rapidly increasing.

My office is seldom clear of callers—missionaries seeking favors for themselves or for some individual Indian; white people desiring privileges on the reservation; school and agency employés wanting instructions in their work; excursionists, inspectors, special agents, school supervisors; representatives of nonreservation schools seeking pupils; contractors; and finally Indians who are sometimes obliged to wait all day long to make known their wants. When matters of importance claim my close attention I am obliged to vacate my office and seek refuge in a vacant room in some other part of the building, but it is seldom I remain there long together undisturbed. I have no time for recreation; mid-

night very often finds me at work, but with competent clerical assistance I am still behind and can never say that the work of the office is up to date. It will be seen from these remarks that the office of Indian agent is not a "sinecure."

I conclude by repeating my assertions made in previous reports, that with proper instructions and example in the paths of civilization and industry, I see no reason why these Indians should not in the reasonably near future take their places amongst the citizens of this great Republic, gradually becoming imbued with the true American spirit, energy and progression.

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

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 20, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, from this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

In looking over the sanitary rolls, I find there were treated, males, 609; females, 778, a total of 1,387 cases, of which number occurred 9 deaths; and 186 deaths were reported which did not come under my treatment, which nontreatment was due to the fact that their places of residence were from 25 to 90 miles distant from the agency.

Of the 1,387 cases, 145 were treated in the hospital, with 3 deaths; and industrial boarding school, 34, with no deaths; and agricultural boarding school, 67, with 1 death, treatment discontinued, 1; and on the reservation, 1,140, with 5 deaths. Recovered during the year, 1,372. Treatment discontinued and dropped from the rolls on account of failure to report, 1. Died under treatment, 9; remaining under treatment, 5. Total, 1,387.

Total number of deaths reported, both treated and not treated, 195. Births, males, 69; females, 93; total, 162; deaths exceeding births by 33. There has been 1 case of homicide and 1 of suicide, and 2 men were killed in a cyclone storm on June 10, 1892.

The agency physician should have an intelligent pharmacist for an assistant, one who can take charge of the dispensary. The physician has more than he ought to do, regardless of the constant drudgery of the dispensary.

The sanitary condition of the schools and of the reservation is good.

JAMES BREWSTER, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 1, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with rule 18 for Indian schools, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1892.

The history of this school has been given in my second last and a full description of the present plant or school buildings and their condition in my last annual report. No new buildings were erected during the last year. Some repairs were made; seven rooms were refloored and one porch, which gave them a double floor. Some repairs are very much needed again, especially in the line of repainting, replastering and whitewashing, a good deal of which, I hope, will be done yet this vacation. A new barn, as recommended by Dr. Dorchester, is an absolute necessity, for the log stables which up till now have been put up by the industrial teacher and the boys are not in keeping with the rest of the buildings, and do not in any way answer their purpose in connection with a school of this size. It is therefore to be hoped that Dr. Dorchester's recommendation will receive a favorable answer during the present fiscal year.

On account of the Missouri River bank caving in so rapidly the windmill, which was put up in the bottom below the school, will have to be moved to a higher place in order to keep the waterworks in running order. On account of the same consuming tendency of the river it is also difficult to fix a permanent and secure place for the main pipe at the river.

The average age of the pupils during the last school-year was 13 years—boys 13, girls 12.

The total enrolment for the twelve months of the fiscal year was 113—boys 72, girls 41; for the ten months of the school-year proper 102—boys 65, girls 37; with an average attendance of 88—boys 57, girls 31. The literary work in the school room was carried on by two very faithful and painstaking teachers of many years' experience in Indian school-work on the basis of the course of study prepared for Indian schools. The number of pupils in the different grades was as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Male	14	14	5	15	8	3	6	65
Female	13	5	6	12	2	.....	.....	37
Total	26	19	11	27	10	3	6	103

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The new school books were introduced immediately after their arrival at the school, and the many other useful school appliances, kindergarten helps, etc., employed to their best advantage and improvement of the pupils. The free use of the English language was encouraged and enforced in all departments, and transgressors always called to account. This being such an important, at the same time such a difficult, point in Indian school-work, the necessity of it was demonstrated to the pupils at all times, in season and out of season, I might say.

Sufficient reading matter has been provided for the school in the form of juvenile papers and magazines, as to cultivate a taste for reading among the pupils. The teachers and other employés read, according to regulations, papers and periodicals which would bear on their particular work and keep them informed about the newest methods and innovations in their particular branches of occupation and instruction.

Evenings were spent in reading, studying, singing, and other musical practices. The holidays were appropriately observed with exercises, singing, declamations, recitations, and plays. Christmas day especially proved a very joyful occasion to old and young. In connection with arbor-day and its exercises 119 trees and about 2,300 flowers were planted, which do very well under the tender care of our assistant industrial teacher, who is a gardener of life-long experience and good success, although the elements and chances are very much against this kind of work in this latitude and climate.

Flower-beds give the school-grounds in front of the buildings a fresh, inviting, and home-like appearance, and the fragrance of the flowers at this season and the beauty of their colors make a very gratifying impression on the senses in such "an oasis in the wilderness" as a well-kept farm and garden at a school in the Indian country, and in fact in most parts of Dakota, might justly be called. Our boys and girls take considerable interest in the cultivation of flowers, and one will often see little groups of them taking position around a flower-bed and pointing out the different flowers and disputing about their choice and preferences. During a short leave of absence of our gardener at the beginning of last month, one of the larger boys with the assistance of some smaller ones had charge of the garden work, and they performed their duties with surprising and scrupulous regularity, so that on his return he found everything in the best condition.

Farm.—The school farm consists of 110 acres under fence. Of these we have this season about 50 acres in oats, 10 in wheat, 20 in corn, 8 in potatoes, about 1 acre in turnips, and the rest is used as pasture ground; the garden comprises 1 acres. Everything looks very inviting and promising at present, and if nothing comes between we will be certain of a good crop, which is much needed. Our hopes and prospects are greatly encouraged by the exceptional abundance of rain we had this spring and summer, which, although it proved too much for other States, was just about the right measure for this portion of God's creation. A very desirable acquisition and a notable improvement on our farm stock are the two new teams furnished the school last winter, one of horses and the other of mules, both of suitable age and build so as to do many years valuable service around the place.

Industrial work.—The boys were detailed for work each half day on the farm and garden, around the stables, and for the carpenter and blacksmith shops; for milking, chores, dormitory work, care of other rooms, details were made weekly. A number of boys under the careful instruction of the mechanical teacher became quite handy in repair work and doing little jobs in car, pentering and blacksmithing; some of them can be sent anywhere alone to do little repairs, and will do them promptly. They have also learned to take very good care of their tools, as it is constantly urged upon them in all departments to take good and proper care of all the implements they have to use, and also to make good use of the working material and not to waste more than is absolutely necessary.

The girls are likewise instructed in all branches of practical household work and housekeeping, care of rooms, larger and smaller, private rooms. They are detailed regularly for work in the kitchen, bakery, laundry, and sewing room; they learn the care and making of butter, etc. In all those occupations they work at the side of their instructors who give them the example of working everywhere; so neither the instructors nor the instructed are mere lookers-on, but have hand and heart in the work. Some of the girls are quite proficient in fancy work and embroidery and knitting. The sewing room presented at all times a great variety of different kinds of work, from simple mending to the finer and more difficult task of fitting and making garments.

During the year washing machines were furnished for the laundry to the general satisfaction and gratification of all connected with that department, instructors and pupils. The boys made themselves mostly very useful by working at them.

The meals are properly prepared and neatly served and the cooks try hard to make the best and most palatable of what they have at hand from the Government rations and from the farm and garden products. Two girls wait at the table under the supervision of one female employé, and, if ever possible, I myself am present at every meal to oversee the table manners and conduct of the children.

In the line of clothing, suits, etc., the uniforms furnished this year were a decided improvement and should by all means be continued also in future as they add so much to the good appearance of the boys.

Health.—The health of the children has been very satisfactory. Most of them had a slight attack of la grippe during winter, but it did not result badly for any of them. Some few of a rather scrofulous disposition, from home, had to be treated medically off and on. Altogether, the health status was so good that we flattered ourselves to be able to close the school year again without having to record a single death. But we could not be quite so fortunate as that, for towards the end of the school year a boy took sick whose case ended in quick consumption. He died at the agency hospital on June 27.

Good diet and plenty of out-door exercise and muscle-strengthening games and practices are provided in such a way and so amply that they should be productive of good health and work successfully toward keeping and preserving it, so as to secure a sound mind in a healthy body. The hospital facilities are still inadequate to the size of the school. Fortunately we have not had of late years any very severe cases and no contagious diseases, and wherever it could be done patients were transferred to the agency hospital, to be under the immediate care and supervision of the agency physician. Ordinary cases were always attended at the school, where a supply of medicine is kept, and where I have always succeeded in having someone who could attend to and would understand so much of the care of ordinary ailments, and had so much knowledge of treating cases of emergency, as to be of very great convenience and service to the school. This is of no little importance, if we consider that we live 16 miles from the agency, and in a country of severe winters, where coming and going to and fro is not always so easy.

During the last month, the first of vacation, over fifty pupils remained at the school. Most of o f them have gone home now in order to be of some help to their parents in making hay and other important work of the season.

Music.—Instruction in singing was regularly given with the aid of Mason's music charts. The children readily sing the most popular and patriotic, also play and motion songs. Three boys and six girls received instruction on the organ, and could accompany some of the songs of their schoolmates.

In February we undertook to select and form a band class of some 25 boys. They made commendable progress in mastering the rudiments of music, and took great interest in this, to them, new feature of school life. At the beginning of May I bought, at my own expense, a new set of brass instruments, including drums (18 in numbers), on which they performed very creditably at the close of the school year; so that they were also able to go and render several pieces at the closing exercises of the industrial boarding school at the agency, and acquitted themselves very well on some other occasions besides.

Apart from the amusement and usefulness of a band for certain occasions at any school, it affords a good many other practical advantages at an Indian boarding school. Musical instruction when thoroughly imparted, being also a good deal of a mathematical nature, helps in training the mind wonderfully, softens the wild and savage disposition, and, if liked and loved, gives the boys occasion to spend a good many leisure hours in useful practice, which keeps them on the place and within the school premises, and prevents them from filing away and uselessly wasting their free time. It gives them also a splendid occasion for marching and other drill exercises, and is a great help to make them used to carrying themselves well and mannerly.

Visitors.—Dr. D. Dorchester, general superintendent of Indian schools; District Supervisor Ansley and Parker, and United States Indian Inspector Cisney visited and thoroughly inspected the school during the year, and the high praise and encouragement which each of these gentlemen was pleased to give the school in public addresses to children and to others justify us to believe that also their written reports to the Indian Bureau gave and bore just testimony to the same effect, and clearly proved that the duties and responsibilities resting on the several employés were not neglected in any department, and that the progress of the pupils spoke for the ability and conscientiousness of each of the teachers. We remember with pleasure the visits of these gentlemen, the good sense and business-like way in which they performed their official duty, the useful hints they were pleased to give, and, above all, the kind words of encouragement they addressed to workers who have sacrificed a good many of their best years in the Indian school service, which was commenced under most unfavorable circumstances. These employés have had to contend with various almost insurmountable difficulties, all the elements being at times against them: some of them having to commence here when the two boarding schools of this agency presented nothing else but a cluster of poor log huts, affording little protection and shelter and were not inviting to anybody; and this at a time when the Indians were still not in the best mood, when every particle of desire for knowledge and higher life and morality had to be instilled into them gradually in the smallest possible doses, as they were able to digest only the least possible quantity at a time, so that every inch of progress towards civilization meant months and years of hard work, of patient endurance, sprinkled sometimes only very little with some few scattered sparks of hope for a better future.

During these hard and trying times of the humble beginning of this civilizing work here nobody contended much for Indian-school life and school positions, and our pioneers were easily left alone with their wild charges. Nobody seemed to care for them then, nobody molested them much. Things did not look so desirable and inviting then as they might now after the first and hardest difficulties are overcome and the ground pretty well cleared of its thorns and thistles. A better future has finally come indeed, and the school has proved to be a good object lesson and a potent factor for civil and Christian, social and moral life, and if it is maintained that in civilizing savages we can not now, in this, our nineteenth century, go at the slow rate and pace of the bygone centuries of our forefathers, we can certainly maintain in our case that in the shortest possible time, almost, if not altogether, the very best has been obtained in the work of civilization among our neighboring Indians, old and young, although these Sioux could be brought within the radius of its beneficial influence only at a rather late hour of the day.

It has always been our aim to make the pupils worthy members of society and of the American commonwealth, in particular, so that they would be worthy citizens when the time comes for them to be altogether absorbed in the white population of this country.

Dr. Dorchester was certainly fully aware of this fact from his own critical observations during the few days of his inspection here, when he said on taking leave from us: "I was glad to find no sham work in your school as I did sometimes in others, and was also much gratified to see your earnest endeavor in keeping everything on purely governmental lines."

In conclusion allow me, dear sir, to thank you for all your courtesies and favors extended and services rendered to teachers and pupils and your interest and kindness of which we have been witnesses and the grateful recipients throughout the school year.

Yours, very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

JAS. MCLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *Aug. 21, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the Standing Rock Industrial Boarding School.

On taking charge of this school I found that nearly all the pupils had been dismissed at once for vacation. Almost the entire school force being newly appointed, the first difficulty awaiting us was that of gaining the confidence of the pupils and their parents. We were agreeably surprised on finding this task a comparatively easy one. Pupils and parents came to visit us during vacation, the former usually remaining with us for a few days at the time.

By the end of September our school was filled. It is but just to acknowledge that this happy result was largely due to the admirable tact which characterizes our agent, Maj McLaughlin, in all his dealings and gives evidence at the same time of the high esteem he commands among the most respectable and progressive Indians on this reservation. The very best feeling has prevailed during the past year between agency and school employés, with an apparent desire on the part of the former to aid and supplement the work of the latter.

School buildings.—The school buildings, delightfully located, are in good condition except the

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laundry and the barn. The two latter were pronounced a miserable outfit by every Government official who visited the school during the past fiscal year.

School attendance.—There has been an average attendance during the past school year of 90, increasing during the last quarter to 105, the females being in a considerable majority. This attendance has been secured without any effort, the agent and school employés having been surprised during the last quarter by 17 new pupils who applied of their own accord for admittance, all of them expressing a lively desire to learn "English words."

School work.—The pupils present on opening day were examined, classified, and graded strictly according to the course of study prepared in your office. Afterwards pupils were examined placed on entering school. The examinations at the end of each term showed gratifying results, the progress being steady, in many instances surprising. A delightful air of cheerful industry characterizes the schoolrooms, revealing the fact that both teachers and pupils work with a will and evidently enjoy their labors. Visitors are impressed with the singular brightness and vivacity our pupils exhibit, a feature which makes one almost forget the fact that they are Indian children. The constant use of the English language is firmly established in this institution, in school and at any other time.

Industrial work. The boys, being for the most part under 12 years of age and none of them over 15, can not be expected to do much more than the necessary chores. They work cheerfully at the woodpile, in the garden, milk the cows, are trained to be obliging and ever ready to lend a helping hand where needed. Our boys are noted for their courtesy and thoughtfulness in their intercourse with the employés and visitors, the larger ones taking a pride in being considered manly and reliable.

All the girls are kept quite busy, even the smallest ones having something to do. The industrial work of our girls received special commendation from Mrs. Dorchester, who honored us with a visit of nearly two weeks. She pronounced the plan of industrial details as it is carried out at this school a new one. In the printed pamphlet (page 6) of Mrs. Dorchester's Suggestions from the Field, December, 1891, you will find the exact outline of our plan. I am happy to state that it has worked during the whole year to the perfect satisfaction of both employés and pupils. Though nobody has been overburdened with work, I am confident that scarcely could there be found a more industrious lot of bright and skillful workers than are our dear girls and boys. It was indeed a comfort to those in charge in the kitchen, the bakery, the laundry, the sewing room, to meet such cheerful faces and watch those busy hands.

Discipline.—The general tone of the school has made it entirely unnecessary to resort to severe measures. The pupils love the school, and many of them have proved it by remaining here during vacation of their own free will.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the whole year. No case of severe illness occured. It is gratifying to notice the growing intelligence of our pupils regarding the proper care of the body in accordance with the laws of hygiene.

The hospital attached to the school has proved invaluable, making it possible to check at once any disease making its appearance and preventing the same from spreading among the pupils. The attention of the physician and nurses in charge is all that could be desired.

Visitors.—During the past year the school was honored by the visits of Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester, Supervisors Ansley and Parker, and Col. Cisney.

Since her visit Mrs. Dorchester has shown a very encouraging interest in our work, surprising us at different times with tokens of her kindness. Beautiful pictures, maps, fancy work material, and above all kindly words, expressed in welcome letters, have made her name dear to pupils and employés. All visitors, principally Dr. Dorchester and Maj. Parker, freely expressed their appreciation of the work done at this school, giving, indeed, the kindest of encouragement to both teachers and pupils.

Holidays and closing exercises.—The holidays were duly observed. Musical and literary entertainments were invariably connected with them. Pupils and teachers were highly complimented on those occasions by all who witnessed the performances.

The closing exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, dialogues, a short drama, and an operetta. The entertainment was pronounced by competent judges a perfect success.

Very respectfully.

BEATRICE B. SONDEREGGER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Agent McLaughlin.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 16, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and printed circular of your office, I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report of this agency.

Population.—The population, as shown by the enrollment, is as follows:

Name of tribe.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 18.	Females between 6 and 18.
Cheyenne	563	719	419	418	2,119	229	306
Arapahoe	275	365	239	208	1,051	114	142
Total	842	1084	658	626	3,210	443	448

Industries.—During the year the Indians have transported 1,507,648 pounds of freight, for which they have received $1,618.49. They also received from the Government for products sold $815.03; from other parties, $6.00; total, $10,153.22.

Agriculture.—The Indians plowed for cultivation 3,735 acres and planted 2,966, from which they realized—

Wheat	bushels	3,090	
Oats	do	16,270	
Barley and rye	do	175	
Corn	do	11,289	
Potatoes	do	1,337	
Turnips	do	352	
Onions	do	234	
Beans	bushels	88	
Other vegetables	do	322	
Melons		8,810	
Pumpkins		2,350	
Hay, cut	tons	1,120	
Millet	do	65	
Butter, made	pounds	350	

About 2,000 acres was put in corn, with a prospective yield in June of 50 bushels to the acre, but owing to neglect and indifference of the Indians in cultivating, exceedingly dry weather and hot winds in July, not more than 15 per cent of that amount will be realized. The neglect and indifference of the Indians was caused by the completion of their allotments, the opening of surplus lands to white settlement and per capita payment of $182,500 during the farming and planting season. The above conditions also explains why 569 acres plowed for cultivation was not planted.

Allotments.—As stated in my report of last year, the appropriation made for the purpose of allotting lands to the Indians of this agency became exhausted on the 30th of September and the work stopped. During the following winter, by a special appropriation, Congress provided funds to continue the work. Special Agents Tackett, Parker, Kelly, Wright, and Robinson reported for service February 1, and proceeding without delay completed the allotments March 30, making 1,529; reported in last year's report 1,808, 3,337; canceled 8; total allotments as per record, 3,329.

By proclamation of the President the 19th day of April, at high noon, was designated when the surplus lands of this reservation would be open to settlement. I instructed the Indians to be on their allotments on that day, to treat the home-seekers kindly, show them the boundaries of their allotments, and to give them any information they could relative to lands subject to entry. The employés were instructed to be vigilant in their respective districts to protect the Indians in their individual holdings and prevent conflicts. I am pleased to say no serious trouble occurred between Indians and white, or other parties. Some few errors have been discovered in the allotments, which are reported to your office as they come up and are being rectified as rapidly as possible.

Relative to results from the practical working of the allotment laws, the matter is in embryo and very little practical results have so far been attained. About 50 per cent of the Indians reside upon their allotments, and 113 have improved their allotments by breaking from 3 to 40 acres of prairie, constructing fences, building houses, digging wells, etc.

Many applications have been made by Indians to lease their lands, but as in most instances they do not fall within the provisions of the law as interpreted by your office their applications are therefore not considered by this office. Owing to the short period (three years for agricultural purposes for which a lease can be made under the present law, responsible white men say they can not afford to fence, break the land, build suitable houses, sheds, dig a well, and make other improvements necessary for a comfortable home for three years use of the land. I would, therefore, recommend an amendment to the law permitting the leasing of Indian allotments in excess of what they can properly utilize for a period of five years for agricultural purposes.

Very few settlers are intermingled with allottees; many of the settlers after filling returned to their homes in Kansas, Texas, and elsewhere to harvest crops and are now returning to their claims. The Indians with whom I have conversed express a desire for friendly associations with their white neighbors. As to what will be the general effect of the allotment system and citizenship upon the Indians under my charge, the short period of time since they were brought under this condition, and the fact that they have not been subjected to the laws of the Territory to any considerable extent precludes the giving of an intelligent opinion as to what will be the general effect. I believe, however, it will eventually work greatly to their advantage as a people.

If it is decided they are citizens and their personal property, including improvements upon their allotments subject to taxation, it will work a great hardship to them, and will for a time tend to discourage industry and civilization among them.

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Fewer whisky and opportunity to indulge in licentiousness appear the most prominent privileges obtained by them so far under the new condition of things.

Per capita payments under agreement ratified March 3, 1891.—Since last annual report there has been paid 280 persons $75 each=$21,000; 3,031 persons $56 each = $169,736, all of which was paid in silver dollars.

Whisky drinking and gambling.—Since the opening of the country to white settlement the Indians experience very little difficulty in procuring intoxicants from saloon-keepers in the towns. In most saloons the gamblers' paraphernalia is a prominent feature, and, proving very attractive to the Indians, gambling is indulged in to some extent. These vices seem to be on the increase, and are confined almost exclusively to the educated and young men of the tribes.

Police.—Owing to the allotments of land in severalty and the payment per capita of large sums of money to the Indians, it was considered advisable to increase the police force. The force now consists of 3 officers and 47 privates. They have rendered efficient service and I believe can be relied upon in any emergency.

Frank T. Bull, Cheyenne, who has been on the force continuously for more than fifteen years and who was made captain November 1, 1891, was stricken with paralysis during the month of March and totally incapacitated for service. He was succeeded by Lieut. Joseph Wawtah-kaw, Arapaho. Mr. Bull was an excellent officer and the loss of his services to the Government and influence among his people is to be regretted.

It is claimed by the civil authorities of the Territory that the Indian police have no jurisdiction off the agency reserves. The police arrested an Indian on an allotment for drunkenness, brought him to the agency, where he was confined in the guardhouse over night, reprimanded, and discharged by me in the morning. The Indian then went to El Reno, procured the services of an attorney, swore out a warrant charging American Horse and Big Knee, agency police, with assault and battery; warrant served by the sheriff. I appeared for the police before the justice, and upon an agreement that the question of jurisdiction would not be considered, I consented to an examination which resulted in the discharge of the accused.

Crimes.

Case.	Charge.	Disposition.
Whites.		
United States *vs.* Wm. P. Smith	Selling liquor to Indians	$1 fine and 1 day in jail.
United States *vs.* Thos. Ford	Introducing liquor in Indian country.	Do.
United States *vs.* Jesus Erroda	Selling liquor to Indians	$50 fine and 30 days in jail.
United States *vs.* J. D Guthrie	Gambling with Indians	Held for grand jury.
United States *vs.* B. C. Butler	Selling liquor to Indians	$25 fine and 1 day in jail.
United States *vs.* Jno. L. Keller	....do	$1 fine.
United States *vs.* E. W. Shuts	....do	Plead guilty to selling lemon extract, $1 fine.
United States *vs.* Jas. Carlin	....do	$500 bond for trial.
United States *vs.* R. C. Whitt and Carl Worden.	Gambling with Indians	Held for grand jury.
United States *vs.* Chas. Kratzenberger	Introducing liquor in Indian country.	Do.
United States *vs.* Will A. Pottiger	....do	Do.
Indians.		
United States *vs.* Little Bear	Introducing liquor in Indian country.	Indictment found, awaiting trial.
United States *vs.* White Sun Flower	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Little Snake	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Buffalo Meat	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Mike Short Neck	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Kiowa	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Dry Wood	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Wolf Coming Ahead	....do	Do.
United States *vs.* Thomas Hall	Horse-stealing	Six months in jail.
United States *vs.* Yellow Calf	Perjury	Held for grand jury.

On the evening of June 30 four white men camped and ate supper near an Arapaho camp about ten miles from Cantonment, on the north side of the north fork of the Canadian River. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the Indians, hearing a commotion among their horses, went out to learn the cause of it taking their rifles with them. Upon reaching the horse corral they found two of their best horses gone, and could see the white men some little distance away moving in the direction of the Black Jacks. Bringing Good and Coming on Horse Back then started after, and, arriving within a short distance of them, the whites opened fire, shooting Bringing Good through the foot. The Indians then returned the fire, the whites retreating, abandoning their pack horse, loaded with bedding, etc. The whites reaching the shelter of the Black Jacks the Indians turned back and sent one of their number to Cantonment to report the affair.

Mr. Moore, Government employé, with police immediately started for the Black Jacks, and upon arrival found the outfit had gone. Taking their trail he followed it as rapidly as possible for 35 miles, reaching the bank of the Cimarron River, where the outlaws had evidently crossed into the Cheeroke Strip. They here recovered one of the stolen horses, which had been abandoned or had gotten away. Not having any subsistence for his party and owing to the jaded condition of the horses, the pursuit was abandoned and Mr. Moore reported to this office. I at once sent the agency physician to attend to the wounded Indian, and a report of the affair to the United States marshal at Guthrie, who took the road with a posse and after a long chase succeeded in capturing three of the party. In accomplishing the capture one horse was killed, which proved to be the stolen one from Bringing Good, Arapaho Indian.

About the 10th of March three Arapaho boys went out hunting with a Winchester carbine. Albert Throwing Water carried the rifle and aiming at a bird the carbine missed fire. Saying the cartridge was not good he carelessly snapped the trigger again, when the cartridge exploded, the bullet passing through the body of Lizzard's son, causing his death.

Schools.—There are four boarding schools under the jurisdiction of this agency: the Cheyenne school, at Caddo Springs; Arapaho, at agency; Mennonite Mission, at agency, and Mennonite Mission, at Cantonment. At Seger Colony during the year a commodious school building has been erected under contract, costing $11,900. It was completed in the month of June and will be open for reception of pupils as soon as supplies are received. This school is a bonded school, with Mr. J. H. Seger superintendent.

Owing to the construction of a new dormitory building and the complete remodeling of the old school building at Caddo Springs occupying the entire school year, the Cheyenne school has not been in session.

Cost of new dormitory building	$10,125.00
Smead system of warming and ventilation	2,745.00
Cost of remodeling old school buildings, including water supply and the Smead system of heating, ventilation, and dry closets	10,087.95

A new school dining hall, laundry, and kitchen building is now in course of construction under contract at the Arapaho school and will probably be finished ready for occupancy October 1. There has been expended in—

Repairs on old buildings, replastering and painting throughout	$2,911.23
Dairy and waterworks system	1,764.98
Hospital building purchased of Mrs. Mary D. Burnham, of Boston	600.00

The schools, owing to the unsettled condition of the Indians, occasioned by allotments of land in severalty and per capita payment to them and opening of surplus lands to white settlement, have not prospered as well as was expected. The Government has been very liberal during the past year in appropriations for educational purposes. We now have accommodations nearly completed for 500 pupils. The Cheyennes appear not to appreciate the kindness of the Government or evince a desire to avail themselves of the privileges so bountifully furnished for the care and education of their children. Claiming that the Government has not kept faith with them in the matter of subsistence supplies (a reduction of 50 per cent in supply of beef from last year) they are morose. Cloud Chief, Little Chief, and others of the progressive Cheyennes say they will probably not take that interest in the schools they have heretofore.

I am informed that Big Jake and Little Medicine, leaders of the Cheyennes in the Seger colony district, have told their followers not to put their children

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in school. Red Moon and White Shield on the upper Washita send word that if the Government will furnish a school building, commissary, and saw mill in their district they will send their children to school.

I am pleased to report the Arapahoes as being in a different frame of mind. With exception of a few they are favorable to the schools and will enter their children.

Missionary work.—The Mennonite Church and the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Kansas have had missionaries in the field during the past year. The Mennonite Church conducts two boarding schools among these Indians, one at Cantonment and one at the agency, supported in part by the Government. The employés of these schools are engaged to some extent in missionary work and all are accomplishing good results. In the schools 12 Indians were baptized, 4 males and 8 females.

The allotment of land and the settling of the Indians in smaller communities at different places open up a larger field for missionary work, and opportunities for successful Christian work among those Indians were never better than now.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition during the past year has not been good. A large number of the Indians have died (209), mostly with influenza, measles, and consumption, superinduced by syphilis and scrotula, caused by exposure, want of proper care, and their custom of treating all cases by subjecting the patient to a severe sweating process, following it by a plunge bath in the river. In cases of measles this treatment usually proves fatal.

The Indians not convenient to the agency seldom call for the physician, and, although they frequently procure medicine for the more common ailments, they depend to a great extent upon the medicine man of the tribe, and upon his order will throw away the remedies prescribed by the agency physician. It is evident, however, that the medicine men are fast losing their influence. I judge so from the fact of receiving letters from physicians located in the different counties stating that large numbers of Indians come to them for treatment and medicine, many of whom have no money, and wishing to be informed if some way can not be devised whereby they can be compensated by the Government for services rendered. The agency physician has rendered faithful and intelligent service during the year.

Indians and whites.—On the 19th day of April the surplus of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve was opened to white settlement. It was estimated that 25,000 people entered the new country on that day. Boundaries of counties and county seats had been previously designated, surveyed, and platted, and within a few days after the opening thriving villages could be seen at most of the county seats. A considerable number of the Indians (Cheyennes) farthest removed from the agency had opposed allotments in severalty and sale of surplus lands. These Indians were among the last to receive allotments, and 95 payments of $75 and $56, equaling $131 each, under the agreement, remain uncalled for, the Indians saying they wanted land in lieu of money.

During the month of April, it was reported to the governor of Oklahoma by the sheriff and county attorney of county F that White Shield, a chief and one of the above-named Indians, had visited the county seat and notified the settlers that he had not consented to the sale of the land to the Government and warned them to leave in three days. It was represented that the settlers were badly frightened, that some of them had left the country and others were preparing to go, and that the presence of a company of soldiers at the county seat was necessary to restore confidence and protect the whites. By request of the Governor a consultation was had with the commanding officer at Fort Reno, which resulted in sending a messenger to Seger Colony with a letter to Mr. Seger, instructing him to investigate the matter and report the conditions of affairs without delay. Mr. Seger reported no serious trouble.

On Friday, May 6, the governor came to the agency and showed me a communication from the officers of county F, in which representation was made that Red Moon and White Shield were at the county seat, accompanied by about 100 warriors; that they were intimidating the settlers; that danger was imminent, and that a company of soldiers should be sent at once to prevent a possible massacre of the whites. I informed the governor that the Indians in county F had been ordered to go to Cantonment for the purpose of being enrolled, on the 7th (next day), and that I did not believe Red Moon or White Shield was in county F or within 60 miles of the county seat; that there were not to exceed 40 male Indians above the age of 15 located in that county, and that from information and belief I did not credit the representations made by

the officers of the county. At the governor's request I went with him to Fort Reno, and the matter was talked over with the commanding officer, who, being of the same opinion with me, it was decided injudicious to comply with the request of the sheriff, and that I should investigate the matter at once and report the result of such investigation to the governor and commanding officer.

The following copy of report and correspondence with the governor will acquaint you with the result:

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., May 12, 1892.

Hon. A. J. SEAY,
Governor of Oklahoma Territory:

DEAR SIR: Relative to reports of officers of county "F," that White Shield and Red Moon, Cheyenne Indians, had visited the county seat accompanied by from eighty to one hundred warriors and had threatened and intimidated the citizens, and that serious danger involving the lives of white settlers was imminent, and that the presence of a company of soldiers was necessary to prevent a possible massacre of whites by the Indians, I have the honor to inform you that White Shield, Red Moon, Spotted Horse, and Elk River came to this agency from Cantonment at my request, arriving yesterday.

White Shield and Red Moon deny *in toto* the charges made against them and say that so far as they know there has been no trouble between the Indians and the whites, and that they believe these reports are made by the whites with the view of having them (the Indians) removed from their allotted lands that the same may be occupied by the whites. From all information received by me in regard to this matter I am satisfied that the representations made by the county attorney, sheriff, and other officers were without foundation in fact and made for improper purposes, thereby causing this office great annoyance, expense, and trouble, and if persisted in will create a feeling of distrust and enmity on the part of the Indians.

Provided the statements of the Indians, Government officers, and other disinterested parties are true, of which I have no doubt, your honor will readily perceive the gravity of the offenses committed by the officers of county "F," and that they are unfit persons to hold any office under your jurisdiction.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Okla., May 14, 1892.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Darlington, Okla.:

SIR: Yours of the 9th is just received. I note that you state that White Shield, Red Moon, and Elk River deny *in toto* the charges made against them, stating their belief that the whites made the report with a view of having them removed from their allotted lands that the same may be occupied by the whites. You gave it as your opinion that the statements "made by the county attorney, sheriff, and other officers were without foundation in fact and made for improper purposes."

From the tone of your letter I have no doubt you entirely exonerate the Indians and lay all the blame on the whites. You speak of statements of "Government officers and other disinterested parties," but you do not disclose in your letter what Government officers have given you any information, nor what information; nor do you state who the "disinterested parties" are, nor what statement they made to you. The only statement of facts I have in your letter are the denials by White Shield and Red Moon. You do not even state what Spotted Horse and Elk River said, if anything, about the matter, so that it seems to me that you have convicted the officers of county "F" and pronounce them "unfit persons to hold any office" upon evidence which seems to me wholly unsatisfactory.

I very much desire to appoint and maintain in office only fit persons to fill the offices in proper, creditable, and high-toned manner.

If the allegation made by Red Moon and White Shield, and believed by you, is true, of course it involves a charge of an attempt on the part of the whites of virtually robbing the Indians of the lands allotted to them by the Government, and deserves the condemnation of all honest men; but you will excuse me for preferring some other evidence of that fact than the statement of Red Moon and White Shield.

I will be glad to have you favor me with a statement of any reputable person tending to establish the allegations which you have substantially made against the civil officers which I appointed in county "F."

Awaiting an early reply, I am,
Very truly,

A. J. SEAY, *Governor.*

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., May 16, 1892.

Hon. A. J. SEAY,
Governor of Oklahoma, Guthrie, Okla.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, replying to my report relative to alleged troubles between Indians and whites in County "F," in which you state you will be glad to have me favor you with a statement of any reputable person tending to establish the allegation which I substantially made against the civil officers in County "F."

Mr. Seger, superintendent of schools at Seger Colony, reported no trouble; Mr. Beard, Government Indian farmer, reported the alleged trouble a hoax; Amos Chapman, ex-scout and official interpreter at Fort Supply, stated he had visited the county seat of "F" county, that the settlers were then talking about asking for troops, but that he could see no necessity for it. Mr. George H. Bennett, an officer of county "H," informed me that the postmaster of county seat of county "F" came to the county seat of "H" and in conversation informed him (Bennett) there was no trouble with the Indians. The probate judge of county "F" also informed Mr. Bennett that the settlers of his county had had no trouble with Indians.

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Also the fact that the officers of county "F" telegraphed you (if my memory serves me right) that White Shield and Red Moon came to the county seat accompanied by from 80 to 100 warriors, when the records of this office show there are only 46 male Indians over 15 years of age, and less than 200 all told, men, women, and children, in White Shield's and Red Moon's bands, or under their control, or within 30 miles of the county seat of "F"; and the fact that when you visited this agency on Friday, the 5th instant, having, as I supposed, within a very short time previous received information from the county attorney of "F" County that the situation was very serious, and that unless troops were sent at once there was danger of a massacre of the whites by the Indians, White Shield, Red Moon, and practically all the Indians in county "F," were 75 miles away from the county seat, at Cantonment, to which place they had gone to be counted. The only route the Indians from the Upper Washita take to reach Cantonment is Red Moon's camp to Bernitz Creek, where they camp the first night, to South Canadian the second night, and to Cantonment the third day. The Indians must have left their camps in county "F" not later than Wednesday morning, the 4th instant. My opinion was formed from statements of White Shield and Red Moon and statements and circumstances herein set forth.

In conclusion, in justice to the Indians, I must say that not one authenticated instance of depredation, assault, or even unkind treatment on the part of these Indians towards the whites since the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation has been brought to my notice. In contradistinction, the whites have stolen the Indian's fence posts, wire, burned and shot through his teepee, abused and misrepresented him, and, in one instance, when the husband was from home, attempted to assault the wife. This kind of treatment of the Indians, apparently viewed with closed eyes by the civil officers, must, if continued, eventually result in retaliation and consequent disaster to the Indian, which result I very much desire to avoid and would deeply deplore.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Okla., May 26, 1892.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Darlington, Okla.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th instant duly received.

From what you say, and from what I have been able to learn from the probate judge, sheriff, and others, I am satisfied that while the Indians acted badly and unwarrantably during the last days of April and the first days of this month, that they have abandoned any intention (if they ever had it) of going on the war path. There is but one thing left, and that is to bring about a good understanding and good feeling at once between them and their white neighbors, to the end that both may enjoy without interruption or fear all the rights guaranteed to them by the laws of Congress and the Territory.

In order to secure that object I desire to coöperate with you and Col. Wade at all times, and shall report to you any wrongdoing by either class towards the other, and shall expect you to report to me at any time the facts and circumstances in your judgment require.

I see no reason why we can not, by mutual confidence and coöperation, secure obedience to the laws and respect for each other's rights by both the whites and the Indians.

I am, very respectfully,

A. J. SEAY, *Governor.*

It is extremely gratifying for me to report that the conduct of the Indians (especially those who so bitterly opposed the consummation of the agreement with the Government, whereby they were compelled to take allotments of land in severalty and witness the settling of the surplus by whites) was without reproach. They accepted the situation, and so far as I am informed they treated the white settlers with the utmost consideration and kindness.

In contradistinction many of the white settlers have trespassed upon the Indian's allotments, stolen his timber, his farming implements, wire and posts from around his cultivated fields, and though it is eminently characteristic of the Indian to retaliate for injury inflicted, they have remained passive. I am informed that the United States commissioner located at county seat of "H" County was requested by the prosecuting attorney of that county not to issue warrants against whites accused of stealing from the Indians. This sentiment seems to prevail largely in the western counties bordering on the State of Texas. The following letter evidences the situation:

CLOUD CHIEF, OKLA., *August 23, 1892.*

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

SIR: I herewith report the following case to you:

White Turtle, Cheyenne, reported to me the 19th of this month, that somebody had stolen considerable timber off his and one of his relative's allotments during the time they were at the agency for payment.

The land being the NW. ¼, Sec. 14, and the NE. ¼, Sec. 15, T. 10, R. 18. I went over with the Indian the next day to investigate the matter. I found eighty-three trees cut down on the two mentioned claims and also found by following up the tracks of the wagon the posts made of the cut timber divided and piled up on two joining claims, apparently taken up by white men. There was no white men on the claims, but the following words were written on a peeled post;

"To all whom it may concern:

"We hereby give you notice that thirteen of us are going to move on this creek at once in spite of hell and high water.

"August 9th, '92, A. D.

"THE LAST THIRTEEN HOME SEEKERS."

Will you please give me further instructions in regard to this matter.

H. KLIEWER,
Additional Farmer, District No. 6.

On the 2d ultimo I reported to your office as follows:

I have the honor to represent that white settlers are trespassing to a considerable extent upon Indian allotments. Nearly every day complaint is entered by Indians from districts far removed from agency of whites stealing timber from their allotments. From reports I am also of the opinion that timber is being removed from Government land.

There is a necessity that an officer of the Government should be located at this point whose special duty should be to investigate cases of timber depredations on Indian and Government land, that parties violating the law may be brought to justice. I have therefore to earnestly recommend that a special agent be ordered here, or some person appointed for the purpose.

By advice of the United States attorney, I have instructed farmers to investigate these cases and secure evidence against parties for presentation to the grand jury at its next session. It is claimed that these Indians are now citizens and that the United States has no more control over them than over its white citizens. I am not in accord with this proposition, believing that so long as the Government supplies gratuitous subsistence to them, the Government should exercise a paternal control over them.

I was informed by the assessor of Canadian County that he had been instructed by the county commissioners to assess the personal property of Indians and was requested by the commissioners to furnish the assessor with the names of Indians allotted land in Canadian County. I refused to do so, or to permit the assessor access to the records of my office for such purpose unless instructed to do so by your office. On June 13, I wired your office as follows:

Assessor Canadian County, under instructions county commissioners, proposes to assess personal property of Indians and agency employés and requests my assistance. I have refused assistance. Am of opinion assessment and collection of personal taxes can not lawfully be made this year. Wire advice.

No reply has yet been received from your office. I am informed several of the most prosperous Indians have been assessed with the view of testing the matter in the courts.

Employés.—My gratitude is due to the employés of both agency and schools for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties and for the interest they have manifested in the civilization and education of the Indians.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., July 27, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian Department, I herewith submit my annual sanitary report of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, there has been treated at this agency a total of 1,039 camp Indians and employés. The accompanying table is a classification according to sex, viz:

Full-blood males	550
Full-blood females	359
Half-breed males	36
Half-breed females	23
White males	33
White females	19
Total	1,039

This table does not include all the cases treated during period specified, but it does include all that are worthy of record in a report of this character. Many times an Indian will come to have his finger or hand dressed for a slight abrasion that a white person would consider too insignificant to require any attention. There are a great many cases of the above character during the year that take up the doctor's time and attention. Then, too, there are a great many calls for pills, salts, sedlitz powders, liniments, etc., in fact a regular pharmacy business similar to if not quite as extensive as that done by any ordinary drug store.

I have reported 39 deaths during the year just closed, but by comparing the enrollment of 1891 with that of 1892 it shows a mortality of 202. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the Indians do not report the deaths occurring among the tribes, and I am only able to obtain those coming under my immediate supervision.

I am unable to give the number of births taking place in the tribes during the year. The reticence of the Indians in regard to births has rendered abortive every attempt to obtain any satisfactory statistics bearing on the subject.

During the winter and spring influenza was epidemic among the Indians for the third time. It was of a milder character than on the two previous occasions and the mortality light. Measles broke out among the Indians early in the spring and still prevails to a slight extent. It has been attended with very light mortality; in fact no deaths have come under my immediate observation that could be attributed to measles per se.

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There has been an increase of syphilis and tuberculosis among the Indians. The increase of syphilis is due to a more frequent contact with whites since the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. The increase of tuberculosis is to be attributed to all the causes that are now well known to science in the propagation of the disease. Scrofula, the twin sister of tuberculosis, is also very prevalent. Scabies, or itch, has been pretty well eradicated, and it is only now and then that an Indian applies for treatment for the above disease.

Conjunctivitis or sore eyes is also on the decrease, but there are still a great many cases of the above disease among the different tribes. In my monthly sanitary reports I have called the attention of the Department to the fact that a large proportion of the cases of conjunctivitis coming to me for treatment was due to the paint the Indians use in painting and disfiguring their faces. I have also recommended that its sale be prohibited on the same grounds that alcohol and dreams are. There are a good many blind Indians among the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, a good many more who have lost one eye, and a still greater number whose eyes are so badly damaged by disease as to render them incapable of working if they had a disposition to do so. The time is fast approaching when the Indians must become self-sustaining; but a blind Indian must always be an object of charity. It does seem as if the sale of paints to the Indians could be prohibited, and from a humanitarian point of view it ought to be.

A good many houses have been built for the Indians during the year, and nearly all of them, so far as my observation goes, have displayed good judgment, from a sanitary point of view, in the selection of a location. If they would only display as good judgment in the use they put them to and in taking care of them and keeping them clean, the Indian question would soon be solved.

Owing to the improvements going on at the Cheyenne school the buildings have not been opened for the reception of children during the year. The Arapaho and mission schools have, however, been working right along, and with their usual quota of children. The same diseases that have been prevalent among the camp Indians have, to a great extent, afflicted the school children.

The accompanying table includes all the children and employés that have received treatment during the year just closed:

Full-blood males	61
Full-blood females	63
Half-breed females	1
White males	13
White females	25
Total	161

Although a great many of the children have been sick, and some of them very seriously sick during the year, fortunately there have been no deaths in the school. One consumptive that we returned to camp subsequently died, but that is the only instance of a death occurring among the school children.

Repairs have been going on at the Arapaho school during nearly the entire school year, and the wonder is that there has not been more sickness among the children than we have been compelled to report. Nearly the entire school was replastered while the school was in session, and much of the work was done during our coldest weather, necessitating a continual shifting of the children from room to room and the crowding of them into unusually close quarters. La grippe was prevalent at the time and a good many of the children contracted the disease, but all recovered. It was at this time that the benefits of the hospital were manifest. All severe cases were at once removed to that institution, and a number of cases would hardly have recovered had it not been for the care and good nursing they received while confined there. Shortly after the influenza began to decline measles made their appearance in the school, and the children were compelled to go through another trying ordeal. By good nursing and constant watching we were able to carry them through the epidemic without the loss of a single case. One case complicated with pneumonia at one time did fair to break the record, but that, too, finally yielded to persevering care and watchfulness.

The sanitary condition of the schools has been greatly improved. The Smeed system of heating, ventilating, and disposing of excreta introduced at the Cheyenne school is a great improvement over the old system, and is to be recommended for all schools. The laying of sewer pipes and the improvement of the water supply at the Arapaho school will greatly improve the sanitary condition of that institution.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. R. WESTFALL,
Agency Physician.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA., *August 18, 1892.*

SIR: I have since my appointment to the position of field matron in December, 1891, labored among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian women both at Darlington and Seger Colony.

I find many of the Indian women anxious to learn the art of housework, and they make progress. Many of them have sewing machines and learn very readily to use them. I have been surprised when women have come to me who have never tried to run a sewing machine to see how quickly they learn to sew and do the various kinds of work on them; and they progress in other departments of work—considering the inconveniences they have to contend with.

The greatest hindrance I have found in my work is their mode of living in their tribal relation. If that could be broken up and the Indians persuaded to live in houses on their allotments the work of civilization among them would advance very rapidly.

I have labored to assist those who have houses to ornament them and make them attractive. They seem well pleased with the effort.

I believe that when the Indian women learn to cook and utilize the productions of the farm and garden it will greatly encourage the men to cultivate their farms and help to make them self-supporting.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. ROBERTS,
Field Matron.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.
Darlington, Okla., August 17, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your recent request, I herewith shall try and furnish you with a brief report of our mission work amongst the Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the last year, at the same time taking the liberty to state a few observations made during my stay here, and would also ask permission to make several suggestions.

Rev. H. R. Voth, superintendent Mennonite Missions, having been somewhat in poor health, asked for a furlough of six months or more. This was granted him by our mission board some time towards the end of 1891. The undersigned was then called upon to fill the vacancy during Mr. Voth's absence. I arrived here on January 5, 1892, and Rev. Mr. Voth took his leave towards the end of same month.

The work at both schools, Darlington and Cantonment, was carried on according to the same plan as in former years.

At the Darlington school we, however, had more or less trouble to keep our attendance anywhere near to what it had been in former years. This seems to have been due to the following facts:

I. The Indians, being so unsettled, having to take their lands in severalty; and this caused them to continuously travel back and forth.

II. The Cheyenne school being under repair, the school was not in session. Further, the so-called Seger school also being under construction, the Indians took this as a fit excuse for not bringing their children to school, saying, Some children do not have to attend school: why should ours be compelled to do so? There being no way for us to bring the children in, we are not able to show as good records of the school as in former years.

At the Cantonment school there was no trouble in keeping good attendance until the last half in June. The Indians were at this time to draw their payment from the Government. To get same, they had to come to the agency. Our Cantonment school being 60 miles distant from the agency, the parents of the school children, with one accord, said they must have their children go with them so as to be entitled to draw money for same.

From what we saw later, we came to the conclusion that their coming down was only to have a general good time. We are sorry to say that several of our Indians had to confess to us (just two days after they had drawn their pay) that all their money was gone and they would like to have something to eat.

This annual payment was not only a hindrance to the school, but, we dare say, that it was not to the Indians own benefit. A good many of the Indians had very nice cornfields, but when the time drew nigh for pay day they left everything to take care of itself and started, as stated above, to have a genuine good time. All this has again its reaction on missionary work amongst them. Several of our missionaries have had the sad experience that the Indians are to a great extent more conservative than they were before, and even at times repellent towards them. One of our missionaries, Rev. R. Petter, who is working amongst the Cheyennes, while upon one of his missionary tours was told, "We have no time for you." What was the reason? Answer: Too much money and considerable of strong drink. This bringing them up to the highest pitch, they fall back to their old Indian dances, etc., worse than for a long time before.

This is nothing kept up. Our locks, Where are all the Indians? Echo: Where. Answer: Out making medicine. We apprehend some trouble for the schools for the coming year if there are not very decided steps taken to bring the children into school.

The school at Halstead, Kans., has also been again carried on during last year and very good results have been obtained, both in the school work and industrial training. We are convinced that it is to the children's benefit if they are taken to some industrial training school in the States. Having been personally connected with one of these schools for about six years, I know to some extent what can be done. We are sorry to see that the efforts made by the Government to Christianize and civilize the Indian are not more appreciated, yes, even thrown away, by so many of the returned pupils from the different schools. How to solve this great problem must be the most important question to all that are in the work with their heart.

Though the Indians now have their lands in severalty, this does not say that their tribal life is broken. They live together in little villages, just as before, and of course keep up their old customs. We think it would be advisable to compel the Indians to move on their respective lands and make them self-supporting. They are, however, not able to do this in full at the present time. We would therefore suggest, cut their rations down gradually, and on the other hand station amongst them more good, earnest, Christian workers as Government farmers, thereby giving fit teachings in both spiritual and physical ways of living.

At our three stations, Darlington, Cantonment, and Washita, it has been the plan to carry on an agricultural department, both for the children's benefit and the sustenance of the school. Each station had in use about 160 acres of land, and the mission board was in hopes that when the Indians had received their lands in severalty each of our stations would also receive its 160 acres of land. They have, however, been sorely disappointed. Instead of receiving 160 acres for each station, they were cut down to 160 acres in the aggregate. The land was given to the stations as follows: Darlington, 40 acres; Cantonment, 80 acres; and Washita 40 acres. Our present agent, Chas. F. Ashley, has however been very kind to us and allowed us the use of the land the same as we had it before, and we are under great obligations to him for the kindness shown us. Should at some time or other the schools be confined to their own ground, then the work will be greatly curtailed in its agricultural department, and we all know that this would be a detriment to the whole work.

Under the above-described conditions, the missionary work amongst the Indians was a very hard one, yet we can not say that it was in vain. In several cases of deaths we have been called upon to perform the last deed of kindness to the remains, it having been the desire of the deceased that all Indian ceremonies should be left aside. We consider this as a great step towards Christianity, for at the end man usually shows what his hope and desire is for the future.

May the Lord grant that the Indians will soon accept Christ as their guide through life and as their Saviour to life eternal.

Trusting that we have not entered too much on any one else's field, we remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. S. FREHEIEL,
Acting Superintendent Mennonite Missions.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., July 29, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of your office, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Attendance.—At the opening of school, September 1, much sickness prevailed among the Indians. The excessively wet spring followed by hot, dry weather during the summer brought on an epidemic of malaria, affecting indeed both whites and Indians. I made long drives, visiting the scattered camps, bringing in and caring for the children as rapidly as they were able to come. The average attendance for the first month was 46. While this may seem low, it is not so, considering the distressed condition of the Indians; and it only reflects that number by the faithful work of school employés helped and encouraged by your office. During second quarter we enrolled 82, with an average attendance of 80. While the pupils were at their homes during Christmas holidays, work of repairing school building began, and was not completed until latter part of March. Throughout the buildings, in dormitories, schoolrooms, play rooms, sewing room, dining room, kitchen, and employés' rooms, the plaster was all removed and replaced with new, requiring many transfers of departments from one part of building to another as the work progressed. Hence but a limited number of pupils could be accommodated during the month of January, reducing the average for the third quarter to 65, while for February and March the average equaled the enrollment, 77. The average attendance for the fourth quarter was 75, with an enrollment of 76. The average for the year is 70.9. Very few runaways occurred—a great improvement in this respect over last year.

Industries.—The industries taught at the school are farming, gardening, and care of stock for the boys, and sewing, washing, and ironing, cooking, baking, and care of house for the girls; or briefly, the boys are taught what a farmer's boy ought to learn, and the girls what every girl, without regard to race, should know about the work in and about a well-ordered home. Both boys and girls have usually performed the duties assigned them cheerfully and in a painstaking manner.

It is due the girls that they be commended for the thoroughness of their work on mending day. Boys' clothes poorly manufactured, badly torn in wearing, great basketfuls, enough to frighten ordinary girls, are carried to the mending room, when the girls begin their work, and from first to last, every article is nicely and neatly mended, and all the reward they ask is the "Well done." The boys are also thorough in their work, and the small result this year from the farm is owing to the unfavorable season, and not to lack of care and industry.

Farm and Garden.—The year has been unfavorable for farming and gardening. On account of the drought no wheat could be sown last fall; 6 acres were sown in the winter, from which a fair crop was harvested. The oat crop is fair, as is also the millet. Field corn is burned up by drought and hot winds. Sweet corn also suffers; the 3 acres planted will probably yield sufficient for drying for use of school the coming winter. The potato crop will be very light. One and one-half acres of ground was planted to cabbage and tomato plants, which grew rapidly and made a fine showing at close of school; now they are withered and blighted. The early garden vegetables yielded well, furnishing the table during the last month of school with peas, beans, onions, radishes, and lettuce in abundance. Fifty-six acres of school farm have been under cultivation the past year.

Improvements.—Extensive repairs have been made upon the school buildings. The main building had settled in the middle and was much out of shape. The center post was raised and stone foundation and new sills put in. The building was plastered with white coat finish and painted inside and out, giving to it a clean and cheerful appearance. The bakeshop and old laundry building were newly plastered and painted. The Episcopal parsonage, purchased for school hospital, has been repaired, plastered, and the walls white coated. The resident building at corner of school park, by authority of the Department turned over to the school for "Little Children's Home," was repaired throughout. A new porch has been built below and above on the front of main building, the barn painted and also the park fence. The building now in process of erection, to be completed by October 8, provides for dining hall, kitchen, laundry, and boys' bathroom on first floor, and sewing room, storeroom, girls' bathroom, and three rooms for employés on second floor. With these very desirable improvements and additions much better accommodations are provided than ever before, and the capacity of the school is increased to 100 pupils. When the several departments are moved into the new building we shall be able to provide a reading room and also more desirable playrooms and lavatories.

Sewer pipe has been laid from school building to river, 100 rods. A water system is just completed, consisting of a well, 300-barrel water tank, 3,600 feet of water main, carrying water to all the buildings, barnyard, hog lot, and calf pasture, furnishing irrigation for 1 acre of ground for strawberries and 1½ acres for early vegetables. Under the water-service contract a stone milk house has been erected, through which water from the pump may be kept in constant flow. Also a fountain has been located in front of main building inclose proximity and view of schoolrooms, reading rooms, playrooms, and dormitories. Thus all apartments most used by pupils come under its cooling, cheering influence, which we hope to make refining and educating when the space about the fountain between the two wings of the building shall be filled with plants and flowers. Estimates have been made for additional pipe and plumbing for conveying water into the buildings and with provisions for hot and cold water in laundry, kitchen, bathrooms, and lavatories.

By the instructions of the Department 230 acres of land was set off by the allotting agents for exclusive use of school. The buildings, orchard, and all the present improvements occupy the southeast "forty" of the land, and are well located with respect to the whole farm: 165 rods of barbed wire fence has been put up and 450 rods repaired. A hog lot 10 by 12 rods has been inclosed by woven wire.

Schoolroom work.—Fair progress was made in schoolroom work, though we failed to accomplish all that was planned for the year. The condition of pupils' health at the beginning of the year hindered the work for more than a month, but about the middle of October the pupils as a whole had gotten down to hard work, and the progress was most satisfactory until Christmas.

During holiday week the work of repairs to buildings began; plaster was torn off in some rooms, and one coat was put on, when cold weather came causing delay. The work of plastering and painting continued during the whole quarter. Schools were moved from room to room. For a time but one room was available for classes. Indeed, dormitories, diningroom, kitchen, playrooms, and sewing room, as well as school rooms had their turn and were for weeks torn up, giving to everything an unsettled condition, pupils' minds as well, and causing one to ask the question if expedient to continue the school. But through all the pupils conducted themselves surprisingly well, taking a deep interest in all the work, asking questions, making suggestions, and watching with pride the change wrought upon their rooms by white-coat plaster and fresh paint; boys and girls planning little ornaments and decorations for their rooms, even excelling employés in their heed to the caution "fresh paint," until I said to the teachers, "Worry no more about the hindrance to class-room work the awakening of thought and the development of individual character has never been more manifest."

When the inside work upon the building was completed and the three schools in regular, uninterrupted session (the advanced grade and second primary, by a change of arrangements having been placed in pleasanter rooms, with bright, new school desks), the schoolroom work began again in earnest with excellent results until May 21, when measles broke out in the school, running its course with 82 per cent of the pupils. Consequently, from May 21 to the close of the year study and class recitations were very unsatisfactory. However, with all these unfavorable conditions, I can safely say that the results of the year are more perceptible than those of last year, the advancement in English speaking or conversation and in English composition being very marked.

Sanitary.—More sickness has prevailed this year than last. There have been a number of cases of malaria and la grippe, 1 of pneumonia, 3 of which were serious, 61 cases of measles, the greater number of which were severe, and some very serious on account of natural tendency to lung trouble. The agency physician was faithful to every case, the matron and other employés rendered most careful service as nurses, and no fatality resulted. A few parents insisted upon taking their children home for Indian treatment, but sustained by the authority of your office, we were enabled to retain the children, and parents were soon satisfied by seeing them recover.

Bettie Babbitt, a favorite pupil, 16 years old, after ten months slow decline, died of consumption. She remained at school receiving medical treatment until conscious that the disease could not be checked, when she went to her home and died in about two months. Many pupils have been under treatment for scrofula for long or short periods, with temporary relief to all, and it is hoped some have been permanently cured. A few badly diseased children have been received out of sympathy, hoping to effect a cure. The doctor felt that there was no hope for them in camp, but thought that under favorable circumstances, with proper care, relief at least might be afforded. The children did receive relief, indeed were much improved. But on account of injurious effects upon more healthily pupils the physician and superintendent are now of the opinion that children in which scrofula is very prominent should not be admitted. This would exclude from school about 10 per cent. The sanitary condition of the school is improved by good water service and sewerage.

Religious teaching.—A short lesson from the Bible is read at evening collection, and listened to with reverence by pupils and employés, the pupils giving evidence of their attention by their quick response to questions occasionally asked. Sunday school is held on Sabbath morning, and public service in the evening, conducted by the superintendent, or by F. F. Carruthers, secretary of the Kansas Y. M. C. A.

There is a marked improvement in moral character. Young men returning from the training schools come with a decided purpose to walk in the way which they have been taught; but though kindly received and encouraged by yourself and others, many find the influence of the camp too strong and fall into old ways and customs; others, however, stand nobly for the right. I consider it worthy of mention that at the death of John Tyler, a young man who had united with the church while at Carlisle, the boys from your office, with other returned students, arranged for Christian burial. They secured the Y. M. C. A. rooms, invited me to conduct the funeral services, and although camp Indians were in attendance, the boys managed all the details of the funeral and burial in accordance with civilized Christian custom. I have solemnized the marriage of three Indian couples, the young men being Carlisle students and the brides pupils of the reservation schools.

I desire to thank you for your hearty cooperation in securing the many desirable improvements for the school, and shall endeavor to disappoint neither the agent nor the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs by any lack of effort to achieve the best possible results for the school intrusted to my supervision.

The year has been one of hard work. It is certainly no light task to carry on a boarding school while extensive repairs are in progress. We have, however, enjoyed the confusion. Employés and children are alike happy in every added convenience, comfort, and adornment.

I take pleasure in commending my assistants in the work for efficiency, and for faithful, cheerful, performance of duty.

Very respectfully.

ISAAC DWIRE,
Superintendent.

Maj. CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL, *Cadlo Springs, Okla., June 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you this my report of the affairs of Cheyenne School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

You are aware no regular school work was done during this period on account of rebuilding and repairing the school building.

Improvements.—Since the close of school on June 26, 1891, a basement has been built underneath nearly the whole of our old school building, and the central wing of the house has been entirely demolished and rebuilt and the whole interior of this building remodeled and repaired.

In addition to this a complete system of heating and ventilating has been placed in the school, giving us at once much more comfort and greater safety than formerly. It is what is known as the Smead system of hot air heating and includes their patented system of dry closets, one of the very best features of the entire plant and the introduction of which will enable us to dispense with the old, unsightly, and unhealthful out-of-doors water-closets. The dry closets are placed in the basement of the building, and are ventilated by a large stack which extends 10 feet above the highest point of the roof, carrying off all dangerous gases and disagreeable odors through the open air.

The ventilating stack is equipped with a stack heater, a small fire in which will stimulate the draft during calm weather when necessary. The ventilation of the rooms throughout the

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building is accomplished in the same manner by similar vent stacks, with which all rooms communicate by means of registers.

The warming and ventilation of each room are controlled by its occupants regardless of other rooms, and the temperature may be kept quite uniform—a matter of great hygienic importance. The heating furnaces, three in number, are also in the basement, which being practically fireproof, the danger from conflagration is reduced to a minimum. No stoves now remain in the building, except two in the kitchens.

A new brick building 130 feet long by 30 feet deep, two stories high, and containing thirty-two rooms, is now in process of erection at this school. This building is to be used as a boy's dormitory, and will comfortably shelter one hundred persons. This building also is equipped with the "Smead system" of heating and ventilation; but has not the "dry closets." However, the system has been so constructed as to admit of the introduction of the closets at moderate cost at any future time. Plans and specifications, with estimated prices, are already on file in the Department at Washington, and we hope to have the closets in the new building during the present summer or the coming autumn.

We shall be in readiness on September 1 next to receive 200 pupils—100 girls and as many boys. We shall not be satisfied with a single one short of that number, which should certainly be forthcoming from the Indian families, in the district naturally tributary to this institution.

Industrial.—In addition to quarrying all rock used in walling in cement of the old school building (about 75 cords), our industrial teacher, with the help of Leon two to four Indian assistants, has cultivated in a thorough manner our school farm and garden comprising 100 acres of land. This area was planted to crops in about the following proportion:

	Acres.		Acres.
Oats	40	Turnips	1
Corn	20	Onions	½
Milo maize	15	Melons	1
Sorghum cane	4	Sweet corn	1½
Broomcorn	2	Various vegetables	2
Potatoes	2	Orchard	1
Forage cane	2		
Alfalfa	15	Total	100

The oats crop is harvested and in the stack.

The industrial teacher and assistants have also done much work about the school buildings, in the way of grading premises and clearing away the rubbish naturally accumulated in pulling down old work and building new.

Our lady employés, matron, assistant matron and laundress have been busy throughout the year at preparing materials for making 300 yards of rag carpet for school use; 200 yards of carpet are already woven. The ladies have also had much to do in caring for school property while the building was dismantled and the premises were in a more or less chaotic condition.

My principal teacher and myself were employed, also, assisting at repairing the school building.

One young Cheyenne woman was also connected with the school during several months of the past year cooking food for the Indian assistants who were subsisted on Government rations.

Under authority from the Indian Office 70½ acres of prairie land were broken during the last quarter and will be put in readiness for a crop of winter wheat the ensuing fall. The authority was for breaking out 100 acres of land, at $2 per acre; but the ground became too dry to admit of exhausting the whole appropriation. It is my purpose to ask renewed authority, and if we get sufficient rain have 100 more acres broken yet before winter begins.

We should have at this school not less than 100 acres of cultivated land, and should raise wheat enough to make all the flour necessary to be consumed each year. Our next great need, then, will be a flouring mill. At present the nearest mill is 18 miles distant, and we are in the midst of a large and successful wheat-growing section. A flouring mill would be of the greatest benefit to all Indians located within a radius of many miles from the agency, and toll work might be done for a large number of white farmers, too; and the flour so accumulated, added to that manufactured from school wheat, would abundantly supply this institution with bread. Grinding might also be done for other schools in the vicinity. I throw this out as a suggestion merely at this time, but at some early period I shall take the idea up and make it the subject of a special communication.

I have had the honor to ask the appointment of a school farmer here for the ensuing year, because such employé is indispensable to the satisfactory prosecution of our work. So long as the industrial teacher must attend to the whole of the incidental labors of the school, besides managing the farm, the results all round will be decidedly unsatisfactory. One man should attend to the "chores" about the school, have his detail do the milking and feeding domestic stock and perform all the various kinds of labor except the straight farm work, and leave the farmer and his boys free to go early to the fields, and to remain remain there to do a full day's work. Much work at grading and otherwise improving the grounds about the school remains to be done; and the industrial teacher can never reach this and accomplish satisfactory results on the farm. I sincerely hope the Department will allow us this additional employé—the good of the service demands it.

I have asked also for the appointment of a matron of the boys' quarters which will comprise thirty-two rooms in the new building. The proper care of so large a building will tax the strength of any woman. The services of my matron and assistant matron will be needed as heretofore in the old (girls') building, where all the domestic affairs of the school will be conducted. Besides I wish the assistant matron to have personal charge of the poultry-yard, which we propose to make a special feature of our industrial department hereafter.

I consider the outlook for educational work among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes the ensuing year particularly encouraging on account of increased facilities that will be afforded their children to attend school. About double the former number can now be cared for at the various schools within the boundaries of their old reservation, which will leave but a comparatively small number of children of school age in the camps.

The Indians being now settled on lands individually their own, and the descriptions of such locations being a matter of record at your office, of course individual families can be more readily found than formerly, and so their children can be easier traced than heretofore and a better attendance at the schools secured thereby.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

IA D. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SEGER COLONY AND SCHOOL, OKLA.

SEGER COLONY, OKLA., *July 16, 1891.*

SIR: I submit herewith annual report of this district, as follows:

This colony is 55 miles from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, and an equal distance from the nearest railway point, and contains within its limits about six hundred Indian allotments scattered over an area 35 miles by 27 miles, mostly located on the Washita River and its tributaries, as well as on Deer Creek.

Having the Indian farms so widely scattered, makes it no small task looking after them, but settlers are now rapidly settling on all sides of them, who will furnish the most practical lessons possible, how to start a home on an allotment. Yet, as all settlers in a new country are not patterns of honesty and fairness, it will require some one to look after the interests of the Indians to the end that justice may be done them under the law.

The commencement of the fiscal year found most of the Indians belonging to this colony at the agency at Darlington, awaiting payment of the first installment of the money due them for the sale of their unoccupied lands and in purchasing such stores and supplies as their actual necessities required or their fancy dictated; and as pertinent to this subject, I would call attention to the fact that these payments have been the cause of the poor showing from a farming standpoint which these Indians are compelled to present this year.

For weeks the Indians were occupied in going to the agency and returning to learn the exact date payment would be made, and subsequently in receiving and spending the money thus acquired. The minds of all were completely unsettled and the utmost efforts failed to induce them to engage in their farm work during this time. A large number invested a portion of their money in the purchase of work stock, both horses and mules, and the way seemed open to obtain work which the stock thus purchased would enable the Indians to engage in, and with this in view I arranged with the contractor for supplying Fort Reno with hay, to employ such Indians as desired to haul hay to the extent of the whole contract, 1,000 tons. After much persuasion I finally got three Indians to work on this contract, and even these in a short time became discouraged, the weather proving rainy at first, and the expense of feeding, etc., equaled the amount earned. Some bought cattle and gave at first considerable attention to their care but gradually relaxed their efforts. Finding so much stock was bought, I constantly urged the necessity of their providing for their winter food by putting up hay, but with indifferent success, and the failure to provide forage for their stock was the cause of considerable mortality amongst them, and many were compelled to sell at nominal prices to save them from complete loss.

The possession of the money enabled the Indians to fare sumptuously while it lasted and ghost dancing was freely indulged in to the exclusion of all farm work. While the religious fervor characteristic of these dances was intense among the originators, the majority saw only an opportunity to engage in a sociable feast, of which they availed themselves.

Agriculture.—The fall proved so dry no great amount of wheat could be sown, though some was planted. This spring the Indians seemed to realize the necessity of providing grain for their stock, and they were encouraged to plant their fields, and doubtless good crops would have rewarded a continued effort. Since the year has been favorable for crops generally; but just when the fields needed attention most and neglect would ruin them came the payment of the balance of the money due them on the sale of their lands. The fields were neglected, and this idleness will continue until necessity compels them to work for their necessaries. Coupled with these drawbacks came the opening of the country to white settlement to still further unsettle them.

Opening of reservation. The attitude of the Indians at the time of the opening was very friendly, a disposition manifested to treat the new settlers amicably, and in many instances Indians acted as guides to the settlers. Knowing as they did, all the land, both allotted and open, they were able to prove efficient guides and obtained considerable money for their services. Just at the time of opening the Indians were generally in a few large camps, the chiefs and older men claiming that they could in this way better control such young men as might be antagonistic to the occupation of the land. Until now the relations between the Indians and whites have been very friendly and a disposition evinced by each not to encroach on the rights of the other. A few depredations on timber belonging to the Indians have been reported, but no ill feeling has been engendered.

While this is true for the present, the possibility exists that, as the country becomes more generally settled and the various claims fenced, reducing the open range, depredations by stock used to running at large may be frequent and the source of difficulty.

Allotments.—In allotting land to these Indians, generally speaking, the lands chosen were properly assigned and mapped correctly; yet a few instances exist where, by clerical errors, lands surveyed to and chosen by Indians were declared open to settlement both on the official map and the circular of the Interior Department descriptive of the lands to be opened. In one instance land on which a Cheyenne had lived for six years and made considerable improvements was shown as open and has been filed on by settlers. Clearly the Indian is in equity entitled to the land, and doubtless his possession will be eventually confirmed to him; but the errors have been the cause of considerable bad feeling and the source of great trouble in obtaining testimony as to proper ownership. This matter has been made the subject of special report, and the hope is bright the matter will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Flour mill.—The wheat sown the fall of 1890 was harvested in July, 1891, yielding about 1,200 bushels, and proved to be good in quality. Much rain fell in July and August, and to a small extent injured the stacks, but so encouraged were they over the result that they voluntarily contributed towards the purchase of a binder, at a cost, with a supply of twine, of $155. The only market for grain is 35 miles away, and the price of wheat was so low that by the time it reached market, and the freight of 55 cents per 100 pounds was paid, the financial results were far from encouraging.

The only remedy for this is to build a small flouring mill here, where every natural convenience is found, thus saving freight on wheat to market and on flour back. With 600 Indians in this colony at least 300 pounds flour will be daily consumed, or about 110,000 pounds per annum. The freight on this at 15 cents per 100 pounds would put up a 30-barrel mill the first year, give a market for the wheat raised here, and could be made self-sustaining from the start, as since the opening of the country a market exists for all the flour that could be made. I would strongly urge the advisability of putting in such a plant, both as an incentive to the more general raising of wheat, for which this country is more especially adapted, and as a positive economy to the Government, since the tolls received for grinding could be used for issue to the Indians and save the necessity of purchasing this flour and bringing it from a distant market.

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School.—On January 19 of the present year I was appointed superintendent of the Indian boarding school then in course of construction here, and my active duties as farmer ceased although, under arrangements with yourself and on the approval of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have retained a supervisory control of matters in this district, issuing all the rations and beef cattle, with control of the police assigned to this district. As the school building was not completed until about June 24, my work in connection with my new duties has been one largely of preparing estimates for supplies and arranging for the future, enabling me to give much of my time to the district affairs, and I have reason to believe that no important work has been neglected.

A farmer's house has been built on land assigned the school, and the sawmill is ready for work, but, having no help to erect needed improvements, it has been deemed wisest to await the time the lumber is needed rather than saw cottonwood lumber now, only to be obliged to when all else is ready.

Police.—The police force assigned to this district has proved itself very efficient, the members doing all that was required of them promptly, having driven all the beef cattle issued from the Agency, herding all the stock when necessary, riding pasture lines, repairing fences, and helping to issue rations, besides their more legitimate duties.

Early in the year the police followed the trail of a stolen horse to Texas, recovered the animal, and on their return arrested Otoe, a Kiowa, as the thief, against whom I swore out a warrant, and on trial he was sent to jail for six months. They subsequently followed another stolen horse to Texas, and while they failed to recover the animal, they succeeded in arresting the thief, Morning Star, a Kiowa, who pleaded guilty, but sentence was suspended on account of his enlisting in the Army. Two or three Indians were arrested young bucks who had forfeited their bail bond. In April last two white men were arrested for setting fire to the prairie grass, and under charge of the police were compelled to extinguish the fire and renew such parts of the fence as had been consumed.

On January 1, 1892, Henry Kliewer was appointed farmer and reported for duty, and on April 1, 1892, Jacob Beard reported for similar duty. To each one has been assigned territory over which they have immediate charge and whose reports will contain all the statistical information of their respective districts.

Stock.—From a nucleus of 18 head of cattle, with which this colony started in 1885 and which have been kept in pasture under care of the police, good results have been obtained by enforcing rules regarding their care. There have been taken from the increase of this herd:

	Head.
By Cheyennes who have settled near the agency	16
By Arapahoes in Left Hand's district	6
By Arapahoes locating on Canadian	15
By Cheyennes locating west of colony	65
Given by Arapahoes to Indians at encampment	11
Recently taken to the Washita by Arapahoe	141
Taken out by Joseph Tramp and Henry North	30
In pasture fenced by Nathan, Juah Hizzie, Little Bird, and Crouping Bear	150
Total	434
Besides killing for their subsistence about	65

The Cheyennes living at Prairie Chief's camp came here with a herd of cattle and have over 100 head increase, to which they added by purchase, as follows:

	Heifers.
High Wolf	58
Black Wolf	8
Prairie Chief	8
Ernest Watson	8
Big Smoke	10
Total	62

Making in all 162 head.

In the last year these Indians have killed and eaten more of their own cattle than in the five years previous, and this at a time when they have had more money to help themselves with than at any previous time. The habits encouraged by indulgence when they had the means to gratify their appetite proved too strong to overcome the desire for success in stock raising.

The fact that the cattle brought for issue to these Indians are generally through cattle from southern Texas has been the cause of great loss among the cattle raised here. It is almost impossible to keep the fever cattle separate from the herd of Indians although from traveling over a common range; and for the past three years great loss has been sustained by the mingling of cattle coming in contact, with a invariable loss of Indian cattle to a greater or less extent from the Spanish fever. Last year the loss was thirty head, fully half of which belonged to Indians, the balance being Government cattle bought for issue for stock purposes. Some method should be adopted to prevent this loss by introducing these through cattle during hot weather.

The heifers and bulls bought for issue numbered 175. They were received in mid-summer and were branded I D and S C. The flies annoyed them greatly, causing them to become poor and thus putting them in bad condition to live through the winter. Feed was scarce and the loss was considerable. Through cattle also came in contact with these bulls and heifers, introducing the Texas fever, from which 15 died, leaving the herd as follows:

Bulls and heifers originally brought	175
Loss by fever and hard winter	35
Remaining on hand	140

Those remaining on hand are in good condition and they have made a growth fully equal to the loss. The increase by calves will not be great by reason of the hard winter, most of those lost being heifers with or about to have calves. The stock now in this district I give as follows:

Horses owned by Cheyennes	745
Mules owned by Cheyennes	80
Horses owned by Arapahoes	335
Mules owned by Arapahoes	25
Total number of horses in colony	1,080
Total number of mules in colony	105

The statistical report of crops being given by the farmers in charge of each division of this district, I can only add that the crops are bad.

With the help of the clerk and industrial teacher and Dan in Hay-engloo's I have fenced 150 acres of school land with cross-fence to divide pasture from farm land, and 40 rods of fence; planted 35 acres of barley, oats, corn, and garden. Having no teams to spare from school we could only cultivate the land when the agency teams could be spared, the farm operated greatly against the successful result of the work attempted. The grain crops planted in the belief that by the time the potatoes were ripe the buildings would be completed and school in session and a supply of vegetables ready for use, but owing to the delay in finishing the house the soil of the west plots planted could not be worked. The crops raised are about as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Barley	150	Onions	20
Oats	150	Beans	3
Potatoes	50	Corn	10

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. SEGER,
Superintendent.

CHAS. F. ASHLEY,
United States Farmer.

REPORT OF KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., August 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Agency in compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs.

I assumed charge of this agency December 21, 1891, succeeding Charles E. Adams, resigned, who transferred all public property to me then in his possession. On my assuming charge the Indians of the several tribes from the various parts of the reservation gathered about the office in groups and asked to hold council with me. In their council they expressed a very friendly feeling towards me and their Great Father in Washington.

They spoke on the following subjects through their interpreters very intelligently:

(1) As to the length of time their treaty would run and what the probabilities would be at the end of that period.

(2) As to the back payment due them for grazing privileges.

(3) As to the education of their children and the better facilities for schools.

(4) As to the re-establishment of the former grazing leases, which brought them a handsome revenue.

(5) In regard to selecting their allotments—quite a number expressed themselves as ready to take their lands, asking that the country be not opened until the end of their treaty, thus allowing them the advantage of the grass money, that they might purchase lumber to build houses, break and fence their land, so they may be prepared for the general allotment at the end of the treaty.

In reply I assured them I would do everything in my power to promote their welfare, in the education of their children as well as the improvement of their homes. Since that time their back grass money has been paid them, by Special Agent Litchfield, under instructions of the honorable commissioner, amounting to over $59,000. I also have collected from the cattlemen due them on the old leases over $19,000, and paid the same to them.

With the assistance of Special Agent Litchfield and Rev. J. J. Methvin of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Rev. S. V. Fait of the Presbyterian Mission, and the Rev. Joshua Given of the same mission, who is a Kiowa Indian, and the Rev. G. W. Hicks of the Baptist Mission, together with the other Christian members of the employés of the agency, and the several Government schools, I have been able to induce these Indians to use their money to a better advantage than ever heretofore. They have purchased over one hundred new wagons and have purchased lumber sufficient to build at least fifty new houses. It is no uncommon thing to see from five to ten loads of lumber coming from the railroad, purchased and hauled by the Indians. The Government sawmill is run to its full capacity, sawing native lumber for outbuildings.

With the appropriation of $593 that I had last year for hire of carpenters I completed six new houses, and two others are partially completed; the houses are very comfortable structures of from two to five rooms each. On these houses the Indians furnished the carpenters much assistance, which enabled me to accomplish so much work with so small a amount of money. With the $1,000 allowed

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this year I expect to be able to complete at least fifteen houses, as the Indians are paying part of the carpenters' hire whenever they have money to do so. With the assistance of the Indian Office as to the pay of carpenters, together with the revenues from their grass leases, I see no reason why in the near future the "tepee" should not be banished and comfortable houses be substituted in their stead, and the funds formerly expended in tepee cloth would offset that spent in carpenters' hire.

The principal industry pursued by these Indians is that of agriculture and stock-raising. The Indians of the Wichita and affiliated tribes located on the north side of the Washita River, known as the Wichita reservation, have in the past years been far in advance of the other tribes, but owing to the Messiah craze they have gone backward instead of forward. I am glad to report, however, that this has ceased to a great extent, and I find them again devoting their attention to their farms and stock with marked benefit. I think by another year with proper influences and attention they can be induced to entirely quit the dancing and put in full crops.

The lands on the south side of the Washita River occupied by the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes are very fertile along the streams and are adapted for agricultural purposes, but the larger part of these lands are best adapted to stock-raising. The Comanches are raising corn, oats, and vegetables quite extensively. The Apaches, while few in number, are doing fairly well; some of them have good crops. The Kiowas are more backward in agricultural pursuits up to the present time than any of the other tribes, but from the present indications I think they will soon be the foremost tribe of the reservation. Since the establishment of the new leases and the payment of the back moneys due them, they are building a number of houses and fencing farms. Heretofore their principal occupation has been stock-raising, moving from place to place, taking their herds with them, but I think they have now realized that something more permanent must be done while the opportunity affords, instead of wasting their money in ornaments.

In conclusion of my general remarks, I will say that I am well pleased with the future prospects of these people.

The following is the population of the different tribes as taken from this year's census:

Kiowas	1,014	Wacoes	41
Comanches	1,531	Caddoes	526
Apaches	241	Delawares	87
Wichitas	151		
Towaconies	135	Total	3,780
Keechies	54		

Showing a decrease of 386 people from the census taken two years ago, caused mainly by an epidemic of whooping cough last year and measles and pneumonia this year, which visited this reservation. The above deaths occurred chiefly among the infants and young children, and can be attributed to the fact that in most every case they invariably immersed their sick in the water, thereby causing death in every case thus treated.

Schools. One of the important features of this reservation are the schools, which comprise 3 Government and 3 mission schools, with two additional buildings nearly completed at Fort Sill and one near Rainy Mountain, which will be ready for occupancy about the first of the year. These new buildings will have a capacity of 120 pupils, which, with the schools now occupied, will almost provide for all the children on this reservation, with the children already provided for in the nonreservation schools. The reports of the superintendents, with statistics pertaining to the schools, are herewith submitted with this report. All the schools have been supplied with an efficient corps of teachers and with an excellent and liberal quantity of supplies, and under the most excellent supervision of J. W. Richardson, superintendent of education, have made rapid strides forward and will, in my opinion, be among the foremost agency schools of any reservation.

Agriculture.—While I can not report any increase in the acreage of previous years, still from present indications and from the number of new houses (50 at least) being erected and the number of Indians preparing for their allotments, I am convinced that next year will show a decided improvement. We have had a fairly good crop year, small grain and corn producing well, vegetables being only an average crop.

Beef.—When assigned to this agency the beef issue was made under unavoidable disadvantages. Eight months' supplies were turned over to the Government at their best, and the beeves turned loose to subsist as best they could in the Government pasture until required for issue. Under the arrangements made by the Department I am happy to state that the above inhuman conditions have been obviated and the contractor required to furnish good and wholesome beef every two weeks, the Indians thereby receiving the full amount of beef for which the Government pays. The beef thus far furnished has been of a most excellent quality and the irregularities in its manner of issue, which have called for well-deserved censure, have been eradicated. The beeves are driven to the camps and are there slaughtered in as humane a manner as possible. I do not deem it wise to recommend the erection of a slaughterhouse, which would cost several thousand dollars, as the money thus spent could be better expended in building Indian houses, and the Indians compelled to drive their cattle to their homes to be slaughtered, as many of them are fair butchers.

Annuities.—The last year's supplies were of good quality and sufficient quantity, but did not arrive until winter was far advanced. I would respectfully recommend that the goods for annuity issue be forwarded so as to reach their destination in time for issue before cold weather sets in.

Agency buildings.—We have here a grist and saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, harness shop, storehouse, doctor's office, agent's office, and a number of houses for employés, including some police houses which are built of native lumber. These houses especially need some repair in the way of shingle roofs; the other buildings are in fairly good condition.

Indian court.—This department has been doing valuable work, having tried a number of minor cases, such as wife-stealing, disputes as to ownership of property, stock, etc., and in my judgment their decisions have been very just, though severe in many cases; but I find the Indians in all cases very willing to submit to the decisions of the court, which is composed of three judges of their own race.

Indian police.—The police force at this agency is composed as follows: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 24 privates. Of this force 11 are mounted and 12 are working in the mill and commissary and making themselves generally useful. The riding police have been dutifully watching for trespassers, horse thieves, and other depredators. There has been no outbreak here causing the necessity of military aid. The police have been fully able to cope with all emergencies.

Grazing leases.—I deem it advisable to make special mention of this subject, as from this source the Indians receive the greater portion of the funds necessary to make improvements. Early in February last the Indians of this reservation met in council and unanimously requested consent to appoint a committee of three to visit Washington. I consented to their request, and they appointed the following committee to represent them: Quanah Parker, a Comanche, White Man, an Apache, and Lone Wolf, a Kiowa, who, together with myself, visited Washington in March last and called upon the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and laid before them the subject of leasing the surplus grass lands of this reservation. Being assured that authority would be granted them to make the desired lease, they returned to their reservation and made known to the members of their tribes the success attending their visit to their Great Father. There was great joy in the camps when the authority was granted to lease their surplus lands not needed for allotment or agricultural purposes, for one year at a time. Under this authority I have made leases that will bring them a revenue of about $100,000 annually. From this revenue, if properly expended as the back money recently paid them was, together with the assistance of the appropriation allowed for the hire of carpenters, I expect to be able in the near future to induce all of these Indians to build houses and fence farms and be ready for the allotment whenever the Administration deems it wise to open this country.

Sanitary.—For the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully refer you to the agency physician's report herewith inclosed.

Thanking you very much for your kind support, I remain,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE D. DAY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF PHYSICIAN OF KIOWA, COMANCHE AND WICHITA AGENCY.

ANADARKO, *August 27, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to present the following report relative to the sanitary condition of Indians on this reservation. The overflow of the river in June 1891, inundating the bottom lands of the reservation caused an immense amount of sickness of a malarial character during the autumn following. This was followed in the winter by two epidemics, one of measles and one of whooping cough; from these various causes we have had a great amount of sickness and a heavy death loss amongst all our tribes, as the census recently taken will demonstrate.

It seems to be a well-established fact that measles is one of the most fatal diseases which can attack camp Indians. This is the result of the universal custom with them of using cold plunge and sponge baths in all cases of fever, and while this is rational treatment in many cases of malarial fever it either causes sudden death from internal congestion in measles or induces pneumonia and other latent lung troubles, from which they are sure to die sooner or later.

In looking over the sanitary rolls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, I find there were prescribed for and treated at the dispensary and camps 7,864 cases; of this number there were 6,514 Indians, 309 half breeds, and 192 whites, with a death loss of 11. There have also been treated at the Washita boarding school 189 cases, with 0 deaths, and at Riverside school 330 cases, with 2 deaths, making a total of 8,683 cases, with total death loss of 55 cases.

It should be apparent to any one that it is impossible to keep a satisfactory monthly report of all births and deaths in the Kiowa tribes scattered over this extensive reservation, as many of them are not reported to the issue clerk for weeks and months after they occur.

The present sanitary condition of the schools and agency surroundings in general is much better than at the beginning of the last fiscal year, and the prospect is good for much less sickness for the year to come.

I can truly say that the number of Indians who apply to me for treatment is constantly increasing, and I have been called upon during the past few months to do a large amount of practice at their homes.

I wish to acknowledge the able assistance I have received from Mr. Detrick, our very efficient hospital steward and pharmacist; without his help it would have been impossible for me to have attended to the number of cases that I have been called upon to attend during the past year. I regret to learn that this position has been discontinued for the ensuing year. It should be made a permanent position, for it is impossible for an agency physician to act as pharmacist, nurse, etc., and properly treat 1,000 Indians.

I wish again to call your attention to the great needs of a hospital at this agency. There are many surgical cases that should be treated among these people, but, living as they do in camp and utterly ignorant of all laws of health, it would be futile to undertake such work without hospital facilities.

I look over our dispensary building without any conveniences, not even a consultation room, contemplate the fact that our instruments and appliances are, many of them, old and out of date; look at our library and find books of reference that antedate the days of modern antiseptic surgery, many of which were published before some physicians now practicing were born; and when I remember that with this array of inconveniences one is expected and earnestly desires to treat scientifically nearly 1,000 Indians, including scholars in our boarding schools, then, in the language of my Indian friends I say, "It makes my heart feel bad." Hoping that the day will soon come when these things shall be improved.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. R. HUME,
Agency Physician.

GEO. D. DAY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.

JULY 15, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with your requirements I respectfully submit to you my annual report of the Riverside Indian boarding school, for the year beginning July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892.

Attendance.—The school year has been one of comparative prosperity. The 1st of September, 1891, found us ready to begin work in earnest. The parents of the boys and girls were somewhat derelict at first in filling the school. All difficulties, however, were soon overcome, and by the beginning of the next month our school was full to the overflow, and we had to turn some away for want of room.

Health.—Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the first and second quarters. Chills and fevers kept the employés disabled much of the time during the fall term. Whooping cough became epidemic in the school early in the fall, and hung on till the measles struck us, in January. This sickness prostrated more than half our pupils at one time. By dint of hard work and close care on the part of all concerned we got them through with a total loss of two, Maggie Wardon died February 1 and Harry Henley February 15 (Wichitas). They were buried in good style—after holding services for them—in the cemetery on the hill east of the schoolhouse. On the 4th of March Rhoda J. Pigg, wife of the superintendent, and May 11, 1892, Eliza Hunter (Caddo), died of this sickness. She was dressed, put into a neat coffin, and given to her people for burial.

Since this trouble all have been well and prosperous. We adjourned our school for the summer on the 30th day of June, 1892, with 72 children present, all in good condition. The organization and good working condition of the school has been kept up in the face of all these difficulties and sorrows during every day of the year.

All the legal holidays have been observed in their order. Not withstanding the little unpleasantness which caused the resignation of Mrs. Cora M. Dunn and the discharge of Chas. B. Snow, there has never been a ripple in the workings of the school, and every employé has been obedient and performed his duty to the hour of leaving the service.

Industries.—Each pupil has been half the time of every day in the school room and half the time at work, when well. They have all been instructed as follows, viz: farming, gardening, fencing, grubbing, cleaning land, preparing it for crops, planting trees, grapevines, and other small fruits and caring for them. Taking care of horses, cattle, hogs, chickens. Doing every kind of work that is needed on a first-class farm. The girls have been taught to cook, sew, knit, wash and iron clothes, wash dishes, set table, clean house, make beds, and all kinds of work necessary in good housekeeping. In fact, we have striven at all times to follow the course given in the Rules and Regulations for Indian Schools, and consider that we have had a fair degree of success.

We have been much pleased and often gratified to see the improvement of the Indian boys and girls under our care, as well as to hear the remarks in reference to it of casual observers. We have had very little trouble with runaways this year. The pupils, as a rule, like the school and prefer it to a monotonous camp life.

We have spent all our spare time during the past year in enlarging the farm. We have cleared and broken out 12 acres more land and have it in crops this year. We have fenced and partly grubbed 20 acres, which we will have in crops next season. We have planted an orchard of 200 fruit trees, all of which are growing nicely. Our crop prospects are very good for this country and such a season.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. PIGG,
Superintendent.

GEO. D. DAY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *July 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through your office, my annual report of the Fort Sill Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

I was unable to open the school until the 25th of January last on account of the delay in getting some of the supplies that were absolutely necessary before the pupils could be properly or comfortably taken care of. I improvised for a school room the largest dormitory in the building, which reduced the number of pupils that could be accommodated to 52, and as we had only one play room one sex only could be admitted. I filled the school with boys, as there was a great deal of outdoor work to be performed in getting a new school equipped.

We experienced very little trouble in filling up the school, and in my six years experience in the service I have never known so few runaways. The pupils, with very few exceptions, were new, or fresh from camp, but were contented and remained, without an exception, to the last day of the session.

The measles prevailed in the surrounding country for two months before the close of the school, but by keeping as good a quarantine as possible we kept it out of the school until ten days before the close, and then we only had one case. The health of the pupils was remarkably good throughout the session, which was fortunate as we had no physician and were compelled to let any who did get sick go to camp for treatment. The old Indians would not listen to any argument in favor of their remaining here for treatment.

Harmony prevailed generally among the employés. I felt called on to ask the discharge of the cook and her assistant for inefficiency and insubordination. It is a difficult matter to secure efficient Indian help here; in fact we can get no female help at all from among them.

The progress and efficiency of the school-room work was affected considerably because the teacher could neither play nor sing; the music was a failure. We were not furnished with either ink or pens, and, of course, nothing was done in the way of writing. The teacher is a very devout, earnest worker, and, with more experience, will be very efficient.

The work of the industrial teacher and farmer has been constant and laborious, as their work will show.

During the year we have built a large and complete barn, a storehouse 36 by 18 feet, a bakery and meat-house 28 by 16 feet, also the necessary outhouses, all of which have been neatly painted. We have built 5¼ miles of fence, inclosing a farm and garden of 75 acres, horse, cattle, hog, and poultry lots, and a pasture of 300 acres.

Our garden seed reached us about six weeks too late, and as a consequence we did not have as large a variety of vegetables as we would have had had the seed come on time. Our oat crop was as good as could have been expected on sod land, and we have enough millet and sorghum hay cured to feed our stock through the winter; but our corn is a total failure on account of the protracted drought and hot winds. The farm will be in fine shape for a crop the next season.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. HADDON,
Superintendent.

GEO. D. DAY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT ANADARKO.

METHODIST PARSONAGE, *Anadarko, Okla., August 29, 1892.*

SIR: I herewith give you a general report of our missionary operations on this reservation. Our school work has not been as satisfactory as we had hoped, although an improvement upon the preceding year. Much has been in the way of a regular patronage during the past year, such as the usual contagious diseases among children, which, among Indians, under their treatment, proves very fatal. However, we have had most efficient workers in the school, and what they have had opportunity to do they have done well. Our school building has been greatly improved (very near complete now), and we are prepared to care for 100 boarding pupils.

I believe that the church and Government schools together already established upon this reservation afford ample accommodations for all the children here, and it would be a wise policy upon the part of the Government to have all these schools filled. In view of the fact that the demand is met here and there is so much need at other places, the establishment of yet additional boarding schools here should be discouraged. The school population on this reservation does not exceed 800. The four Government schools and the two church schools already established will fully accommodate that number.

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Our school work here is carried on under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions of the M. E. Church South. In addition to the school work the Woman's Board has been supporting two women in the camp work—Mrs. J. T. Avant at or near the agency until her health failed and she had to retire from the work, and Miss Helen Brewster on the Little Washita, 20 miles southeast of the agency. The principal work of these women has been to visit the families in their homes, teach the women how to do things in domestic civilized home life, read the Bible, hold prayer meetings, etc., and thus, while improving their home life, reach them with the message of the Gospel. These women have done heroic, earnest work.

Miss Brewster has carried on, in connection with her other work, a small day school, which has proven surprisingly successful.

During the past year we have built a parsonage on Little Washita, and we hope soon to erect three more new church buildings on the reservation at different points where congregations may be had. Funds are being gathered and plans laid for this movement.

The evangelistic work has been pushed with some success, and those who have come into the church upon a profession of faith I find, as a rule, are as faithful as those of any other race. Some are especially faithful and steady in their purpose to live right, and the complete change in them is refreshing to see, while others have turned aside and fallen into the old way again. In addition to our usual services at the churches we have held during the summer two camp meetings, which have resulted in good, to be seen in still greater results further on. I believe there is a growing interest among the Indians upon the subject of Christianity. Faithful work along the evangelistic line will make the work of civilization easy.

We are now ready to increase our force of missionaries in this field. Besides adding to the force and efficiency of our school we shall put two additional women into the camp work and two or three more ministers at different points on the reservation. We hope to push our work more vigorously with these reinforcements than ever before.

If you will excuse me for suggesting, I will say that the Government should put an end to the present method of slaughtering beeves on "issue day." It is exceedingly cruel and barbarous and fraught with danger.

Gambling and mescal-eating are common among the Indians, and if some wholesome law against these could be enacted and enforced so as to make these evils among them disreputable it would be a wise step. I find that the Indian soldiers are much addicted to beer-drinking, and through them others are obtaining beer. This should be prohibited.

I have thought for a long while that a hospital ought to be established somewhere near the agency where proper treatment and nursing could be given to the sick among the Indians. As it is, many of them die for lack of proper treatment or on account of the heathenish treatment of the "medicine man."

It would be well if the Government could take in hand and put to work the young men and women as they return home from the various schools. Left alone they too often drift back into the blanket and the savage life again, and they become a hindrance instead of a help to their race. Put to some laudable occupation, even if in a measure forced to it, they would in most cases be saved to a life of usefulness. As it is, much of what the church and Government spend upon them is entirely lost. After years of costly expenditures upon them certainly there ought to be enough of real manhood developed in them to take care of themselves. It would be a wise policy, therefore, instead of continuing free rations to them to put them at some occupation by which they could earn their own living. The best help is self-help. Any external aid except in so far as it develops self-reliance is a hurt instead of a help. The Government surely has a right to expect something from those upon whom so much has been expended, and some measures should be taken to draw out a real manhood in these educated Indians.

The plan of securing white renters for Indian farms should be continued and extended. As many as possible of good, honest, reliable men with families should be secured as renters on these Indian farms. Every good, honest, industrious family in their midst would be an object-lesson to them of a real civilization of vast benefit.

The spirit of house building now among the Indians is most encouraging. This is the longest step forward that I have seen among them. This movement should be encouraged by everyone interested. If it continues as it now is the Indians in a few years will all be settled in comfortable homes. In this connection I want to commend to your favor Go-kom and Wétan, two Kiowas, who under your and Maj. Litchfield's kindly advice and the advice of other friends went forward, in the face of much opposition from some of their people, and bought lumber, and thus initiated this forward movement of house building. They are to be commended and should be especially encouraged. I have purchased about $2,500 worth of lumber for different Indians and considerable more has been purchased by others for them. The Government could not do a wiser thing than to give aid to this movement.

In closing this report I want to return my most hearty thanks to you and to Special Agent Litchfield for the courteous treatment I have received at your hands and the kindly aid you have given us in our work among this helpless people. I do commend most heartily your administration of affairs since you have been here, and pray that the work of your hands may be established upon you.

I am, most respectfully,

J. J. METHVIN,
Missionary of the M. E. Church South to the Western Tribes.

GEO. D. DAY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA., *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following as my eleventh annual report of this the Osage and Kaw Agency.

Location.—The reservations lie south of the State of Kansas, west of the Cherokee Nation, and east of the Arkansas River, comprising 1,770,000 acres.

The Osage Indians number 1,644, consisting of 1,003 full bloods and 641 mixed bloods. Nearly all of the adult full bloods retain their native dress, and adhere to many of the customs which have made them a characteristic Indian for generations. They are proud of their nationality, indolent in their habits, and addicted to the use of "fire water." They are honest in their transactions and slow to resent a wrong. The women are generally strong and hearty, capable of doing most of the work that is done, and the men so amiable that they are willing to let them.

They are religious by nature and education, and will make great sacrifices to attend to their religious observances. Most of their gatherings are for some religious ceremony, either in the interest of the living or to advance the interest of some friend that is dead. There has never been a "ghost dance" at the agency, nor are they much inclined to such superstitions. Many of the children who have been in school wear the citizen's dress at least part of the time, and there seems no question but that the coming generation will assume the attire of American citizens. Many of the mixed bloods are prosperous farmers and stock-raisers, and year by year they add to their acreage of grain and the numbers of their herds. Many of both full and mixed bloods have comfortable homes, which are well furnished; there having been 38 houses built by them during the past year at a cost of $30,183. All improvements are made by the Indians at their own expense. All are not prosperous, however. The visitor to the agency will find some that are indolent and reckless, squandering their money in gambling and debauchery.

The Kaw Indians number 125 full bloods and 84 mixed bloods. The full bloods have done but little farming the past year, preferring to frolic and dance, or to visit their Indian neighbors. The latter is a pleasure they dearly love, but no more so than to entertain their Indian friends who may come to visit them. So generous are they that at such times they will often rob themselves of the necessaries of life in order that their friends may carry away kind recollections of them.

Farming.—Almost every Osage family has a farm, and most of them good ones. They have generally made their selections on the bottoms, where they can raise early vegetables and fair crops of corn. The practice of renting their farms to white persons has steadily grown, until most of the farms are operated in that way, the Indian getting his share of the crop delivered to him. Many mixed bloods have broken out large tracts of land and are raising large crops of wheat and corn, for which they find a ready market from the mills on the border and from stockmen on the reservation.

Cattle grazing.—Leases have been made to numerous parties for grazing privileges, both to citizens of the United States and citizens of the nation, under instructions from the Department. The parties holding the leases have been required to fence the same. The pastures have generally been stocked with cattle from the South and West, driven or shipped in during the early spring, and marketed during the summer and fall.

Allotments.—The Osage Indians, as a tribe, have never expressed themselves as favorable to allotment. For the past two years a persistent effort has been made to induce them to locate a claim for each member of the tribe, establish the corners and issue to the claimant a certificate for the same. While the full bloods more especially have never consented that this should be done, yet the agitation has caused a general rush for the claims, until it is difficult to find one that has not been located. As the Osages, by special exemption, could not legally take an allotment, the idea of personal ownership of a claim is being rapidly developed, which must ultimately result in a personal title.

During the early spring a number of the Kaw Indians (mixed bloods) expressed by letter their willingness and desire to take allotment. I at once went to that agency and offered to assist them. They wanted to have 160 acres per capita set apart for them. As there was no law, to my knowledge, which would warrant that amount, they all withdrew their request, and expressed a desire to wait until they could have that amount if possible. As the Commissioners to negotiate with them were weekly expected, I thought best to let the matter await their arrival.

Schools.—The Government schools at Osage were maintained during the year with about the usual average attendance and, as I trust, with good results. In February the girls' school, which had for some years been conducted by the Women's Home Missionary Society, was formally transferred to Government control, and will this year be merged into the Government or agency school. There has been erected a girls' dormitory that will accommodate about 80 children, a school building with five school rooms, and a chapel capable of seating about 200, and a boiler house and steam plant reaching all the school buildings. With these improvements the children attending these schools will be supplied with almost every convenience for their comfort.

REF0070445

The St. Louis school for girls, located at the agency, has good buildings, and school has been maintained during the year.

The St. John's school for boys, located at Hominy Creek, has erected a good building during the year, which will be ready for occupancy in the early winter, and has had in attendance the usual number of pupils.

The agency school at Kaw has been well maintained during the year and has done creditable work. There has also been maintained on the reservation a number of day schools, which have been attended by Indian and white children and kept up by subscription. With the improvements made this year there are ample facilities for all the Indian children on the reservation, and I am glad to say that nearly all of school age were in school most of the time during the past year.

Crime.—These Indians are not natural criminals, as many suppose, but on the contrary are generally a peaceful and harmless people. Their troubles now largely come from accepting a species of civilization which their white brethren bring to them in the shape of strong drink. For many years this came from the border of prohibition Kansas, but now whisky peddlers swarm around the borders of the reservation like buzzards. They will cross the line at night, dispose of their liquid death, and be safely with their friends in Oklahoma or the State by daylight. Not less than a dozen deaths have occurred among the adults during the past year which were directly attributable to a drunken debauch, and at least one murder, and possibly two, have occurred, arising from this cause.

A constant war has been kept up against the traffic by all the force we have at the agency, but I am sorry to say that we have not been able to control the matter as it should be. Nothing short of vigilance on the part of not only the officers under the control of this agency, but also those under the jurisdiction of the United States court, and the infliction of severe punishment to those who are convicted will keep the matter under control.

With the cares incident to the erection of new buildings, controlling the white renters on the reservation, in addition to looking after the interests of the Indians, the year has been a busy one. While I have never been fully satisfied with the progress made from year to year by these Indians in their march to a higher standard of citizenship, yet I can see that there is a steady improvement, and there can be found many now among the citizens of this nation who have comfortable homes and all the surroundings that make life worth living. For whatever has been done that is creditable during the past year, much is due to the hearty support that I have received from the employés in the different departments of the work, from coöperation of the Indian Office, and the blessings of a kind Heavenly Father who watches over all for good.

Very respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA., *August 20, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following as my third annual report of these subagencies for the fiscal year 1892:

I have the honor to report that the different subagencies under my care are improving gradually, as compared with former years, in morality and industry, and I shall proceed to consider the different subagencies separately, as to their condition, without rose-colored tints, giving facts and figures as they have occurred during the year, accompanied with a census of the different tribes and a summary report itemized.

PONCA AGENCY.

This agency is the headquarters of the four subagencies, is situated on the Salt Fork River, between the Salt Fork River and the Arkansas River, and is 3 miles from Ponca Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; post-office, Ponca Agency, Okla.; telegraphic address, Ponca Station, where all communications relating to any of the subagencies should be addressed.

Agency employés.—There is at this agency a superintendent and clerk and 1 assistant; a miller and carpenter, aided by 3 Indian carpenter apprentices; 1 blacksmith and engineer, aided by 2 blacksmith apprentices; 1 additional farmer, and 1 interpreter.

These employés have been attentive to duty, regular in their habits, and too much praise can not be given them for diligence and prompt attention to duty, and for the harmony that has existed throughout the year.

Inspectors.—In August last year, Arthur M. Tinker, United States Indian inspector for the Department of the Interior, paid this agency a visit, and conducted an investigation against our management, which resulted—we are still here. We have also been visited by Jas. A. Leonard and George P. Litchfield. The visits of all these gentlemen have been very pleasant and instructive to us.

Buildings.—The buildings of this agency consist of 1 flouring and sawing mill combined, 1 barn, 1 commissary and storerooms, and 9 employés' residences, which are all in good repair, except some of them require papering or the inside. The office is old and needs to be replaced by a new structure. This agency has a church situated in the central portion of the agency in which services are occasionally held.

Reservation.—The Ponca Reservation consists of 101,891 acres; under cultivation, 1,455 with 2,000 rods of fence; 40 acres were broken the past year, labor performed by the Indians. The number of acres fit for cultivation is about 46,000. The Indians have built the past year 1,000 rods of fence; have raised of wheat 8,000 bushels, of corn 12,500 bushels, and have cut 300 tons of hay and transported 325,710 pounds freight during the year, earning $325.71.

Land in severalty.—Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, came immediately after completing the allotments at Oakland subagency, and commenced to allot the Ponca lands. It is but justice to say much opposition was in the air, the Indians obstinately refusing to receive their allotments; but through persevering efforts 300 allotments have been made, with 50 families living upon their allotments, with 90 houses inhabited by Indians, built during the year, 11 being frame houses. In this connection allow me to say, more houses are needed and many need repairs.

Cherokee Commission.—In March, 1892, what is known as the Cherokee Commission, composed of David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commenced negotiations with the Ponca Indians for the sale of their surplus lands, holding councils almost every day for almost three months, but without any definite results. Arguments were presented from day to day to convince the Indians that it would be to their advantage to sell, which were met by the Indians affirming that they owned the reservation and did not desire to sell it, and they firmly persisted in this course until the Commission left the agency. The Commission all through these councils displayed wonderful sagacity, forbearance, and persistency in the transaction of the business, and retired gracefully from the field.

Census.—The Poncas consist at this time, as per census inclosed, 567:

Males	276
Females	291
Number who wear citizen's dress	410
Number who wear citizen's dress in part	157
Number over 20 years of age who can read	25
Number under 20 years of age who can read	135
Indians who can use English for ordinary business	200
Number of children of school age	144
Males	68
Females	76

Indian work.—Work has been the motto upon the Ponca Reservation, and the fact that this tribe has as a tribe made no visits or received any the past year is evidence of prosperity. There has been sawed at the sawmill for the Indians 60,000 feet of lumber, enabling the Indians to provide the frames for their houses. The Indians have cut 260 cords of wood, at $3 per cord, or $780.

Court of Indian Offenses.—Some irregularities have been committed by the Indians, which have been punished by the court of Indian offenses. The old court proving inefficient, it became necessary for a new court to be established, and George Little Standing Buffalo, Henry Fire Shaker, and John Big Goose were chosen, and display much judgment, and seem willing and anxious to conform to law in the trial of any cause which is brought before the court. These men feel the dignity of their position and very much desire a uniform to distinguish them from the rest of the tribe, and I hope the Department will see the wisdom of this and make suitable provision for them. They wear citizen's dress and are enterprising men.

REF0070446

Marriage.—The consideration of the marriage relation I am glad to be able to say is improving in this tribe. The tribe has been greatly exercised over this subject, and the court of Indian offenses promptly came into line and by the enactment of a law in harmony with section 197, article 5, page 89, Indian Regulations, declared all Indian men and women now living together upon the Ponca reserve legally married, and made polygamy an offense, and manifested a disposition to enforce it, and in every case where Indians desire to throw the old wife away and take a new one the court has said "No; you must live with your old wife."

Marshals.—The deputy United States marshals last winter commenced a raid upon the Indians for imaginary causes, arresting them and taking them to Guthrie for trial without my knowledge or consent. I demurred to this practice, telling them I thought it would be but courtesy to bring all such matters to my notice and ascertain if these Indians had been tried by the court of Indian offenses, and I was told in a letter that no attention would be paid to such courts, and that they would go where they pleased and arrest whom they desired—to all of which I objected and referred the whole matter to the Indian Office.

One marshal commenced to run horse races for money, for $25 on a side and upwards, which was promptly stopped and the marshal ordered from the reserve, which received the approval of the United States Marshal for Oklahoma.

Police.—This agency has 1 captain and 7 private police, who are attentive to business and the enforcement of orders and deserve great praise for their firm and persistent enforcement of orders.

Decoration day.—On May 30, 1892, Decoration Day was observed in form by agency, school, and Indians, a programme of which was forwarded to the Indian Office.

The Indians own 600 horses, 5 mules, 50 cattle, and 200 swine.

I think I can safely say there has been much improvement among the Poncas the past year in contrast with former years. They have now consented to bury their dead in the ground, they formerly having built small houses over them.

School.—Ponca school has a large brick school building 80 feet square, 3 stories high, situated south of the agency one-fourth of a mile. An addition has been built the past year of 27 feet in length and a porch built on the end and two sides. The house is a structure built on a good rock foundation. It is permanent and does not rock in the wind, and presents a fine appearance, overlooking the agency, and is in good condition. The farm consists of 162 acres under fence, of which about 60 acres have been cultivated. The wheat will yield 200 bushels and the corn 1,000 bushels. There has been a large amount of vegetables raised the past year for the use of the school. There have been in attendance 104 scholars; 12 or 13 have been sent to other schools. It has 1 superintendent, 3 teachers, 1 matron, 1 seamstress, 1 cook, 1 baker, 1 industrial teacher, 1 laborer, and some Indian employés.

All employés have been harmonious and the school has experienced increased prosperity. Ponca school is a success, but we still hope for greater improvements the coming year. Some attention has been paid to a dairy at Ponca school, and I herewith inclose a statement made by William Cartwright, industrial teacher, which is as follows:

PONCA INDIAN SCHOOL, *August 22, 1892.*

SIR: As requested, I now hand you statement of results obtained from the small herd of cows in my charge, and also beg to inclose for your information a comparative statement showing the real value of the dairy branch of industrial work at Indian boarding schools if conducted on thorough business principles and on a scale sufficiently large to fully develop its value.

In submitting my milk account to date, which shows a yield of 3,596 quarts, I would draw attention to the fact that although the quantity is seemingly very large, it has been of no real benefit to the department from a financial point of view, as it has not taken the place of any other article of food, such as coffee, tea, and sugar, but if this industry is developed and encouraged as it deserves, I not only claim that it will reduce by two-thirds the amount spent yearly for coffee, tea, and sugar, but will also very largely reduce the existing beef contracts by killing the surplus stock from time to time.

In your circular letter of recent date to school superintendents on the agencies under your charge, you draw particular attention to the desirability of striving to make these institutions self-supporting. This can only be done by the industrial work, and in my opinion the dairy work and stock-raising will give a larger and quicker return than any or all other branches of industrial work. I endeavor to substantiate this assertion by the following comparative statement:

To cost of 12 milch cows, at $30	$360
By quarts of milk per head per day for 6 months, 180 × 96 = 17,280 quarts, at 5 cents	864
Profit	504

In addition to this very large return on the original cost the 12 cows with their increase are still on hand. Furthermore, the 96 quarts of milk per day ought to reduce the consumption of tea, coffee, and sugar by two-thirds—that is to say, instead of giving the pupils coffee three times per day, as is now the custom, they could each have an abundance of sweet milk twice per day and coffee only once per day.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CARTWRIGHT,
Industrial Teacher.

D. J. M. WOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

I would respectfully ask attention to the above statement, and ask especial attention as a branch of school work, which should be encouraged as it is on the line of self-support, the object to be gained.

I have the honor to ask attention to the following report from Charles W. Robinson, superintendent of Ponca school, who here speaks for himself and Ponca school:

PONCA SCHOOL, OKLA., *August 18, 1892.*

SIR: In submitting to you this brief report of Ponca school, I am very glad to say we have made progress in all departments of the school work during the past year; but we see still great room for improvement, and hope in the ensuing year to do much more for these Indians. It is needless to say we have been very busy, fairly overcrowded with work, and much still remains to be done. We all have found it a hard thing to do too much at Ponca.

In the school rooms the new system of grading and course of study has proven in the past year much better than the old plan, and the progress has been more marked and thorough. In the industrial department the boys and girls have been carefully taught to depend upon themselves, to assume the responsibility of their work to a greater degree than ever. At all times we have tried by precept and example to give them a wider view of life and their country, that it was not bounded by the lines of their reservation. To quite an extent we have awakened in the older pupils a taste for reading, and many of them spend hours each week listening to or reading the interesting stories of history, biography, travel, and a great variety of subjects found in the splendid books of this character furnished by the Department, besides the papers and books sent us by other friends of the Indian schools.

The boys have had practical lessons in plowing, planting, farm work, and care of fruit trees, also in milking and care of stock. This year they have harvested a fair crop of wheat and raised a good crop of corn and potatoes, besides the early summer vegetables, and through the vacation have come to receive the fruit of their labor in melons, tomatoes, and other vegetables that will not keep through the winter. A number of the larger girls are taught the care of milk and to make butter.

Improvements.—We have done our best to improve the premises both within and without for more than a year. We have had water piped in the house on the first and second floors, and pails stand filled with water ready in case of fire on the third floor. Outside, the fences have been kept repaired, shade trees planted, grass seed sown, and where the front yard of the school was suggestive of a frog pond we now have grass and flowers. The large court, 70 by 67 feet, between the buildings and walks on the west end has been paved with brick.

A first-rate bathroom has been fitted up, which is quite an improvement over the former way of bathing in the laundry and washtubs. The space under the water tank was inclosed and affords us a nice cool place for keeping milk and butter.

The young orchard started here last year and the year before, but which should have been planted when the foundation of the school was laid twelve years ago, is doing well. A few of the peach and cherry trees are bearing a light crop; the apple trees are of slower growth and have suffered some from gophers, and this summer from grasshoppers, which have almost stripped them of their leaves. Even our grape vines, planted a year and a half ago, are beginning to bear, and we hope in a year or so to have sufficient fruit for the pupils.

Early last spring a coop and yard was built and a few chickens purchased, and we have been fairly successful in raising a few fowls for the children. We hope to develop this industry so that in a short time the children can have fresh eggs and occasionally chicken added to their fare. The water supply was greatly improved the past year; a well was dug and a new pump put in, and as long as we have sufficient wind to turn our 8-foot windmill for a short time we have an abundance of water.

As a set of employés we have gotten along harmoniously the past year and enter the new school year with a larger hope and determination to make it the best year of our work.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The sanitary condition of this agency and school will be noticed in the physician's report, attached to the report from Otoe Agency; and now pass to

PAWNEE SUBAGENCY.

Pawnee subagency is situated in the bend of Black Bear Creek, on the northern bank, and is 35 miles south of Ponca, 25 miles from Red Rock Station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, has a daily mail and no telegraphic communication. All correspondence for this agency should be addressed to Ponca, Okla.

Employés.—There is at this agency 1 clerk, 1 physician, 2 additional farmers, 1 miller and engineer, 1 blacksmith, 3 Indian carpenters, 1 blacksmith assistant, and 1 interpreter. These men have all done their duty and have acted the part of honorable men, and have discharged every duty.

REF0070447

Buildings.—There is at this agency 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill, 8 employés' dwellings, which need some inside repairs. It is the intention to build 2 new dwellings the coming year.

Census.—The Pawnee tribe is and has been a tribe known for their bravery and strict adherence to diligence in obeying laws and orders from the United States Government. There are, as per census herewith inclosed, 798 Indians; mixed bloods, 400.

Males	382
Females	416
Number who wear citizen's dress	125
Number who wear citizen's dress in part	400
Indians under 20 years who can read	160
Indians who can use English in common business	225
Children of school age	151
Dwellings occupied by Indians	303

There are 283,020 acres of land upon this reservation and very little of it is tillable as compared with the whole amount. Of this there are 1,986 acres under cultivation for the year just closed, farmed by the Indians, with 97 acres of prairie broken. There are 3,987 acres under fence, with 5,470 rods of fence built the past year. They have raised 669 bushels of wheat, 1,210 bushels of oats, 40,000 bushels of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, 7 acres of beans, 17 acres of melons, cut 190 tons of hay, made 100 pounds of butter, and cut and sold 300 cords of wood at $3 per cord ($900) and transported 91,110 pounds freight, which yielded a profit of $364.56. The cellar of the clerk's house has been cemented, a park in the center of the agency has been fenced and planted with trees, the work all being done by the employés the past year.

Ghost dance.—In February, 1892, the Pawnees commenced what is known as a "ghost dance," dancing in a circle, falling down in a trance, and after some hours they awake and profess to have seen their dead friends. About two-thirds of the tribe seemed at this time to be possessed of the idea of the second coming of Christ, to destroy all the whites, and to bring back the buffalo and wild game.

On information being received I at once wrote to my clerk at Pawnee to put a stop to said dance, but the Indians seemed defiant and aggressive, and it seemed at this time that trouble might be anticipated. Knowing that all religious fanatics are persistent and determined, I at once went to Pawnee and visited the camp of the so-called prophet, Frank White, and after talking with him and ascertaining his views, I told him he was an impostor and I wanted him at once to leave the reservation never to return. The next morning about 200 Indians came to the agency and demanded a council. They were painted in high colors and seemed aggressive and defiant. After the arrival of an interpreter I opened the council in a two-hours' talk on the coming of Christ and the true Messiah and the false Messiah as professed by them, and I plainly told them that the dance could not be tolerated and would not be; that this Government would last and assert her power, and that they should be obedient to the law and be good Indians, return to their homes and cultivate their farms, and raise something to eat. After they had spoken professing loyalty to the Government and obedience to the law, they broke the council and returned to their homes. In about two weeks thereafter news again reached me of the renewal of the ghost dance. I procured the assistance of a deputy United States marshal, and he went to Pawnee and arrested the supposed prophet, Frank White, and took him to Guthrie, Okla., before a United States commissioner, and he was held over until district court for inciting Indians to an insurrection, and remanded to jail to await his trial before the district court. In about ten days I received a telegram that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued and the hearing was the next day. I at once went to Guthrie and was at the hearing when Judge Green, chief justice of Oklahoma, gave him a good strong talk, telling him of the danger of indulging in such things, and released him. He went back to the reservation, and there has not been a ghost dance since. And what might have been a Wounded Knee disaster resulted in the scheme dying out, and all is prosperous and serene at Pawnee, with Frank White earning the good will of the tribe and assisting in all directions the civilization of his people.

Court of Indian offenses.—At Pawnee the court of Indian offenses is on a high road to success. The judges of this court are progressive men and all wear citizen's dress, and are favorable to the best interests of civilization. They conduct the court as other tribunals are conducted, and do not flinch to make laws for the government of the tribe and enforce them. The judges are Harry Coons, Ralph J. Weeks, and Rosseau Pappan.

Marriage.—The system of marriage as practiced by the whites is upon the increase, many applying to the court of Indian offenses for a permit to marry, and then seeking a magistrate or minister to perform the rite.

Indian police.—We have at this agency 1 captain and 7 private police. These men obey implicitly and take a pride in their positions.

Land in severalty.—What I said in my last report is true now. Some are willing for the allotment, and are even anxious for it to proceed, while many are opposed to it.

Missions.—Mrs. M. A. Bowden, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, is in charge of this branch of the work, and is doing much to aid these Indians to a higher life.

Sanitary.—I have the honor to call your attention to the following report from the physician in charge:

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *August 15, 1892.*

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 12th instant, I beg to report that my department of work among the Pawnees is in good condition and working order. The Indians have a very good idea of what my work among them is, and use considerable judgment in calling on me to visit them and in coming to my office for treatment and medicine.

True, many continue to employ their medicine men; but I think that in the near future there will be a radical change along this line, and in a few years the medicine men (among the Pawnees at least) will be relegated to the rear, as it were a tradition; but we must look to the younger generations for this transformation.

The "Messiah" has exerted a great influence over the Indians, and among other doctrines taught by him was that he could cure them, so that there was no need of calling on the agency physician. As nearly every Pawnee at one time believed implicitly in this "Messiah," his teachings as regards disease to a great extent counteracted any influence that I may have had. I am glad to inform you that they are losing faith in the "Messiah's" power to heal, and are returning to me for treatment.

There is little or no change in the sanitary condition of this agency. It is impossible to do much in the way of improving their sanitary condition except at the school and agency, where I can have direct and personal supervision.

Allow me to thank you for the assistance that you have always promptly rendered me in carrying out my work at this agency.

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

G. H. PHILLIPS,
Agency Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Pawnee has a nice church which is regularly attended by all.

Some of the Pawnees are intelligent enough to occupy high positions in church or state. One of the judges is now studying law, and the influences of civilization are taking fast hold of the Pawnees, which marks an advance all along the line. And now we pass to

OAKLAND SUBAGENCY.

Reservation.—Oakland subagency is situated 12 miles northwest of Ponca Agency, west bank of the Shakaska River, and has no post-office, railroad, or telegraphic communication. It is a nice tract of land, through which meanders the Salt Fork River. This reservation is occupied by the Tonkawa Indians, who at one time were a prosperous tribe and aided along the Mexican border in the State of Texas to preserve peace for the United States. This tribe is decreasing in number, numbering at this time 66 Indians:

Males	29
Females	37
Indians over 20 who can read	6
Indians under 20 who can read	11
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	48
Children of school age; males 8, females 6	14

There have been no houses built for this tribe during the year, but repairs have been furnished.

Whole number of acres under fence		150
Rods of fence made during the year		200
Number of allotments		67
Number of families living on their allotments		7
Wheat raised the past year	bushels	500
Corn	do	1,000
Potatoes	do	20
Onions	do	5
Beans	do	4
Melons		2,000

REF0070448

Pumpkins		1,000
Hay cut	tons	100
Number of horses owned by the tribe		62
Mules		1
Swine		30

Cherokee Commission.—During the year the Cherokee Commission, heretofore spoken of, came and commenced negotiations with the Tonkawas and succeeded in purchasing their surplus lands at such a figure that if the purchase had been approved by an act of Congress a much better satisfied condition would now be apparent. Some of these Indians claim that they never will receive this purchase money. I speak of this to show how much better it would be for Congress to deal promptly with the Indians, thus giving them greater influence with them.

This reservation adjoins the Cherokee Strip and is visited almost daily by land prospectors, who are sighing for the land and reporting more than they know about the condition of these Indians, thus endeavoring to create a false impression of the work of this subagency. The Tonkawa Indians, I hope, will make more advancement when the money for the sale of their lands is paid them and the strip contiguous to their reservation is opened.

There is at this subagency one general mechanic in charge who looks out for the interests of these Indians and makes his report weekly to the Ponca office, where all correspondence should be addressed.

School.—There is at this subagency a small day school, with one teacher, who not only acts as teacher, but matron, seamstress, cook, etc. The school maintained a good average during the past year, and the Tonkawas appreciate the school. The attention of the pupils denotes an interest remarkable in pupils of their years. The school has been a complete success the past year.

Police.—There are employed at this agency two police privates and one interpreter. These police do their duty like men and are courageous and orderly.

These Indians love to dance, but are gradually decreasing, owing partly to this cause. The sanitary report of this subagency will appear in the Otoe report. Asking attention to the wants of these Indians of the Tonkawa tribe, I pass to the

OTOE SUBAGENCY.

Otoe subagency is 10 miles due south of Ponca Agency, on the south side of Red Rock Creek; has a daily mail; post-office, Otoe, Okla., is 6 miles from the depot, and has no telegraphic communication. All correspondence should be addressed to this office.

Agency employés.—There are employed at this agency 1 clerk, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 additional farmer, 1 physician, who has had charge of Ponca, Otoe, and Oakland agencies, 2 assistants to the carpenter and blacksmith, 1 interpreter, 1 laborer, and 1 herder.

The white employés at Otoe have done so well that many of them graduated during the year, and their lines, I trust, have fallen in more pleasant places. Their places have been filled by more able men. It seems impossible to employ Indians at this agency with success; they work for awhile and become tired and wander away. And yet I want to say I see some improvement in this direction. The blacksmith was at this agency when I took charge, and has so conducted himself that he remains a worthy man, competent, industrious, and of sound political tendencies. He, with others now in the employ, deserve praise for their application to business and the way their duties are discharged, and so for the latter half of the year harmony has prevailed.

Census of Indians.—This tribe numbers 362.

Males	179
Females	183
Mixed bloods	115
Indians who wear citizens' dress	131
Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	231
Indians over 20 years who can read	32
Indians under 20 years who can read	83
Indians who can use English for ordinary purposes	152
Children of school age: males 42, females 40	82

Six dwelling houses have been built during the year by Indians.

The Otoe Reservation consists of 129,113 acres, of which about three-fourths

are fit for cultivation, with 1,328 acres under fence, with 3,085 rods of fence built by Indians.

Crop report.—The Indians have raised—

Wheat	bushels	3,000
Oats	do	200
Corn	do	15,000
Potatoes	do	310
Turnips	do	5
Onions	do	5
Beans	do	34
Melons	do	200
Hay cut	tons	360
Wood cut and sold	cords	203
Freight transported with their own teams	pounds	151,610

They own—

Horses	320
Mules	16
Cattle	43
Swine	88
Goats	9
Domestic fowls	337

Which shows over last year a great improvement.

In some directions the Otoes are making advancement in civilization, but so far fail to recognize the worth of a home. Although we have now upon the reservation 70 houses, these are occupied only a part of the time, for at different times during the year the Otoes will leave their homes and congregate at some given point and in due time commence to dance.

The "Messiah" craze struck the tribe and I found it necessary to institute rigid discipline to discontinue it, and had an Otoe Indian, Buffalo Black, arrested and sent to Wichita for safe-keeping. This put a quieting effect upon the Indians; but it was not until I told them plainly that no annuities would be paid them until this was discontinued and they returned to their homes and commenced the care of their farms, that they entirely quit the dance, which I have succeeded in having them do. At this time Otoe Indians are quiet and orderly and applying themselves to the agricultural pursuits of life, although it is a fact that they do not like to work. Show me an Indian who does and I will show you a monstrosity. They will not unless driven to it by actual necessity. The scriptural injunction, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," should be exemplified in the Indian service, and is upon all of these reservations. I tell these Indians they must work and earn their own living or at least make an effort, and then if the crop fails the Government will assist them, and not before.

Court of Indian offenses.—At this agency we have a court of Indian offenses which is composed of men far in advance of the remainder of the tribe, and is composed of Richard White Horse, Samuel Hudson, and William Faw Faw. These men wear citizen dress and are progressive, and administer the law with justice and equity.

Indian police.—At this agency we have 1 captain and 7 private police. As it is with work so it is with the Indian police. I find it hard work to retain them in the service, and a hard matter to keep them looking neat and clean. They do not like to enforce an order when it conflicts with the tribal customs, but I think we are gaining ground and Otoe is moving forward.

Decoration day.—Decoration Day was observed by agency and school employés and the Indians with appropriate ceremonies.

Lands in severalty.—Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, allotted, so I am informed, all of the Otes except 77. Why she did not allot these I am unable to say. The Otes displayed much opposition to the allotment, but finally their ardor cleared and cooled and the allotments were made, except the number given above.

School.—The Otoe school is situated in the heart of the agency, too near for comfort and quiet and prosperity. The school buildings are frame and are situated near together, and if a fire should break out it would burn the whole structure in thirty minutes. The water supply at Otoe school is not sufficient to supply the school or render assistance in case of fire. The school is compelled to haul water in barrels. I have done my best to remedy this evil, but my efforts have been fruitless and the water supply remains the same.

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The school has been troubled with frequent changes during the year, which caused the school to make much less advancement than it might have done with an organized force that was settled and attentive to their duties. The present management has proven a success so far, but now I learn changes are contemplated which will injure the school to some extent the coming year.

School employés are: 1 superintendent and teacher, 1 teacher, 1 matron, 1 seamstress, 1 assistant seamstress, 1 cook, 1 assistant cook, 1 industrial teacher, and 1 laborer. These employés are diligent, courteous, happy, and contented.

The school has an attendance of 67, with an average attendance of 57¼, with 91 days of school. The school raised—

Wheat	bushels	200
Corn	do	500
Potatoes	do	100
Turnips	do	25
Onions	do	10
Melons		500
Hay cut	tons	40
Land farmed	acres	75

The school should enlarge the farm and fence a pasture, which I hope to see done the coming year.

I invite attention to the following dairy report, which shows the condition of the school in this direction, a much-needed industry in assisting the school towards self-support:

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *July 7, 1892.*

SIR: Replying to your communication of June 23 concerning the dairy at Otoe school, I would reply as follows:

When I took charge of the school, January 1, 1892, they were milking but 2 cows, getting but 2 or 3 gallons of milk per day. At the same time there were 2 or 3 other cows with quite large calves running with them. These were brought in and milked. During the latter part of January and through February we had milk for children to drink once each day. About the 1st of March we began to make butter, having several cows fresh at this time. At one time we had 11 cows in the yard; during June we had 9 cows.

	Milk received.	Butter made.
	Gals.	*Lbs.*
March	217	30
April	240	40
May	280	40
June	270	30
Total	1,007	140

The relatively smaller amount of butter made during May and June was owing to our poor facility for keeping milk cool. When we get a well, so that it will be possible for us to have water, we should have a dozen creamery cans.

The children relish butter at any time and like milk if cool and sweet.

Hoping satisfactory, I am,

Respectfully,

L. D. WATERS,
Superintendent.

Hon. D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

SANITARY.

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *August 20, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit this my second annual sanitary report for Otoe, Ponca, and Oakland Agencies.

There are about 368 Otoes, 575 Poncas, and 68 Tonkawas belonging to these agencies—more than 1,000 people scattered here and there over about 10 townships, when they are all at their homes. During the year which ended June 30 there were 273 cases among Otoes, 243 cases among Poncas, and 37 cases among the Tonkawas which received treatment by the agency physician. There have also been several hundreds of office prescriptions made and medicine given for trivial complaints which were not afterward heard from and no record of them made. Had these cases been reported also the physician's worth to the public service would have been greatly magnified in the eyes of those who read, without remembering that capacity for labor in both man and beast is limited. In many instances the best possible treatment of a single case which is 10 to 20 miles from the physician's headquarters requires 100 to 150 miles travel by the physician before the case terminates in either recovery or death. No one physician can do justice to many such cases thus located in a month, and should all agency physicians be required to make affidavit to the number of cases treated and the number of miles traveled each month I sincerely believe that it would be another long stride in the line of progress.

The peculiarities of the medical service, like other departments of the Indian service, is not generally correctly understood. An honest physician's work among Indians whose minds are full of prejudice for the white race is one of much responsibility and more importance than is usually accorded by the public. All Indian tribes have "medicine men" or "God talkers" in whom they have always had implicit faith, and when they fail to produce rain or anything else which they assume to do they are thought no less of by their blind followers. Their presence is generally sought and nearly always welcomed at the couch of the sick. They sometimes use a few medicinal plants which are indigenous to the localities in which they live, and they occasionally hasten their victims to the "happy hunting ground" because they do not know the therapeutic value of the crude articles administered. They oppose the civilization of their people and are generally shrewd enough to see the end of their vocation in Indian citizenship.

It will be observed that while the Poncas greatly outnumber the Otoes there were more cases treated among Otoes than were treated among the Poncas. The explanation is found in the fact that the physician's residence is on the Otoe Reservation, and on which reservation the greater part of his time was spent. It should also be stated that the number of Ponca cases treated was but a small part of the whole number which should have had medical care.

There were about 18 births and 30 deaths among the Otoes during the year. Many deaths occurred in the persons of infants, confirmed invalids, and the aged, during the epidemic of influenza last winter and spring. There are no better physical specimens among Indians than the Otoes are, and while a majority of them dress more or less like citizens, they are too well satisfied with themselves as Indians to observe the laws of health. When sick they are all willing to take our medicine, but most of them desire treatment by some "medicine man" at the same time. What one course of treatment fails to do they hope to accomplish by the other. When the patient dies under these circumstances, as he frequently does, they feel no remorse of conscience—they did all they could.

There were about 17 births and 23 deaths among the Poncas during the year. Many of these deaths were from pulmonary tuberculosis and cholera infantum. The Poncas are not as strong physically as Otoes, and the pulmonary and lymphatic forms of tuberculosis are very prevalent among them. There are some cases of syphilis among them also.

The Poncas have a great many "medicine men" to whom they too give liberal patronage. A great number of them desire our medicines, and when the first dose fails to affect a cure many of them lose faith and throw the medicine away. All Indians do more or less of it, but the Poncas seem to be ahead. Personally they are filthy in nearly every sense of the word, and continue to consume as food the flesh of almost any animal whether sweet or putrid. They are scavengers.

There were 3 births and 3 deaths among the Tonkawas at Oakland Agency during the year. Many of their number are now getting old, and some of the men view with alarm the fact that they are raising but few children. They fear extinction. The women are averse to child-bearing, and it is claimed that by the use of some wild plant they effectually avoid the presence of the prattling babe when they choose to do so. Many of the Indians like our medicines, while, on the other hand, a few yet prefer Indian treatment for everything.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN,
Agency Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

I have the honor to say in conclusion that while there have a great many things occurred to mar our feelings and depreciate ourselves in our own estimation, we desire to return our thanks to the honorable Commissioner and his clerical force for the unanimity of action that we have experienced in the past year. While we are not infallible, we believe we have moderately succeeded in these agencies, and have received many words of commendation from those who have formerly visited these agencies and have known them in the past, and now see the improvement marked upon our every hand. We hope to see greater improvements the coming year than we have in the past, and have the honor to respectfully ask your coöperation for the coming year, and remain,

Very respectfully,

D. J. M. WOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.

OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1892.*

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of the Otoe boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Enrolled for year: Males 32, females 34; total 66. Average daily attendance, 60⅝.

The children have, with very few exceptions, enjoyed good health, there being few cases of severe illness. We have one death to report. I will state, however, that this death did not occur in the school building. The boy's parents, at the request of the physician, were allowed to take the child to camp, where he died.

Use of English.—All children in the school have been required to use the English language exclusively. Whenever a pupil has been heard talking his own language he has been reprimanded or punished for so doing. As a result of this policy they all converse well in English, even those who have spent but one year in the school being able to speak the language quite well.

Sabbath school and Sabbath evening song service have been kept up during the year. During the past six months we have enjoyed an occasional sermon from Agent Wood and others.

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Employés.—The employés in the school at present are satisfactory, earnest workers. I regret that the same can not be said of all who have been employed in the school during the year. The changes have been frequent and numerous. Of the entire force employed at the beginning of the school year there is but one remaining. These changes have frequently left vacancies which were not filled for some time, leaving the work in those departments of the school in an unsatisfactory condition. I trust that we may be able to retain all satisfactory employés throughout the year, as the frequent changes are evidently detrimental to the best interests of the school.

Improvements.—Our improvements on the farm have consisted of about 1 mile of new wire fence, enlarging the pasture; 20 acres of new land broken out, thus increasing our cultivating land to 70 acres; also an addition to the orchard of about 500 fruit trees and about 300 small fruit. A large percentage of these is growing nicely.

In the matter of building, we have now in course of construction a two-story addition, the lower floor of which is to be used as a reception room and the upper floor as a sewing-room. Also an addition to the kitchen.

A new woven wire fence has been placed in front of the school yard.

Stock.—The stock on the farm is all in good condition. During the past quarter the cows have furnished plenty of milk for the children to drink, and for the greater part of the time they have had butter once each day and cottage cheese frequently.

Of the 50 acres now in cultivation 20 acres were sown to wheat, 25 planted in corn, and 5 planted in garden and potatoes. The wheat has been harvested in good condition. The corn has been well cultivated and is growing well. With a favorable season we shall have a good yield. The garden has furnished an ample supply of vegetables for the table for some time. The potatoes promise a good yield.

Water supply.—Our greatest need for the coming year is some means of furnishing well water to the school. The cisterns have during most of the time furnished enough water for laundry and toilet purposes, but the cistern water is unfit for cooking or drinking purposes. The windmill has been so badly out of repair for the past three months that it has furnished practically no water for the school. We have therefore been compelled to haul or carry all water used for cooking or drinking during that time. This method is very unsatisfactory, as water that has stood for several hours exposed to the sun in open barrels is not desirable for drinking purposes, yet we were often unable to avoid the use of such.

The school year closed with the usual entertainment. On account of the absence of one teacher, and of my own sickness at the time, a part of the children did not receive the drilling necessary, yet they acquitted themselves with credit, many of them showing quite a little talent for acting.

Altogether, I believe the year has been a prosperous one, and that the pupils have made marked advancement. Yet the progress might have been greater if the difficulties of which I have spoken had not stood in the way. Trusting that, by harmonious action on the part of all concerned, all such difficulties may be removed, and that the coming year may be more prosperous than the past, I am,

Yours respectfully,

LEWIS D. WATERS,
Superintendent.

D. J. M. WOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over a large area of country occupied by five tribes, viz, the Sac and Foxes, Iowas, Kickapoos, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizen Band of Pottawatomies, all of which have been allotted land excepting the Mexican Kickapoos, who are located by executive order on a reservation lying southwest of this agency between the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River, containing about 200,000 acres.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians under this agency:

Tribe.	Males 18 years and over.	Females 18 years and over.	School age.		Total population.
			Males.	Females	
Sac and Fox (Mississippi)	125	176	89	67	527
Iowas	27	26	9	8	101
Mexican Kickapoos	80	120	50	30	325
Absentee Shawnees	146	177	93	81	594
Citizen Band Pottawatomies	208	216	101	110	754
Total	586	765	342	299	2,301

Agriculture.—The crop prospect for this year is good. The soil of this country is proving to be adapted to all crops usually raised in this latitude and well adapted to fruit, especially apples, peaches, pears, etc.

There are some quite extensive farmers and stock-raisers among the Indians, especially among the Pottawatomies and a few of the Sac and Foxes and Shawnees, but the usual amount of land farmed by the Indian is a patch of ground from 5 to 20 acres upon which he raises corn and garden stuff sufficient for home consumption. The advent of railroads into this country will create a market which will encourage the Indian to do more extensive farming—he already realizes that a change is upon him and that he must till the soil for a livelihood.

Allotments.—It is too soon to really determine the practical effect the allotment laws will have, but it is sufficiently evident that it will be beneficial to the Indians under jurisdiction of this agency. I should say that at present three-fourths of them are now residing on and improving allotted land.

It should be understood that in making the allotments land was given to every person; thus it will be seen that a large family would hold a large tract of land. For example, one Sac and Fox family of 12 members possess 1,040 acres, which is all fenced and utilized for farming and stock purposes (this is an exceptional case), while other large families may be living on the allotment of one of the parents or children and the balance of the land belonging to the family remaining entirely unimproved.

Indians, like all other people, differ in their habits and inclinations; some are industrious and thrifty, while as a rule they are shiftless and lazy, a natural result of their former mode of life. There is a general desire on the part of the Indians to have their allotments improved, and they talk a great deal but do not seem to have the energy and disposition to accomplish much. My impression is that many of them will wait for "something to turn up," whereby they can get their allotments improved by someone else, either by leasing or otherwise. There is more hope in the generation coming on, as our school boys are very good to work under supervision of the industrial teachers. The establishment of residence upon allotments and the consequent separation of the Indians and abandonment of camps and villages already manifests a weakening of tribal relations and doing away or diminishing of old forms and ceremonies, and has a tendency to develop individuality and independence of character.

There are three bands now residing upon allotted land and at the same time evading, so far as possible, the true meaning and intent of the allotment law. One is the Mo-ko-ho-ko band of Sac and Foxes, under Chief Paw-she-paw-ho, numbering over 100 persons, who have always held aloof from the main tribe and have never taken part in the councils or patronized the schools, and have always been considered stubborn and rebellious. This band have taken their allotments all contiguous and fenced the entire tract, placing gates on section-line roads. They live in groups, breaking and cultivating land without regard to individual ownership. Yet I must say that this band is above the average for sobriety, honesty, industry, and thrift, notwithstanding their determination not to follow the ways of the white man.

Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees, numbering about 200 persons, have never signified acceptance of their allotments, which were made to them arbitrarily, yet in such manner as would cover their improvements, so far as practicable. They still reside upon, occupy, and farm these lands the same as they did prior to the allotment. This band is also above average for industry.

There is a small band of Iowas under Chief Hot-chi-see, who are disaffected, and were allotted arbitrarily. They have up to this time refused to receive their surplus land money and have not yet signified the acceptance of their allotments. They have given bad counsel not only in their own tribe, but to the Mexican Kickapoos, whose land has not yet been allotted.

The Mexican Kickapoo Reservation, containing about 2,000,000 acres, has been negotiated for by the United States, through the Cherokee Commission, and when approved by Congress may be allotted and opened to white settlement. This is a good agricultural and grazing tract, situated between the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River, west of the Sac and Fox country.

The decision declaring all allottees citizens of the United States, and that their personal property was subject to taxation, has created quite a panic among some of the tribes and taken them by surprise, as they understood that the twenty-five years during which the United States is to hold their land in trust was to be allowed them in which to prepare themselves for full citizenship. The present year the officials of county "B" sought to assess the Shawnees. The consequence was that about one-half of them took their effects and fled to the Creek and Cherokee country to avoid taxation, where they still remain.

In my opinion the collection of taxes from the less civilized Indians will work a hardship and cause trouble, as they seldom keep money on hand, in fact obtain as much credit as they can prior to an annuity payment, and taxes could not be

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collected without selling their property; and the consequence would be discouragement to the Indian in the ownership of property and an inclination to remain in poverty rather than submit to be taxed.

Leasing of allotted lands.—There is a general inclination on the part of the Indians to lease their allotments. This I understand to be against the policy of the Government, as it would have a tendency to defeat the objects of the allotment system. Should authority be granted for Indians to lease their lands, nearly all would avail themselves of the privilege and their land would be immediately taken by whites (probably for subleasing purposes) at ridiculously low compensation and the Indian would squander the proceeds and still live an idle, vagabond life. The average Indian is not competent to make leases and care for his own interest. As it would require constant watchfulness to protect him from imposition, I consider that leasing would be detrimental, and that the land would soon become impoverished; as where land is so cheap, thorough, energetic farmers prefer to work for themselves, except that the terms of the lease be so low that there would be no profit to the lessor. To comply with the objects of allotments the allottee should reside upon his land, make a home and work for his living.

There have been no leases made by authority at this agency.

While it would probably be a benefit to some Indians to lease their lands it would be detrimental to the future prospects of the Indian except in cases provided by section 3 of the act of Congress (chap. 383, 26 Stats., 795) approved February 28, 1891, which provides that whenever it shall appear to the agent in charge that by reason of age or other disability an allottee can not with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, that the same may be leased upon terms, regulations, conditions, etc., prescribed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. It is my opinion that a general system of leasing allotments should be discouraged, if not entirely prohibited.

Education.—The educational work the past year has been very successful and promises to be much better the coming year.

The Sac and Fox school located at this agency is partly sustained by tribal funds, $5,000 being annually set aside by treaty stipulation, which adds greatly to its support. This is a reservation industrial boarding school for which is reserved 640 acres of land. Of this 320 acres is now under fence in several different lots, about 80 acres under cultivation, including a bearing orchard of about 10 or 12 acres, furnishing fruit in abundance.

The school buildings are old and poor, much in need of better water service and repairs, with a capacity for accommodation of 30 or 40 pupils and often crowded with an attendance of from 50 to 60. This, however, has been remedied by the Sac and Foxes, who are determined to progress. They have appropriated of their tribal funds $13,000 for the erection of new school buildings, which are now under process of construction, with a capacity for 100 or more pupils, which, with the old buildings properly repaired, will be sufficient to accommodate nearly all the children of the tribe of school age.

The Absentee Shawnee school, which is also a reservation industrial boarding school, is located 38 miles southwest of the agency, on the south bank of the Canadian River, on the Pottawatomie Reservation. This school is supported entirely by the Government. The buildings are more convenient and much better arranged than those of the school at the agency, with a capacity for about 50 pupils, with often an attendance of 75 to 80; there is also necessity for repairs and better water service. For this school is reserved 320 acres of land; 160 of which is fenced in several lots, 60 acres under cultivation, including an orchard of 7 or 8 acres, bearing an abundance of very fine fruit.

The Pottawatomies have no school of their own, but have the benefit of St. Benedict's industrial boarding school, which is usually awarded a 50-pupil contract by the Government. This is an extensive Catholic mission, located in the Pottawatomie country, about 65 miles south and west of the agency, on the north side of the South Canadian River, and has been of great benefit to these Indians, not only as furnishing school facilities, but in acts of charity and furnishing employment with compensation.

The Pottawatomies have a school fund already appropriated of nearly $50,000 from which suitable buildings should be erected and a reservation boarding school established, conveniently located, with a capacity for 100 pupils, for the accommodation of this tribe.

The Iowas and Mexican Kickapoos are poorly provided with educational facilities, notwithstanding the Society of Friends have honestly endeavored, in connection with their missionary work, to teach some of the children of these tribes. I am satisfied that no success can be attained in securing an attendance and educating these children except in a Government boarding school, and would therefore recommend that as soon as practicable a reservation boarding school be established on the half section of land reserved in the Kickapoo country for school and agency purposes, of sufficient capacity to accommodate both of these tribes.

Missionary.—The Baptists, Society of Friends, and Benedictine Fathers are each doing faithful missionary work.

The Baptists have the Sac and Fox tribe, the work being under charge of the Rev. William Hurr, an excellent Ottawa Indian.

The work of the Society of Friends, under the supervision of the Rev. Charles W. Kirk, is confined to the Iowa and Kickapoo tribes, a hard field in which to accomplish much, but I have reason to believe that they are meeting with some success.

The Benedictine Fathers at St. Benedict's College, located at Sacred Heart, under supervision of Rev. Father Thomas Duperon, are doing excellent work among the Pottawatomies.

Sanitary.—There are two physicians under this agency, one for the agency, Sac and Fox Mississippi School and the Sac and Fox tribe, the other located at Shawneetown, whose duty it is to look after the Absentee Shawnee School, and the Mexican Kickapoos.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles at the Absentee Shawnee School the health of the schools has been excellent.

Climate.—With the exception of the months of July and August, which are often subject to drought, we have a delightful climate. There has been considerable malaria the past year, probably from the decay of vegetation, consequent upon the breaking of a vast amount of new ground by the settlers. I know of no reason why it should not be very healthy as the country becomes older and thoroughly settled.

Gambling and drinking.—These evils prevail to a greater extent than prior to the opening of the country to white settlement. As the control has largely passed from the power of the agent to that of the Territorial authorities, where, as in all new countries, the whisky element exerts a large influence, the professional gambler and whisky venders have a much better chance to ply their avocations; yet I must confess that I have had less annoyance from these sources than I had anticipated.

Indian police.—The force authorized is 1 captain and 8 privates. I can not make favorable report on the work performed by them the past year. The police force of this agency have done some good work in the way of ridding the country of horse thieves and outlaws, but as suppressors of the whisky traffic they have never been counted a success.

The only means of making an efficient police force at this agency would be to place them under the control of a competent white captain, who should receive an annual salary of $600. The force could then be reduced sufficiently to pay such a salary; such a force would give ample and good service.

Court of Indian offenses.—The Territory being under the jurisdiction of the laws of Oklahoma, there is no need for a court of Indian offenses.

Conclusion.—Since my last report a great change has taken place. Within the year 1,280,000 acres of land under the jurisdiction of this agency have been thrown open to settlement, nearly all of which, except that allotted to the Indians, has been claimed and is now occupied by white settlers, many of whom have in this short time planted and raised enough crops for home consumption. Thriving towns have sprung up; business and speculation is brisk. Thus, in less than one short year American "pluck" has converted this "howling wilderness" into a populous thriving farming community.

In the midst of this enterprising settlement the Indian allottee has his land, which is unalienable for twenty-five years. Thus it will be seen that the white and red man and his descendants will be toiling side by side in coming years. Let us hope that the skill, industry, and thrift of the white settler will afford an example which shall prove a source of profit and advantage to his Indian neighbor.

Annual statistics and reports herewith inclosed.

Thanking you for past courtesy, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: As per your request, I submit herewith my first annual report, being for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

I have treated during the year at the agency and camps 235 individual Indians and 16 individual whites. The total number of cases treated during the same period have been reported monthly in my sanitary reports. Aside from the individuals that have come under my treatment there have been, no doubt, an equal number that have applied for and received medicine dispensed to them for use in their own way. Of these cases there is no record kept, and for that reason the exact number receiving drugs in this way can not be given.

There has been no epidemic of any nature among the tribe or at the school during the year.

It is impossible for me to report the number of deaths occurring during the year, as they very seldom report such cases to me, and but one death has occurred in my practice, that being a child of premature birth.

It is equally difficult for me to give the number of births, as these women do not need the aid of a physician during confinement, nor do they report the births occurring. I have attended four Indian women during their confinement this year.

The most common diseases met with among these Indians are conjunctivitis, bronchitis (acute), rheumatism (muscular), and the different malarial diseases. The health of the tribe in general is, I think, as good as could be expected among a people living as these Indians have, viz., in villages of bark houses and tents, and crowded, dirty camps.

I have had several interesting surgical cases, the most important being a fracture of the femur or thigh bone at the junction of the upper with the middle third. This was a simple fracture and the result of treatment was very satisfactory to me, notwithstanding the fact that the dressing was interfered with for some little time before I could stop it. Another was a dislocation at the elbow joint, with the end of the humerus protruding through the skin. The patient was a young boy, and the reduction and dressing were followed by rapid recovery.

The health of the children at the school has been good for the past year, as you will no doubt have noticed by my monthly reports. There has been no epidemic of any kind in the school, as I have stated before. When I first came to the agency, in April, 1891, there were a great number of children affected with conjunctivitis, acute and subacute, but that yielded promptly to treatment, and at this time they are nearly quite free from that disease. Although the school building is old and, too small to accommodate the number of children attending, it has been kept clean and in as good sanitary condition as possible. The new building now being completed will be a great improvement in all respects.

It is a very difficult matter to say how much improvement these Indians have made in regard to the employment of their physician in preference to their "medicine man." Of course there is but little hope of converting the older ones, and the influence these exert over the younger ones prevents their applying to me for medical attendance in a great many cases, while if left to their own inclinations there would be but little trouble experienced in persuading them to abandon their "medicine man." However, a great many of them I believe appreciate the physician's service and dispensary.

Very respectfully,

J. C. SUTTON,
Agency Physician.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AMONG MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: About three-fourths of the cases recorded among the Absentee Shawnee Indians came to the office for treatment, except children in school; those I visited daily.

The Shawnees are all abandoning their medicine men and I am told by the Shawnees themselves that they seek my services more than any other physician they ever had.

The Mexican Kickapoo Indians come to the office for my services about three-fourths of the time, or about three-fourths of the cases recorded come to receive treatment from me. From the best reliable source I find and learn that they are using Indian medicine less than ever before. I have visited and treated their "medicine man's" family, and on different times he has come after medicine for himself and family. All Kickapoo Indians that have been under my treatment declare they have discarded the use of Indian medicines. I have had good success so far, and I think given entire satisfaction.

These Indians also tell me that they have discarded the use of medicines of other tribes and are having much more confidence in their physician than in former times.

Respectfully,

B. F. HAMILTON,
Physician for Mexican Kickapoos.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

KICKAPOO MISSION,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., August 15, 1892.

SIR: On the 25th of April, 1892, I began my duties as field matron for the Mexican Kickapoos. Since that time to the present date I have visited nearly all of their homes and many of them a number of times, making in all 35 families visited and about 180 visits made. Counting children and all who have come to our Mission Home we have had over 800 visits from them, and as I have thus mingled with them day by day I find it a very needy field, calling loudly for sympathy and help.

The difficulties in the way are great. The women are so ignorant and so satisfied in their ignorance that it will require long-continued, patient, earnest effort, aided by wisdom and power from above, to lead them in the desired way. Yet their case is not hopeless, for they are very friendly and apt enough to learn anything that does not conflict too much with their superstitious ideas.

They have no houses only those the women make of poles covered with bark for summer and with flag matting for winter; no windows, one mat for a door; no chairs, bed, or table; but an elevated platform on three sides of the room serves the purpose for all. They have no stoves; instead, a fire on the earth floor with an open space in the roof for escape of smoke.

Their cooking utensils consist of iron ovens, brass kettles, and a coffeepot. They have some dishes, but few of the families have sufficient for all, and several will sit very contentedly around a wooden bowl and eat their soup in their respective turns from one wooden ladle. They wash their clothing at a creek, without washboard or tub and often without soap. The women carry all the water, cut the wood, build the houses, and aid in planting and tending the crops, besides their housework and sewing.

When they can afford it they have coffee and flour, but their food is mostly corn, which they pound into meal or hominy, beans, and pumpkin, which they raise on their small fields. They are also able still to procure some wild game.

They are very fond of light-bread, and their interest in making it is increasing. At first I had to watch when they would have flour; take yeast and show them how to use it; but of late several have come to ask for yeast. If they had a more convenient way of baking it they would enjoy it more, and some express a wish for cooking stoves.

Many of them have been bringing their sewing to our mission that we may aid by stitching on the machine. This makes a good opportunity to give instruction and suggestions about cutting and fitting, a great deal is done in this line for them. I have also had very profitable and pleasant times with the small girls, and when I visit a village or even where there are only one or two wik-e-ups, I take with me pieces for patchwork, needles, and thread. As the little ones gather around me each one is supplied and taught, and when the class work closes each receives as her own what she has pieced. They are very much delighted with this kind of work and try to do just as they are shown. Their hearts are open wide for teaching and aiding in caring for their sick. Some bring their suffering ones, others send for me to come and see them. I have had more than one hundred applications for medicine, which I have furnished. What has been done in this direction has won their confidence more than anything else and created a bond of sympathy and friendship between us, which makes them more willing to trust to my guidance in other matters.

Having our home right among them gives many opportunities for teaching them which we could not have in any other way. When they visit us we try to make whatever work we are engaged in an object lesson to them.

Surrounded as they are by temptations to drink, we find great need of temperance work. More than thirty of their men and boys have promised to drink no more and are wearing the little knot of blue ribbon.

We have Bible reading and prayer with all of them who will come to meet with us, and we are pleased to note that their interest seems to be rather on the increase. The average number in attendance has increased in the past month from 9 to about 10.

We greatly need a good interpreter.

Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH TEST,
Field Matron.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., September 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Having taken charge on July 1, 1891, I find that as far as the history of the school is concerned I am unable to give any, as no records have been kept for reference.

Farm.—The farm consists of 640 acres, lying in an irregular form, of which a very small portion is fit for tillage until it is cleared and grubbed ready for the plow. A great part of the farm, being rough and rocky, can be of no use but for pasture. Of the 640 acres we have now 320 acres under fence, of which 70 acres are under cultivation, 10 acres in orchard, the balance in pasture and meadow land.

Industries.—With the exception of one band nearly all the Indians are perfectly willing that their children shall attend school and take part in the industrial work, and they often visit the school and seem to take pleasure in watching the children doing the work to which they have been detailed.

With the help of the large boys, we have planted 45 acres of corn, 8 acres of millet, 6 acres of oats, and about 6 acres of garden, the larger part of the garden being planted in sweet corn, popcorn, and potatoes.

Besides the farm work and chores, to which the boys have been detailed regularly, such as caring for the horses, cows, and hogs, they have, with the assistance of some of the employés, chopped and hauled all the wood for the school (in all some 180 cords) and made and set fence posts enough to inclose 200 acres of land for pasture and meadow, setting posts 16 feet apart and putting on three wires.

The work done by the girls I also deem worthy of mention, having been regularly detailed to assist in the work in the dormitories, kitchen, laundry, and sewing room. The number of girls able to assist in the department mentioned is quite small, owing to the larger girls being transferred to Chilocco and other larger schools. Yet I find a few of the girls that are able to cook, wash, iron, and sew quite well, considering their ages. There can, of course, be no report of the amount of work that has been done in the different departments except the sewing. I find in the sewing department that there have been made during the year 100 dresses, 55 pairs of drawers, 42 skirts, 72 aprons, 72 pillowcases, 46 towels, 65 shirts, 89 napkins, 17 night dresses, 55 sheets, and other pieces enough in all to make 733.

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Buildings.—The buildings used for school and quarters are poorly arranged, poorly ventilated, need repairing, and lack room to accommodate the number of pupils that usually attend school. Two new buildings are now under process of erection, one being an addition to the present old school building, with two rooms for school use and an assembly room above. The other building for quarters for the girls will be large, well ventilated, with plenty of dormitories, a large dining room and kitchen. It is expected that all pupils and employés will take their meals in this building. When these buildings are completed I think we will have ample room to accommodate all children of school age in the tribe.

We are in need of a building to be used as a corn crib and wagon house, which, besides the storing of corn, can be used to store wagons, mowers, rakes, plows, etc. It will also be necessary to have a workshop built at as early date as possible, as it is sadly needed, in which to do repairing and keeping tools. A building or out-cellar will be needed at the new quarters in which milk, canned fruit, etc., can be kept.

Gradation.—The attendance has been very regular after the children entered the school; but owing to the Indians moving on their allotments, and requiring the assistance of the children in looking after their ponies, and help in fixing up their homes for the winter, some difficulties were experienced in securing a good attendance at the opening.

I find it necessary to make some changes to conform with the new course of study as laid down by the Department.

Nearly all the parents are very anxious to have their children learn to read, write, spell, and use the English language, and keep their children in school quite regularly.

All the national holidays have been appropriately observed, as well as the closing exercises of the school.

Crops.—The garden, especially the early garden, has been excellent, the children having a good supply of peas, beans, onions, radishes, lettuce, and corn, and potatoes for table use. A large quantity of sweet corn is being dried for winter use. The corn bids fair for an excellent crop if the season is favorable. Oats and millet are very good. Enough feed will be produced on the farm this season to furnish an ample supply for winter use.

Stock.—We have on hand 4 horses, 3 cows, 1 2-year old, 2 yearlings, 3 calves, and a number of hogs. We are in need of more cows to be able to furnish milk and butter for table use for the children. The stock of hogs is poor, being not much better than the wild hog with which they have been running. As we now have suitable grounds fenced for keeping our hogs up some steps should be taken at once for the improvement of our stock and cattle.

Employés.—I wish to say that our present force of employés is not sufficient to keep up the work as it should be, owing to the lack of assistance in the several departments, which can not be obtained from a detail of pupils, who are too young to be able to assist in the work which would necessarily be required of them. Assistants should be furnished at as early a date as possible for the several departments.

I wish to thank you for your hearty coöperation the past year, and trust that with your assistance the coming year to increase our enrollment and have a more successful school than during the past. I also wish to express my thanks for the assistance given us by Supervisor Richardson and other officials during the year.

Trusting that our school will always be an honor to the Indian service, I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. E. ROSS,
Superintendent.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF BAPTIST MISSIONARY AT SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: Complying with your request, I have to report a very successful year's work at this agency. The average attendance at my regular meetings held Sunday mornings and evenings has been greater than for the previous year, and the attendance at the Sabbath school has also been much increased.

I have now monthly appointments at three different points in the vicinity of the agency to hold meetings, and have in view the establishment of a mission about 30 miles north of the agency among the Kansas Sac and Wawkomo band. The former, as you are aware, are greatly opposed to schools, and are much in need of religious instruction and advice. During the coming year I hope to make frequent visits among them, and shall make an especial effort to secure their children for the school.

Thanking you and other Government employés for assistance rendered in our missionary work,

I am, very truly, yours,

WILLIAM HURR,
Missionary.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

TECUMSEH, OKLA., *September 26, 1892.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In compliance with your request I herewith submit statement of missionary labors of the Society of Friends in the limits of this agency.

The work of the church has been extended during the year, so that now we have comfortable dwellings and church and schoolhouses at Shawneetown, Tecumseh, Kickapoo Station, and Iowa Village.

By invitation of the progressive chief and council of the Kickapoo Indians, we have occupied 160 acres of land in their reservation, which we have fenced and partially broken out, and on which a substantial dwelling has been built, and a small schoolhouse is being erected. At each of these places Bible schools and religious services are held every Sabbath.

Day school was taught at the Iowas nine months of the year, in which 18 Indian children were enrolled.

On account of the distance from the mission at which many of the tribes are located it is difficult to keep the children in school. The "ghost dance" and other attractions of the Pawnees and Otoes keep some families from the reservation most of the time, so that the average attendance for the year was but 8. During 3 months of the year we have had 4 Mexican Kickapoo girls in a missionary's family, where they were taught housekeeping and letters until they could read the primary books.

The hearty coöperation of Christian employés at the Shawnee Indian boarding school has brought the Indian pupils regularly to the Bible school and church service throughout the year. Our improvements now embrace four schools and meeting houses, and five dwellings, erected at a cost of $5,115. Amount expended this year for support of missionaries, teachers, and helpers, $2,318.

With thanks for uniform kindness and official courtesies extended in promoting our missionary efforts, I am,

Very respectfully, your friend,

CHAS. W. KIRK,
Superintendent Friends Indian Mission.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 4, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Department of June 23, 1892, I have the honor to submit the annual report pertaining to the agency for the past year.

Agriculture.—The fact that these Indians are an agricultural people and depend upon the products of their farms for their living renders this subject all-important. I am happy to report an increased interest in farming from last year. New lands are being cleared, fields enlarged, and the general outlook is encouraging; a good crop of wheat and oats was produced, but owing to the extreme dry season the amount fell short in the number of bushels. There is one noticeable improvement in the farming of these people, and that is that they are giving more attention to their seed; they are learning that one kind of grain does not do for all kinds of land, and as I have taken pains with them this year, and as much as was in my power furnished each man with grain suitable to his land, he now realizes the benefits accruing to him in the sowing of the proper grain, and a great many of them will sow fall grain this coming year, in fact are now preparing the ground.

Stock.—They have about 400 head of horses and about 700 head of cattle; all of them have a few swine; some have a few sheep, and all have chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys.

Products.—The productions for this year are as follows:

On school farm—		
Wheat	bushels	510
Oats	do	817
Potatoes	do	118
Turnips	do	50
By the Indians—		
Wheat	bushels	4,130
Oats	do	14,092
Potatoes	do	900
Onions	do	60
Beans	do	45
Hay	tons	800

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians is as good as could be expected, when we take into consideration the prevalence of tuberculous diseases with which they are more or less affected. Dr. Andrew Kershaw, agency physician, reports the number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, 203; births, 10; deaths, 16—one accidental.

Employés.—The employé force of the agency proper consists of 1 physician, 1 miller and sawyer, 1 blacksmith (white men); 1 carpenter, 1 farmer, and 2 apprentices (Indians). Active employment is found for all the force, and they are all competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Court of Indian offenses.—But very few crimes were committed within this agency during the year, and these were minor ones, by Indians, for which the offenders

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were promptly tried and punished by the court of Indian offenses. This court also heard and equitably determined several civil disputes between Indians.

Police.—The police of this agency, consisting of six members, are selected from among the most intelligent, orderly, and influential Indians. They are very efficient in the duties of their office and are willing at all times to perform duty when called upon, and are obedient to orders.

Census.—At the taking of a census July 1, there were found to be 377 Indians:

Males above 18 years of age	113
Females above 14 years of age	138
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	76
Males	42
Female	34

School.—The school has had an average daily attendance of 66. The children have made some progress in their studies. They have performed cheerfully the manual labor assigned them in the several departments. The girls were instructed in housework, cooking, sewing, etc., and the boys in general farmwork, care of the garden, stock, etc. The boys have been under the superior guidance of Mr. John Callaghan (industrial teacher), who, although very firm, is kind and considerate, and by the interest and attention he has shown towards them has obtained their confidence and respect.

Morality.—I think that the morals of the Indians under my charge have improved some during the past year. We can not expect more from Indians than from white people, although I must say that, from outside criticism, one would judge that if an Indian were not perfect in every respect it was the fault of his agent and not through any inherent lack of the Indian himself. I inclose herewith my statistical statement.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LAMSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Tribes represented on reservation.—There are four different tribes of Indians represented upon this reservation, viz; Klamaths, Modocs, Piutes or Snakes, and Pitt Rivers. The Klamaths are in the majority, but the different tribes are so interblended by marriage that there are but few full-bloods of any tribe remaining. The tribal distinctions among the Indians of this reservation are rapidly fading away and the general name of Klamaths seems to be superseding all other distinctions.

Most of the Pitt River Indians here were brought here as captives, having been captured by the Klamaths in combats between the two tribes many years ago when they were all wild savages and were held as slaves here until they were liberated by the Government authorities. The Pitt Rivers are generally industrious and quite prosperous, having learned to work while held as slaves here. There is one Pitt River Indian residing on the reservation who is the wealthiest Indian on the reservation. He has several hundred head of horses and cattle and is quite an intelligent man.

There are but few of the "Piutes or Snakes" left. They are inclined to wander from the reservation, and were quite obstinate and difficult to control some years ago, but the few that are left give but little trouble and generally are law-abiding. The Piute school children learn very rapidly at school, and are among the best children attending the boarding school.

The Modocs, notwithstanding the fact that they were engaged in war with the Government a few years ago, are generally law-abiding and well behaved. Some of them who were taken as prisoners to Indian Territory at the close of the Modoc war have been allowed to return to their "native land," and since their return have been law-abiding.

There are some noted characters still living among the Modocs. Ex-Chief Sconchin, a very old man, supposed to be over a hundred years old, is still living. He did all he could to prevent his people from engaging in the Modoc war, but most of the tribe failed to heed his good advice and were led into hostilities against the Government by Capt. Jack, John Scouchin, a brother to old Scouchin, and other lawless leaders. "Winema" Riddle or "Toby," as she is sometimes called, who saved the lives of some of the peace commissioners at the time of the Modoc massacre, when Gen. Canby was murdered, is also living, though in poor health.

Census.—I find by the census just taken for this year, which I regard as being quite correct, that there are now upon the reservation 985 Indians, 464 of whom are males and 521 are females; showing a gain over last year of 10 in population and an excess of 57 females over that of males on the reservation.

Health.—The health of the Indian people during the past year has generally been quite good, no epidemic or contagion prevailing; most of the deaths occurring have either been from old age or from chronic disease.

Location of reservation.—This reservation is beautifully located in southeastern Oregon, in a mountain country well watered by the most beautiful streams in the world, which are well stocked with fine mountain trout. There are fine valleys throughout the mountains which afford good grazing and hay lands, and some of the land is devoted to agriculture; but the altitude is so great (about 4,500 feet) that the growing of grain or vegetables is rendered quite uncertain, and only the hardier varieties succeed.

The forests.—There are some grand forests on the reservation, and under the present wise policy of the Indian Department in prohibiting the sale by Indians of lumber cut from live trees to parties outside of the reservation it will be many years before the fine timber will be exhausted. The timber consists principally of pine; but there are some cottonwood, quaking asps, juniper, and cedar trees. Lumber cut from the pine is of excellent quality, and especially good for building purposes.

Climate.—Were it not for the great snow fall here during the winter there would be but little fault to find with this climate; but a snow fall of 3 or 4 feet on the level, lasting from the latter part of December to the middle of April, renders it quite objectionable, though the summer months are delightful. The altitude here is about 4,500 feet, and at such an altitude it is not surprising that there should be frost every month throughout the summer, rendering it almost impossible to raise any except the hardier grains and vegetables.

The area.—There is something over a million acres of land on this reservation; but it is largely composed of mountainous country, probably three-fourths of the area being mountainous and broken lands, not of much value except for the timber that grows upon them. Probably about one-fourth part of the area is composed of valleys, plains, and marshes which are quite valuable for grazing and hay lands, wheat, rye, oats, etc.

Crops.—The grain crop is almost a failure. The very late cold spring and heavy frosts through the early summer destroyed almost the entire grain crop. There was quite a large acreage of grain sown, and the loss will be quite severe on the people. I do not think that there will be over 500 bushels of grain thrashed on the reservation this year.

Indian houses.—Many of the Indians have quite comfortable houses, and some of them have good, plain furniture, sufficient for use. There have been some new houses erected this year, and many of the old ones repaired and additions built on.

Horses and cattle.—The people are giving more attention to raising stock than in former years, and they are also raising stock of better grade than formerly. There are a great many good American horses owned by the Indians, and the Indian ponies are not so numerous as in former years. There are probably about 2,640 horses and ponies belonging to the Indians, and 1,620 head of cattle. The people are beginning to recover from the effects of the hard winter of 1890-'91, when they lost most of their stock by the protracted cold, and the great depth of the snow.

Taking care of the old and decrepit.—In my annual report of last year I urged the importance of some provision being made for the establishment of a home for the old and decrepit Indians who are not able to provide a living for themselves, and whose relatives are not able to furnish a living for them. I again urge the importance of some action being taken in regard to this matter. We have many old, decrepit people, some of whom are blind, and others suffering from physical infirmities such as render them incapable of earning a living. It would simply be an act of mercy on the part of the Government to care for these people when they are no longer able to make their own living.

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Indian police.—The Indian police have proven themselves very efficient during the past year, and I feel that I can not commend them too highly. I very much regret to chronicle the fact of the death during the year of one of my most efficient and trusty policemen, who was most foully murdered by a renegade half-blood and another drunken Indian while in the performance of his duty. I succeeded in prosecuting one of the criminals and landing him in the Oregon State prison, where he will in all probability languish the rest of his natural life. The other murderer escaped through a mere technicality of law. David Hill was the name of the murdered policeman, and he had ever been a good and true friend to the white people and a good adviser of his own people.

Indian judges.—While they have generally been conscientious in the performance of their duties and their decisions have generally been about correct, I think that their services might be dispensed with and that the agent could settle all legal matters that might come up more satisfactorily and more speedily. The people are continually urging the judges to bring up in court little matters that should not be in the court at all and which consume time and do not amount to anything. I find that the police can settle many little differences that may arise between the people without bringing them before the agent to take up his time and vex and annoy him.

Boarding schools.—There are two Government boarding schools on this reservation. One of them, the Klamath School, located here at the agency, the other, Yainax School, located on the eastern part of the reservation, about 40 miles from the agency. Klamath School has had 118 scholars enrolled during the year with an average attendance of 101½—fully as many as could well be accommodated with our very limited accommodations. The scholars have made a good showing, and have made considerable advancement. The superintendent and teachers have labored assiduously to promote the bests interests of the school, and any person who was present at the commencement exercises held at the close of this year in the new recitation building recently completed, could testify that their work had not all been in vain. I have, during the spring and summer, by authority of the Indian Department, caused to be erected a recitation building, 54½ by 39½, two stories high, containing three good-sized school rooms, and a large assembly room, 38 feet 2 inches by 31 feet 1 inch. This building was built by days' labor, and much of the work was done by Indians. All of the doors, window-sash, etc., were made here at our mill, and all of the lumber was sawed here. The building presents a good appearance; the foundation is of stone and well built.

I have authority to erect another building, which is greatly needed, and will enable us to accommodate more pupils and increase the attendance at the school. This building is to be a girls' dormitory, kitchen, dining-room, etc.

The Yainax School has had enrolled during the year 102 pupils, with an average attendance of 87.02. This is one of the best conducted Government boarding schools under control of the Indian Department. There is a most excellent corps of teachers, and the scholars have been advanced in their studies very much during the past year. The school building needs repairing and repainting very badly. I have asked for authority to make these much-needed repairs, but I have not as yet succeeded in getting it.

This school has felt the need very much of a sawmill. There is a portable sawmill there, which was turned over by the War Department to the Indian Department, but can not be operated for want of some repairs that will cost a few hundred dollars, and as yet I have not succeeded in getting authority to make the necessary repairs and employ labor sufficient to place it in order. This mill should by all means be placed in running order as soon as possible.

I quite agree with Dr. Dorchester, superintendent Indian school, as to the importance of the reservation boarding schools. I think that they are really accomplishing more for the civilization of the Indians than any other influence. The experience of the people here, and no doubt it has been similar on other reservations, has been such in sending their children off to training schools, that they can not be blamed for being prejudiced against them. It is an indisputable fact that of all of the Indian children that have been taken away from this reservation to training schools two-thirds of them are now dead, most of them having died at the schools to which they were taken, but some coming home to die. I hope that in the future we may have more liberal appropriations for the upbuilding of the reservation boarding schools.

Shops, tools, etc., for apprentices.—I urged the importance in my last annual report of more liberal appropriations to erect shops, buy tools, etc., for apprentices at the boarding schools. I again urge the importance of action in this matter as its importance can not be overestimated.

Civilization and morals.—During the past year there has been a missionary and his wife stationed on the reservation, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. We have also been visited by the presiding elder of the Southern Oregon district Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. T. L. Jones, a very able minister. I think that the visit of the presiding elder and the work done by the missionary, Rev. D. L. Spaulding, has exerted a good influence upon the Indian people, many of whom have become church members. The Indian people have a very neat little church located on Williamson River, about 6 miles from the agency, where religious services are held almost every Sunday.

We have also been visited this summer by Bishop Morris of the Episcopal Church. He preached a fine sermon to the people here at the agency, both whites and Indians. We are glad to be visited by ministers whose hearts are earnestly in the work of civilizing and elevating the Indians.

The whisky curse.—Since I have been agent here there has been very little drunkenness among the people. What little there has been is owing to the fact that whisky has been furnished to the Indians by low-down "dirty white scrubs," who are way below the Indians in civilization and morals. Very fortunately for the Indians we haven't a "death-dealing" saloon nearer than 30 miles, and the people who breathe the pure mountain atmosphere do not seem to crave the vile poison.

Allotment of lands.—During the year the Indians of this reservation petitioned the Indian Department to have their lands allotted, being assured by a special agent of the Department that they should control the disposition of the surplus lands, and that said lands should be disposed of for their benefit. Should there be any different disposition of said surplus lands than that mentioned I fear that there will be much dissatisfaction among the people. Up to this date I believe that there has not been an allotting agent appointed for this reservation, but I think that preliminary arrangements have been made for the survey of the lands with a view to allotment.

Agency employés.—The agency employés have generally performed their duties quite satisfactorily, and I have renominated all of the employés of last year. We really need more agency employés than are now allowed by the Department. We should have, in addition to the force now employed, an agency teamster to do the necessary hauling for the agency and care for the stock.

Assuring you of my gratitude for favors shown me,

I am, very respectfully,

DAVID W. MATTHEWS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, *August 19, 1892.*

SIR: It is my privilege to submit to you my first report of this school, embracing time from October 22, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

When I arrived here there had been a vacancy in the position of superintendent for several weeks, and matters of discipline were in bad shape. This school has been unfortunate in that it has seen a change of superintendents every six months for the past seven years on the average. It seems to me impossible for a school thus changed about to be in a flourishing condition.

A very marked spirit of insubordination was one of the first and most serious problems apparent on my coming into the school, and I have been obliged to fight it in every possible way, to the disregard of my own personal feelings. Discipline in all departments seems to me to have improved, though a proper standard has not as yet been reached.

We have suffered much inconvenience from lack of proper accommodations for the number of pupils enrolled. The building the school has occupied was built for 75 scholars. There has been for the last quarter of the school year an attendance of 110, all but 3 of whom were quartered in this building, as were the superintendent, matron, industrial teacher, and 2 teachers. We have been badly cramped for schoolhouse room also. Two schoolrooms are all we have had for the entire number of scholars.

The new school building, just completed, and the dormitory, for which authority has been granted, will relieve the pressure and permit us to enlarge the school.

Danger of fire.—Another thing I wish to emphasize regarding this building is its danger from fire. It is nearly 90 feet long, and has but one flue, which is obliged to carry away smoke from two ranges and eleven stoves in winter. There are also three pipes running through the roof for smoke discharge. In windy weather smoke is driven back into the rooms and sparks escape from the hall pipes, necessitating constant watch. Two flues, one at each end of the building, would render the building practically safe from danger.

Education.—The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory, considering the difficulties encountered by both teachers and scholars. The teachers have without exception given their best thought and energy to their work, and the amount accomplished does them much credit. It is my purpose to raise the standard of the several grades the coming year to conform more closely with the Department standards.

REF0070456

We much desire a set of band instruments for use by the school boys, who take keen interest in such things, and really have the ability to make a good band.

There have been no deaths in this school the past year, and only three cases of serious illness, these all being pneumonia. The general health of the school has been very good indeed.

Garden.—The garden this year is practically a failure owing to frequent frosts throughout the summer and to scarcity of rain. Irrigation facilities we have none, except a beautiful spring a third of a mile away, which needs pipe and tank facilities before it can be utilized properly. Estimates have been forwarded to the Indian Office for a system of waterworks which would be of vast benefit in protection from fire and also in irrigating grounds and garden.

The school cows have done well, furnishing plenty of milk for the table and enough for making some butter besides.

We are very grateful for the improvements that have been made the past year, and we hope for more that are needed much. It seems to me that the outlook for the coming year is favorable, on the whole, and that the end of this year will find the school in much better shape than it is now.

For whatever has been accomplished the past year the school is much indebted to you, sir, for the hearty support and cooperation you have given the superintendent and employés in their efforts to bring the school to its proper standard.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. W. KING,
Superintendent Klamath School.

D. W. MATTHEWS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *August 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Population.—After a carefully prepared census, arranged for the purpose of making allotments, I find the population to be as follows:

Total Indian and mixed-blood population	568
Number of mixed-bloods	50
Males	296
Females	274
Indian children of school age—males 73, females 52	125

These Indians are remnants of some 28 different tribes that were gathered together soon after the Rogue River war, about the year 1855, and located on this reservation. They are mostly coast Indians. Their former homes were all along the Oregon coast, as far south as the mouth of Rogue River, and up that stream into the interior for a long distance. Many of the tribes at the time they were brought to this place were deadly enemies to each other; but time has worked its changes until now tribal distinction is fast becoming obliterated by intermarriage, and it is quite impossible longer to separate them on the census roll. Their languages, often similar, have merged into one, until now the *Too-toot-na* dialect is understood and spoken by all except the Alsea, Tillamooks, and Klamaths.

The Siletz Reservation.—This reservation contains 225,000 acres of land; is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and extends back into the Coast Mountains some 12 miles. The agency is located in the valley of the Siletz River, at an altitude of 175 feet, at a distance 9 miles from Toledo, on the Oregon Pacific Railroad, and 162 miles from Portland.

The soil along the Siletz and Salmon Rivers is a deep wash loam, while on the higher lands it is a vegetable mold. The frequent fogs and rains keep the ground damp, and vegetation grows very rank. The land is generally mountainous, and in the past has been entirely covered with a dense growth of fir and cedar timber principally fir, which, some sixty years ago (from best information obtainable) was nearly all destroyed by fire, and now old logs and stumps remain to mark the ruins of this once mighty forest. The rapid growth of vegetation has thrown an almost impenetrable jungle of brush and fern around this mass of logs and stumps. This is a fair description of a large portion of this reservation; and I have been somewhat explicit in describing it, for several reasons:

First. While the soil is very productive, and the climatic conditions such as to produce the choicest of pasturage, it will require more intelligent labor to reclaim it than the Indians will devote to it.

Second. To show why the allotment is necessarily slow and tedious, and principally to explain an error in my former reports in placing the amount of agricultural land too high. Since I have seen the land surveyed for allotments I am able to form a very correct idea, where before it was merely an estimate. It is the judgment of Special Agent Jenkins and Gen. Odell, the surveyor, as

well as myself, from our observation and experience of the past season, that what would be reasonably classed as agricultural land will not exceed 20,000 acres. This I believe to be a safe and correct estimate.

Crops.—Oats and hay are the principal crops raised, yet almost all kinds of vegetables do well; also, small fruits—apples, plums, pears, and prunes—are well adapted to the soil and climate.

Civilization and agriculture.—The Indians all wear citizens' clothes and live in houses. Many of their houses are built on the modern style, and painted up nicely. The younger and better element set a table equal in many respects to the average farmer, and at many of their homes one is treated with the same cordiality and respect as among the whites; yet even among some of this class can be noticed that suspicion of motives so common among the older ones. About all have a team of some description, and a few have good horses. Some have good wagons and others are old and worn. Quite a number own spring wagons and several of them fine buggies. The larger per cent of the younger and middle class are industrious, especially when they can be employed at wages, or have an opportunity to work for a horse. Some are thrifty farmers and seem to take a pride in their homes; while many simply use the home as a stopping place when they can not go elsewhere. The last mentioned class is a very great annoyance to the additional farmer, and, although he devotes a large portion of his time to them, their grievances are too numerous to mention.

While I am sensible of the fact that improvements in all directions are slow and at times discouraging, yet a comparison with twenty years ago is very encouraging, and I look hopefully to the near future. The returned school boys show a marked improvement in the management of their business affairs, and when the school has had time to do its work, the reservation thrown open, and this younger element has an opportunity to profit by the example of their white neighbor farmers and stock-raisers they will not be slow to avail themselves of its advantages.

School.—There is but one school on the reservation, and that is a Government boarding school, located at the agency. It has been ably conducted for the past two years by Superintendent L. C. Walker.

I am very well pleased with the success of the school the past year. There were some difficulties to contend with that at times were very trying to the superintendent, and made the enforcement of discipline a difficult task. It was produced by the agitation going on among the older people and passed away when quiet was restored among the old Indians. The enrollment for the year was 77. Largest attendance, 66. Average attendance for the school year of ten months, 59; for twelve months, 50. The children have received good attention and kind treatment. The most of them like the school, and some of them do not want to go home on a visit, preferring to stay at the boarding hall.

During the early part of the year the 30-foot addition to the girls' dormitory was completed, which makes ample room for the girls, besides a comfortable sitting room. The tower and tanks were completed, and a good sewerage laid to the river; also a furnace for heating water, and a bakeoven. Hot and cold water was introduced into the laundry, also into the kitchen; but the untimely collapse of the windmill, which was blown down, placed us in an awkward position for awhile, until an old horse-power pump was repaired to do the pumping. I have made estimates for a small steam pump for lifting the water and sawing the wood, which I hope will be considered favorably, as it is badly needed.

The boys' dormitory is badly crowded, but as I have been requested by your office to make estimates on Supervisor W. T. Leeke's recommendation, I will, before another year, have ample accommodation for them. In connection with this work I would recommend that escape ladders be run up on the outside of each dormitory and over the roof to connect with comb boards on peak of roof, as a fire protection, and that water be introduced into each story with hose connections.

School farm.—There are 120 acres set apart for school farm, and I have recommended the purchase of a 40-acre tract adjoining for the sum of $500 to make out the 160 acres. The improvements are about worth the price asked, and could be utilized by the Government to good advantage. I have kept this 40-acre tract rented for the past three years in order to have pasture land and field sufficient for the stock. There are about 30 head of cattle and 6 horses, besides which we care for the doctor's and farmer's horses when the latter are at the agency. Hogs are in sufficient number to make all the bacon and lard required for the school. I have cut and stored away this season 60 tons of hay, and will have a thousand or more bushels of oats, from 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes, besides plenty of carrots, cabbage, turnips, and other vegetables.

REF0070457

Agency buildings.—There are two barns and one stock shed and a large barn for housing machinery and wagons. But we are not so well fixed as to dwelling houses. The agent's residence is a fairly comfortable house. This is all, however, for the buildings occupied by the doctor, clerk, farmer, and teamster are old dilapidated shells, and in a colder climate would be uninhabitable. The commissary is a substantial building; but the offices are small and poorly lighted.

Infirm Indians.—There are on this reservation quite a number of old and infirm Indians, some of them nearly blind and unable to care for themselves. All of this class the Government should support with both food and clothing. It is out of the question to think of their relatives supporting them, for they will not do so.

Court of Indian offenses and police.—I regard the court of Indian offenses with favor. It is composed of one judge and two policemen. The judge occupies the bench in all cases, but the plaintiff and defendant each are allowed to select their own policeman to act in the case as associate judge. This comprises the court, and after each party and their witnesses have all testified, under oath, the court adjourns to an adjoining room, where it deliberates. After a verdict has been reached the court returns to the courtroom at once and announces it in the presence of all interested parties, and the verdicts so rendered give very general satisfaction. I have recommended that the pass system be abolished, and that a set of suitable road laws be furnished, and that the powers of the court be enlarged so as to properly enforce them.

Allotments.—William M. Jenkins relieved Special Agent Mayhugh, February 5, 1892. He found the Indians worked up to a fever heat over their allotments, but by wise counsel soon restored order and gained their confidence. He has been faithful and earnest in his work. He found the open valley land all allotted and his work has been mostly in the mountains. He also found that the greater part of the unsurveyed land had not been sectionized, and he has been doing this work in addition to the subdivision for allotments. Mr. Jenkins reports 425 allotments surveyed and platted, leaving 143 yet to make to complete the work, which will be done in the next six weeks and the allotments completed.

Missionary work.—The Rev. C. R. Elsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been here as missionary the past year. He has built and completed a parsonage, and has most of the lumber on the ground for a church building. He reports 48 members, and there has been expended by his church for support of minister, building parsonage, and for missionary purposes during the past year $940.75. There are perhaps fully as many members of the Catholic Church. Archbishop Gross and Father Crocket spent several days recently among them, and held services in the schoolhouse on Sunday.

In conclusion.—I am happy to say that peace and prosperity now prevails instead of the internal strife and discord of one year ago. The removal of those officious parties who were misleading the Indians has had a salutary effect. The men you have sent to fill their places are each well qualified for their respective positions and have done all in their power to assist me in bringing about the present condition of affairs. It is hard to realize that I am on the same reservation and dealing with the same people. My present force of employés are all faithful and competent workers.

The appointment of John McCluskey as additional farmer was most fortunate, as he understands running the sawmill, as well as the farm and farming machinery. The Indians have taken advantage of this and have got in logs and manufactured for themselves, without cost to the Government, 65,000 feet of lumber. Much of this was dressed for the purpose of repairing houses, and two of them have built, each for himself, a large barn that would be a credit to any farmer. But I feel that whatever degree of beneficial results has been attained and prosperity enjoyed during the past year has been largely due to your office.

Before closing I wish to make special mention of the work done by Dr. Clark. He has familiarized himself very readily with the situation, and has gone cheerfully into his work. He seems to have gained the confidence of a large number of the Indians in the short time that he has been here, and has been very successful in his practice. He has fitted up a small case of medicines and placed it in the boys' infirmary at the hall, where he goes each morning before school hours to examine and prescribe for such of the children as require his attention, and from there to the school where he delivers his lecture. He is certainly an able physician and valuable instructor, and I cheerfully recommend his appointment to be permanent.

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT SILETZ AGENCY.

AUGUST 15, 1892.

SIR: As I was not appointed to this agency until April 1, 1892, the report of my work will only apply to the last quarter of the past fiscal year.

After reviewing the records for the entire year I find that 382 patients have been treated, besides a number not considered important enough to be placed on file, with 24 deaths, and 27 births. Of the births 13 were males and 14 females, a gain of 3 on births.

The sanitary condition of the agency is good, especially around the homes of the middle-aged and younger Indians, some of them having good ideas of ventilation, sewerage, and use of sunlight. They are far more particular regarding the quality of their food than most Indians. The older Indians still cling to their Indian ways and habits, but in the younger ones can be seen the gradual advancement of civilization. I have been in some of their homes that are neat and tidy, in which I have seen wholesome food prepared in a palatable manner.

They are great lovers of pork, and one can tell when it constitutes their meat diet, for their glandular troubles are increased and far more difficult to control. It would be a profitable change to dispose of all swine, and encourage sheep raising in their stead. Many cultivate the common garden vegetables in quantities that will admit of a mixed diet a greater portion of the year.

These Indians avail themselves of the agency physician as a rule, but the older ones, when very sick, long for their native medicine man.

They have been very fortunate in not being visited by an epidemic of any kind, and the class of cases treated are very similar to those found in the ordinary practice. The number of syphilitic patients, as compared to a year ago, have decreased, while those of tuberculosis have correspondingly increased. In the number of patients bronchitis leads the list, while remitting fever, syphilis, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., follow in the order named.

Diseases of the eye and ear are common, conjunctivitis and otorrhea being the principal, and it is when I find especially the older ones suffering from these conditions that I wish for a hospital. Still, it is difficult to say to just what degree such an institution would be beneficial to these people.

The sanitary condition of the school is very good, its location admitting plenty of fresh air. The system of ventilation and sewerage being in good condition, this, combined with plenty of pure water and food, makes a good basis for healthy children. What I spoke of above regarding pork applies equally as well here. I believe that it is a great detriment to the scholars.

We have two infirmaries in proper condition, one for the girls and the other for the boys. In the latter there is a small cabinet of medicine, and each morning before the school hour I am, by the aid of the superintendent and matron, able to see every child that is ailing or shows the least tendency to indisposition, believing that it is far better to prevent than to cure disease. It is at such times that the older scholars receive instructions in nursing and caring for the sick. By this plan I can pay personal attention to their eyes, ears, and chest, and the result has been gratifying. I also give the whole school instructions in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, having stated hours for these lessons, outlining and pursuing a regular course of study, and I must say the result has surpassed my expectations.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE S. CLARK,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

BOARDING HALL, *Siletz Indian Agency, August 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

During July and August of 1891 about 20 of the larger pupils were retained to do the farm work.

School began promptly September 1, and before October 1 every child on the reservation between the ages of 6 and 18 years was in attendance, unless excused on physician's statement of ill-health. The school was carefully graded, and the new (uniform) series of textbooks used, as far as practicable.

All the public holidays were observed, including franchise day and closing day.

There has been a marked advance during the year, not only in the proper school work, but also in order and conduct, so in but few cases have I been compelled to resort to anything like severe discipline.

The health of the school was excellent up to latter part of February, when the previous fine weather of January and February was succeeded by continuous cold rain, causing the children to contract severe colds, and much sickness was the result.

The present plant is the same as last year, with the following exceptions: The stock barn has been enlarged and stanchions put in, so that last winter all our milch cows were, for the first time, sheltered from the storms, and, as a result, we had an abundant supply of milk throughout the year. A tower 40 feet high has been erected, with tanks and water pipes leading to various rooms in the boarding hall and laundry. A wind mill was erected, but has proved a failure, and at present the water is pumped by horsepower. A furnace was built, which furnishes the laundry and bathrooms with hot water. One room has been fitted up for a hospital. The boarding hall, laundry, and schoolhouse have been repainted inside and outside. Much work has been done building and repairing fences.

The orchard has been reset where the trees were destroyed by frost last year, and has made an excellent growth this year. The prospect for a bountiful supply of everything needed from garden and field is very flattering.

The only industries taught during the past year have been farming for the boys and general housework and sewing for the girls.

Average age of pupils attending during last quarter, 11.65 years. There were no pupils over 18 years old. There were 4 pupils between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Average attendance during the year 59$\frac{4}{10}$ pupils. Average attendance during the ten months school was taught, 59$\frac{4}{10}$ pupils. Total number enrolled from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, 77 pupils, of whom 11 were sent to Harrison Institute. The largest number enrolled at one time was during the month of February, 1892, when there were 63 pupils.

REF0070458

As I am about to be transferred from your school to undertake a similar work at Harrison Institute, I desire, in behalf of my wife and self, to express our gratitude to you and the Department for the uniformly courteous treatment we have always received at your hands as subordinate officials, and the personal favors we as a family have received from yourself and family. I also wish to thank the employés, both white and Indian, for their faithfulness, which has so materially aided to make my work successful.

Very respectfully,

L. C. WALKER,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

Maj. T. JAY BUFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *September 28, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1892.

It has been a little over thirteen months since I took charge of this agency. When I came on the ground the first time and saw the general look of dilapidation in everything around the agency I was discouraged and wondered if I could ever lift it up so that it would be respectable to look upon. The warehouse was tottering on the wooden pegs that it had for a foundation and about ready to fall; the agency barn was without a roof; the agent's house had not enough roof to keep the rain out, while its porches were a mass of rotten lumber; three houses for dwellings that had recently been built were without paint, and the other houses, if they had ever been painted, it was so far in the past that no trace was left of it.

Improvements.—The Department has been very kind to me in granting the funds asked for to place a good foundation of stone and brick under the warehouse; also to place a new roof on the agency barn, repair the porches, and place a new roof on the agent's house, and to give all of the buildings two coats of paint, which has greatly added to the appearance of things.

The Department also granted me funds to erect a new building for council chamber for the Indians, and offices for the doctor and the allotting commissioners. Permission was also granted me to have some old log huts removed that had been encumbering the place for many years, which has been done, thereby adding to the general healthful appearance and progress of the place, and removing that which has long been an eyesore to those here and to strangers and visitors that came to see and hear something of the Indians and their treatment.

The school buildings.—One year ago there was but two school buildings and the barn at the school, the boys' dormitory and schoolrooms in one, and the kitchen, dining room, laundry, employés' rooms, and girls' dormitory in the other. Since then the Department has granted funds for the erection of the following buildings, which were very much needed:

One wood house	$134.75
One brick assembly building	7,981.00
One brick laundry building	1,532.75
One carpenter shop and tool house	204.95
One chicken house	72.25

Besides, a new picket fence has been built around the buildings, new bath tubs and sinks furnished for the bathrooms, and I have the terra-cotta pipe on hand to put in a system of drainage. A large amount of grading and general clearing up has been done around the buildings, and sidewalks built connecting all the buildings, which give it a homelike appearance, besides a good many repairs that have been made on the buildings already erected.

The school.—This is one of the vexed questions and one that has given me more trouble and annoyance than all the other work. The Indians can not see the benefit of an education. If they could get it in a few days ready for use they would take to it kindly, or if it was something they could eat or swap off for a broncho they would consider it worth working for. Then we have here a number of influential Indians, remnants of the old Smohollas, the originators of the ghost dances, that are opposed to education or anything that tends toward civilization. The past year the forcing process ordered by the Department has been in operation, and by continued work with the police, gathering in children wherever we could find them and punishing the parents for refusing to let the children be taken to school, we succeeded at last in filling the school almost to its full capacity. The work of getting them in and the trouble and annoyance of keeping them there has been no small task. The success of the school for the year was some compensation for the trouble, as the progress made was good and the improvement that could be seen in the children was very great, and most of the employés filled their places very acceptably. The accompanying report of the superintendent will give full information, to which I refer you. This year we are in hope to have less trouble, as they appear to understand that it is a fact that they must send their children to school.

The Catholic school.—I made a trip to the Catholic school, which is located about 5 miles from the agency, to gather information for this report as to the average attendance, expenses of running the school, amount expended on improvements, the number of employés, etc., and the only information that I obtained was in regard to the employés. The sister superior reported 11 sistors, 2 brothers, 1 priest, and 2 laborers. The school is well attended, and kept in a neat and attractive manner, and is supported by the church, as they draw no subsistence of any kind from the Government.

Allotments.—The work of alloting lands in severalty to the Indians of this reservation has been in progress now for a little more than a year, and is about completed. There were so many conflicting interests and so much disputing as to the right of possession that it gave the work many disagreeable features. The allotting commissioners have ever made careful inquiry into all the particulars and have adjudicated matters in such a manner that all appear satisfied with their portion. Indians had farmed small tracts and fenced up pastures in such places and shapes as their fancy dictated, arranging fences so as to utilize bluffs and other natural obstructions, so that when the surveys were made and the land laid off in sections and subdivisions of sections and the allotments came to be made in accordance with these subdivisions some Indian fields and pastures were necessarily divided, and it was often a difficult matter to explain to the Indians why they could not take their allotments in any shape they saw fit. By degrees they saw into the question of sections, half sections, quarter sections, etc., and have made their fences to correspond with the legal lines, so that now the reservation, or that portion of it between the Umatilla River and the northern boundary and the Blue Mountains and the western boundary, where the agricultural land is located, looks like a checker board. The Indians are satisfied with the severalty system, and though it is difficult for the old men and women to drop their ancient habits and customs, the rising generation will be a generation of farmers.

Intemperance.—Bounded as we are on three sides by a farming country which is thickly settled, and having three towns just on the edge of the reservation, and all of them having a full supply of saloons and but little fear of the law from the light punishment meted out, we have had a considerable amount of drunkenness among the Indians.

I am glad to say, however, that it has been confined to quite a small number of the Indians and half-breeds. During the year there has been one hundred and thirteen convictions in the United States district court for selling whisky to Indians on this reservation; the punishment meted out to them has been fines of from $10 to $20, with two exceptions; these two were sent to the county jail for the term of six months each. There are quite a number of the Indians who claim to be strict prohibitionists.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Church established a mission here some years ago. They have a small house of worship and report 72 members. They have an Indian for their minister, who appears to be a very earnest and faithful pastor. They keep up a Sabbath school, prayer meeting, and a kind of a class or experience meeting weekly. Their members appear to be very faithful in attending services, and the Christian example set by many of them has a good influence among the others. The members of this church raise $250 per year towards the support of their pastor. The church at large pays the balance and keeps up the running expenses. The Department set off 160 acres of land for the benefit of this mission, which will give them a small income in the near future.

The Catholic mission.—They established their mission here some twenty-two years ago, and have a priest in charge and quite a good-sized church house. They claim something over 300 members, who are quite faithful in their attendance. I could not get any facts as to the amount paid into the church for its support. The Government very kindly set off 160 acres of land, on which their mission is located, for its benefit, which in the near future will give them considerable revenue.

REF0070459

Agriculture.—This reservation occupies some of the best land in Eastern Oregon for agricultural purposes; it is watered by the Umatilla River, McKay, Wild Horse, and Tudie Willow Creeks, and is mostly high rolling sand soil. The Indians, however, as a class are a little fearful of the severe exercise necessary to run a farm successfully; hence their farming is mostly on a small scale. I am glad to report that the number is on the increase that are commencing to farm their own lands. A great many of them have good gardens and a few acres of grain to be used for hay or provisions.

The crop that was taken off this reservation this year is not so good as previous ones, being injured by hot winds and drought early in July. After very careful inquiry I estimate the yield as follows:

Wheat raised by—	Bushels.
Indians	75,000
Half-breeds	175,000
Whites married to half-breeds	253,600
White renters	500,000
Total	1,003,600
Oats raised	40,000
Barley raised	150,000

The other products of the reservation were produced in about the same proportion between the full-blood Indians, half-breeds, renters, etc., as the wheat. The indications now are that next year more Indians will be breaking small tracts of their lands than ever before. They see the crops that others are taking from their land, and naturally being of an avaricious spirit they think that they might as well have some of the products as others. The Indian is naturally physically and constitutionally opposed to manual labor, and hence he has to be educated up to it.

Courts of Indian offenses.—This is one branch of the service that is a great success, and relieves the agent of an immense amount of work. I have found the decisions of the judges generally just, not having had to reverse but one of their decisions during the year. I find that in some cases they do not have a full conception of the magnitude of crime, and are liable to inflict as severe a penalty for a small crime as a great one, consequently I have to keep a supervision of their court and instruct them in small matters, which they take very kindly.

Police.—They work well for a certain period, then they want a change, and it is a hard matter to keep any of them in the service long at a time. Some of them are very faithful and efficient officers and natural detectives, and are a great help to the employés at the agency and school.

Road working.—As the allotment of lands proceeded the commissioners established roads on the section lines where practicable, and in another year or two we will have good roads all over the reservation. So many new roads can not be got in good condition in a short time. I think there has been at least 150 miles of roads laid out in the past year.

Population.—After as complete and thorough a canvass as I could make with the time and facilities at my command, I find that the population of this reservation is about as follows:

	Wallawallas.	Cayuses.	Umatillas.
Males over 18 years of age	107	111	51
Males under 18 years of age	119	75	41
Females over 14 years of age	168	160	95
Females under 14 years of age	89	45	26
Total	474	391	216

Making a total population of 1,081 on the reservation. In the Wallawalla tribe there are 113 children of school age; Cayuse tribe 63, and the Umatilla tribe has 25, making a total of 201 children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

In conclusion, I will say that the year has passed off very pleasantly, and at its close I think that I can justly report quite an advance movement all along the line. I am sure the school has made quite an advance, and the improvements made at the school and the agency have had a good effect on the Indians.

During the year we were visited by Special Inspector Leonard, School Supervisor Leeke, and Inspector Miller. Unfortunately, I was absent at the time of Mr. Miller's visit.

Thanking you for your kindness and the many favors extended to me during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. CRAWFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA AGENCY INDIAN SCHOOL, *September 8, 1892.*

SIR: The following is my report as superintendent of the Umatilla Indian boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1892:

Attendance.—

Number that could be properly accommodated	75
Number of pupils enrolled	90
Largest number in attendance at any one time	72
Average attendance	46⅛
Number of months school was in session	10
pupils who died	5
pupils who ran away	3
pupils withdrawn	5
pupils transferred	7
pupils present at close of term	70
Attendance by quarters:	
First quarter	90
Average	11⅛
Second quarter	80
Average	37⅛
Third quarter	61
Average	48⅛
Fourth quarter	76
Average	64⅛

Remarks.—The one redeeming feature of this table is the gradual increase of the number of pupils, until the largest attendance at any one time was reached during the last month of the term, giving us seven-tenths of the total enrollment for the year for closing day. This was only five short of a full school and promised well for a large attendance next term.

Class-room training.—This part of the school training was conducted with great preciseness and punctuality and with marked success. On the first Monday in February the new course of study was fully inaugurated, including the prescribed supplemental reading, which proved especially interesting and helpful. Night sessions were held throughout the term with great profit to the children. The hour was spent as follows: Twenty minutes quiet study; twenty minutes spelling, reading, conversation or talks by teachers on various subjects; twenty minutes singing with closing prayer.

The new assembly room will be of great assistance next year in conducting the literary part of the school work. The closing exercises were held in that room, every available chair and stool and bench having been transported to it, and several planks laid to form additional seats. The room was filled with patrons and friends of the school, and they spoke nothing but words of commendation. The exercises consisted of singing, declamations, marches and drills, and every performance was clean-cut, dignified, and interesting. The classification of the pupils for the fourth quarter will give some idea of their standing.

Primary grade:				
First year	Male,	20;	female,	17
Second year	"	6;	"	2
Third year	"	1;	"	4
Fourth year	"	2;	"	2
Advanced grade:				
First year	"	..	"	6
Second year	"	2;	"	8
Third year	"	3;	"	3
Fourth year	"	..	"	..

Industrial training.—The school yard, garden, and farm furnished almost continuous work for the large boys, *i. e.*, for half of their time. In all, they cultivated about 50 acres of ground: 40 acres wheat for hay, 4 acres potatoes, 2 acres corn, 1 acre pumpkins and squashes, and the remainder in melons, cabbages, beets, carrots, turnips, and early vegetables. There was a good yield of hay, but owing to frost and drought there is almost an entire failure of everything else. Then they were engaged for a part of the time in grading, laying sidewalk, and making fence. Besides the general farmwork, they took care of the horses, cows, hogs, and chickens, under the supervision of the industrial teacher. They were required to keep their dormitories in order; each week two were detailed to pump a supply of water every day, and three were detailed to run the washing machines in the laundry.

The girls were carefully instructed in all household duties. Each girl had a turn in every department from kitchen to dormitory, and at least a dozen of them are qualified without any further instructions to keep house neatly and intelligently. Their work in the diningroom was particularly noteworthy, as during the previous term this department was closely watched by the matron and myself. The tables were always neat and trim. The system of assisting to dishes by the persons seated at each end of the table, 10 individuals forming a table group, was adopted and successfully practiced. These end persons were changed repeatedly, both boys

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and girls being assigned to this duty. A waiter corps was established, consisting of boys and girls who ate by themselves before the regular meal was served. This was the most popular detail in school, applications for appointment being made sometimes two or three weeks in advance.

Moral.—Special attention was given to the moral training of the children. They were incited to purity of speech and action by the character, example, and precept of every employé connected with the school. The aim of everyone was to make the children better morally and to nurture a love for truth, honor, sobriety, and chastity. During the later months of the term a profane word was rarely heard. One of the large boys who came in near the close of the session said to me one day: "The boys are not on the swear so much as they used to be."

Responsive Bible reading formed a part of the Sunday morning services, which consisted of singing, prayer, and exhortation additional. The Sunday evening song service was very popular and helpful.

Deportment.—With a very few exceptions, the deportment of the children was all that could be desired. From beginning to end the term was an exceptionally pleasant one—the children were obedient, obliging, and decorous, and nothing occurred to mar the good feeling existing among the children or between the children and employés. One of the few exceptions, and the most important one, was the case of three boys and one girl, whom he had to confine in the agency lockup for running away from school, each pupil having committed the offense three times; hence the infliction of this extreme penalty to break up the craze of running away.

Health.—The school was extremely unfortunate in having five fatal terminations to cases of illness, the last one occurring on the night before school closed. Whooping cough with complications in two instances; la grippe, heart and kidney troubles, one instance each, did the awful work. There were not many other cases of serious illness, but a run of whooping cough through December and January was a source of not a little discomfort to several members of the school. With these exceptions, the general health of the pupils was quite good.

It has been suggested that there ought to be a trained nurse in every school. I am thoroughly convinced that it would be an excellent thing to provide some professional help in that line. When every employé has his stated duties to perform without fail, as is the case in these schools, it is next impossible to care for the sick properly, especially when there are several needing attention at the same time. I believe that it would be wise and humane to provide each school with a nurse, whose specific duty would be to care for the sick, but who might be assigned other work when not needed for that purpose.

Buildings and grounds.—The value and utility of the school plant were greatly increased by the addition of four new buildings during the year; chicken house, carpenter shop, laundry, and schoolhouse. All these buildings were badly needed and now that they have been provided we have a reservation school plant second to none, for which we are very grateful. The carpenter shop was supplied with a set of tools late in the term and they were kept in almost constant use in making and repairing articles needed on the premises. By special arrangement with the contractor, we secured a good cellar, with cement floor under the laundry, without cost to the Department.

On the first floor of the new brick building are three commodious recitation rooms, while the second story furnishes the much-needed assembly room, properly arranged for literary and musical exercises. A large amount of work was done on the school grounds during the year. The earth taken from the excavation beneath the laundry was used in filling low places and in establishing a grade around the buildings sufficient to turn the water away from the foundation walls. At other points cuts were made, and the ground dumped into a gully in the rear of the buildings. A ditch 80 yards long was dug and a 2-inch pipe laid to carry away waste water from the kitchen sink. The front yard was plowed, leveled, and seeded with blue grass and white clover, but to no purpose. We can not have a green yard until we get water. All of the shade and ornamental trees planted a year ago are dead. At Department expense, a picket fence 18 rods long was thrown around the front yard, to the decided improvement of the appearance of the place.

Official visitors.—Agent Crawford has taken commendable interest in the school and has made frequent visits to the different departments. The board of Indian visitors will doubtless prove beneficial to the service. Near the close of the term Hon. D. R. James and his estimable wife spent a day at the school, greatly to the pleasure and profit of all. Late in December Supervisor Leeke gave us a short but helpful visit. One month later Inspector Miller arrived. * * *

Wants.—There are yet several things to be supplied before this school will be adequately equipped for successful work, but all the needs have been carefully and minutely represented to the Office, hence I will not embody them in this report. Please accept my sincere thanks for all favors granted.

With great respect,

GEO. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter dated June 23, 1892, I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Population.—I have just completed a census of the Indians occupying this reservation, and find them divided as follows:

Warm Springs	432
Wascoes	260
Teninoes	82
John Days	59
Piutes	86
Total	919

There are no provisions made for a correct census to be taken, but it must be done by some regular employé at odd times, so it is possible that a few of the Indians have been overlooked, and perhaps there are a few of the Indians who were off of the reservation at the time who were not included; also there are a number of Indians who reside at The Dalles, Celilo, Cascade Locks, and Tumwater who belong to this reservation but are not included in this list as they never came on the reservation until the allotments on land in severalty began, when each head of family who belonged to these tribes but resided along the Columbia River was anxious to have his lands allotted. The allotment of land in severalty as soon as completed will enable me to furnish a correct census of these Indians, and as soon as these allotments are completed I will prepare and forward a correct census.

Indians living along the Columbia.—There are quite a number of Indians living along the Columbia River that belong to either this or Yakima Reservation, and out of the number who belong to this reservation there are about 30 children of school age. These Indians are doing no good and should be compelled to return to the reservation. They subsist mainly upon fish and furnish a hiding place for all Indian criminals belonging to the different reservations in this locality. The men do nothing but gamble, drink whisky, and furnish whisky for the reservation Indians, while the squaws take washing to support the men and turn out to be prostitutes and bad characters. I think that the Department should take steps to compel these Indians to return to the reservation and put their children into school.

Agriculture.—The harvest as a rule has been exceedingly small, although the acreage planted exceeded that of any previous year. The shortage of crops is due to the cold, frosty spring, succeeded by the dry, hot weather, and where water was not accessible for irrigating purposes the crops were a total failure, which shows that if a few thousand dollars were expended each year in taking the water out of streams running across this reservation and irrigating large plateaus of land (classed as arid lands) these Indians could be made self-supporting and independent, as there is never enough grain raised in this locality to supply the demand, while there are thousands of pounds of flour and grain hauled in each year. Money thus expended would be of more benefit to the Indians than could be expended in any other way.

Improvements and repairs.—The Indians have added several new houses and barns to the reservation, most of which were built of lumber sawed at the mill; but I should judge that about 20 per cent of the houses and barns are log structures of a substantial kind. There has been considerable fencing done during the year, some enlarging their fields, while others have taken up homes and made improvements. Considerable land has been broken during the year and prepared for grain, which will be seeded this fall. These Indians have made some substantial improvements during the past year, and with the proper encouragement in a few years they will have as comfortable homes as their white neighbors.

The agency buildings are old and almost unfit for occupancy, but I hope to see a new school building erected soon which will furnish comfortable quarters for the school employés (who are now occupying the old agency buildings). This will leave these old buildings vacant and then they can be torn down and one or two new buildings erected, which will be all that are required for the agency employés.

Allotments of lands in severalty.—This work has been carried on very successfully by Special Agent Hartwig and his surveyor, J. J. Powers. It was commenced on the extreme southern portion of the reservation and progressed very slowly at first, as all the allotments made were taken as grazing lands and the country being very hilly and rocky and corners being mutilated it took considerable time to establish corners; but now allotments are being made on the table-lands and work is progressing very rapidly.

The reservation schools.—I herewith submit the reports of the superintendents of the two boarding schools on this reservation. These schools were filled to their fullest capacity (*i. e.*, the number of scholars who could be healthfully accommodated in the building), but as the Department intends to erect a new school building at the agency in the near future which will furnish accommodations for all the children of school age on this reservation I hope to be able to fill the school to its fullest capacity. The water supply at the Sinemasho school has again failed and we have to haul water from Beaver Creek, a distance of 3 miles, but I am making preparations to pipe water in from a spring a distance of 9,000 feet from the school, which will furnish an abundance of pure water.

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Moral and religious work.—This work has been successfully carried on during the past year and the field for religious work on this reservation is very promising. The United Presbyterian Church of North America sent a missionary to Sinemasho and are now building a church and parsonage at that place, besides remodeling the church building at the agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS, *June 30, 1892.*

SIR: I herewith have the honor of submitting my special report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this reservation has been fully set forth in previous reports, hence it will not be necessary to dwell at length on it in this report. Could means be devised to furnish them lumber to build comfortable houses, a great step would be made toward ameliorating their sanitary condition. The poverty of the majority of the Indians compels them to dwell in tepees with very few comforts. Patients in these homes are ill-nourished and nursed and convalescence is tedious, and illness of a serious nature usually ends fatally.

The erection of a new building for the agency boarding school and the intended improvement of the boarding school at Sinemasho will, it is hoped, correct all existing faults in these schools.

In regard to the diet of the school children the present manner of slaughtering beeves on the range should be prohibited. The meat thus furnished often is unfit for use. The animals often are wild and are run till overheated before killing, and then dressed on the hide. Dirt and filth adheres to the meat, the removal of which leads to loss and makes the meat very unattractive. Slaughterhouses should be provided for both schools and all meats properly killed and dressed. Proper animals could then be selected. The erection of these buildings is very important, inasmuch as it is important to use means that will furnish the schools with a wholesome article of diet.

Hospital.—I have attempted in former reports to call your attention to the need of a hospital on this reservation, but without success. I wish again to urge this matter. There are no advantages of this kind here. It is much desired by the Indians, and I am confident that such an institution would be well patronized. Intelligent nursing can not be obtained. Proper food for the sick is out of the question, and if a patient is sick for any length of time his recovery is very doubtful, though the disease under other circumstances would not be considered severe. The prevalence of scrofulous disease among the Indians is great and this disease can not be successfully treated at their homes. Eye troubles are difficult to cure and many are blind through not being able to receive proper care. Infant mortality could be diminished and many lives saved could the patient be cared for properly, which is now absolutely impossible.

The practices of Indian medicine men are very harassing. The inborn superstition of the Indians will cause them to employ their medicine men as long as the sick are where they can have access to them. The establishment of a hospital would remove the sick from them. The Indians do not regard the incantations of their medicine men effective in scrofulous troubles, diseases of the eye, ear, and skin, or in malarial diseases. Much could be accomplished in the practice of surgery and gynæcology were means at hand to care for the patients after operation.

Medicine men continue to practice here, and their opposition to schools and methods of civilization is of frequent occurrence. To suppose that the agency physician can accomplish as much with their opposition as he can without it is folly; why then is not this evil suppressed? The Indians desire it; even request that these medicine men be removed from the reservation to a place where they can not inflict their families with disease. It is a known fact that they oppose advancement; also that the Indians fear them and dare not through this fear refuse requests that they may make for food or other articles. I have known one Indian medicine man boast that the Indians dare not refuse him. This evil does more here to retard civilization and perpetuate superstition than any single factor.

About 90 per cent of all Indians on this reservation apply to me for treatment during their illness. Sometimes it is after the medicine men have given up the case and the patient is too weak to recover or the medicine men are called and practice on the patient previously visited by me. Many cases are chronic and the treatment is necessarily tedious and unsatisfactory. The medical supplies are located at the agency and many patients must be treated there, and the distance that some patients must come is great and attendance is irregular. Cases of eye and ear troubles are referred to. It is impossible to carry with me many medicines, as journeys must be made on horseback. For the above reasons I add an additional plea for a hospital.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. E. HOUCK,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SINEMASHO BOARDING SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
Sinemasho Boarding School, September, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report.

In looking backward over my term of service I am gratified to note the steady advancement of this school. Although it is far from being up to the standard in many respects the progress of the pupils of the school has been very satisfactory during the past year. All the children, without exception, have been instructed in reading, writing, and numbers, and those sufficiently advanced, in other studies, viz, geography, United States history, grammar, composition, and physiology.

There has been great improvement in the moral character of the children, and this has been peculiarly the case with the girls.

The usual industrial work has been carried on by the school, the boys being instructed in gardening and of the use of common tools and also in carpenters' tools of the simpler kind. Some of the older boys were instructed in house painting and also in the care of stock, etc.

The girls have been taught all that is required to make of them good housekeepers, washing and ironing, cooking, sewing, knitting, crocheting and embroidery, darning and mending, scrubbing, sweeping and cleaning generally, and also in making butter.

Sanitary.—During the winter months there was a great deal of sickness, nearly all of the children having the measles and a large number pneumonia and la grippe as well. The cause of so much pneumonia and lung trouble I attribute to the elevation of the location of this school and the inclement weather.

The only death during the year among the children was that of Josie O-huc-ox-ly, resulting from pneumonia, and one casualty, the breaking of an arm of Samuel L. Pow-o-yet, resulting from a fall which he received while riding horseback. He was transferred to the agency school. Dr. Houck, the agency physician, attended the case, and at the end of term he was dismissed entirely well.

The buildings, as I have reported before, are poor and in an unfinished state and more room and better accommodations are needed in order to secure better results.

The water supply is again nearly exhausted and it will be only a few days when we will be obliged to haul water 3 miles. During the past three years we have had to haul all the water that was used at the school twenty-two months out of thirty-six. But there is no need of my going into the details, as special reports and estimates have been made by Agent Luckey and forwarded to your honor, asking for authority and funds to make the improvements which are very much needed at this school.

Hoping that my successor here may meet with more encouraging results and be of more benefit to these people, with thanks to my superiors in the service for their courteous treatment, and with no regrets at leaving,

I am, very respectfully,

F. T. SAMPSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRINGS BOARDING SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *July 1, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my report of the school work under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Attendance.—For once at least school opened on time, September 1, last, with 6 boys and 3 girls. By September 30 there were 18 boys and 16 girls, in all 34. Average attendance was 31⅓. Last year school opened September 9 with 4 boys and 2 girls. September 30 there were 8 boys and 4 girls, in all 12; average attendance, 10⅓. Most of the scholars came in near the last of the month this last September, which is the reason why the average is not higher, as compared with the number of scholars enrolled the previous year. December 31 there were enrolled, boys 30, girls 32; total 62; average attendance, 50⅓. December 31, 1891, there were, boys 31, girls 33; total 64; average attendance, 44⅓. March 31 there were enrolled, boys 34, girls 35; in all 69; average attendance, 62⅓. March 31, 1891, the number was, boys 35, girls 35; in all 70; average attendance, 62⅓. June 30 there were, boys 30, girls 34; total 64; average attendance, 59⅓. June 30, 1891, the number was, boys 34, girls 36; total 70; average attendance, 61.

The average attendance for the last quarter would have been much higher had it not been that several of the larger boys over 18 years were induced to attend school during the winter months under promise that when springtime came they could go home to help their parents. As they were in each case the only sons of their parents it seemed very proper to let them go home, which was done.

The average attendance for the year would have been still higher than was that of the previous year had it not been that two boys were sent to the Salem Training School, February 25 last, as per your instructions. Then we had two deaths, both girls, while last year there were no deaths.

Measles.—During the month of March this school had a run of the measles, the greater part of the scholars having them. There were 23 girls out of 33 in bed at one time. Most of the scholars rapidly recovered, but a few were ailing for some time and several were allowed to go home for a season. One of these, a little girl, died at home.

Progress made.—Progress has been made, but not to that extent that I had hoped for and had in mind at the opening of the school. The year has been a peculiarly trying one in several respects. Some of the reasons that made it so have affected the entire school management.

To the praise of the scholars be it said, that as a rule they were more tractable, more willing to help each other, and to attend to their prescribed duties than ever before. They were also more contented than ever before to my knowledge. One thing that made them much more so was that they were better fed and clothed than in previous years.

Prospects for the future.—I am thankful that there is a good prospect for a new boarding school building to be erected and furnished before the end of another school year. Though I do not expect to be here to help in the work under better conditions, I am none the less anxious that the improvements now contemplated may be fully carried out. The good of these Indians during long years of service has been with me the primary object, and I am willing it shall be said of our successors, "Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors."

It is not without regret that a final leave is taken of the work among these Indian boys and girls, the progress of many of whom has been watched since the days of their infancy, and to bid good-bye to the older Indians, who have been friends for nearly fifteen years; but a change seems desirable, and the work in school and religious lines is laid down with the hope that those who are to follow may take it up and carry it on to a greater success.

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During all the years of my sojourn here I have ever kept in mind the fact that my parents crossed the pathless plains on horseback away back in 1858, coming out from their New England home as missionaries to the Indians: and it was my duty to cherish the missionary spirit. Nine of the first years of my life were passed among Indians. To this add nearly fifteen at this agency, makes nearly half of my life thus spent. I now leave them, but not to forget them, and my constant desire shall be that they may be helped and saved.

Very respectfully,

O. H. WALKER,
Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

FOREST CITY, *November 5, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in office letter of 25th ultimo, I have the honor to forward this report for the past year.

I took charge and full control of this agency July 25, 1892, relieving Special United States Indian Agent Chas. H. Thompson, and since then I have been kept very busy in the acquainting myself with the requirements and duties of my position. I am unable to submit as full a report as I wish, being in charge only a short time.

Location.—This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, some 55 miles northeast of its former location at Fort Bennett, opposite Forest City, Potter County, S. Dak., and it was moved to its present location in August, 1891. The post-office at this place is called Cheyenne Agency, and daily mails are received and sent. The nearest telegraph office is at Gettysburg, a terminal station of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 16 miles east of the agency. The Forest City and Sioux City Railroad, from Gettysburg, has its terminal at Forest City, S. Dak., opposite to the agency.

Population.—The census of the Indians of this agency was taken by my predecessor, and the result of the same is as follows:

Males	1,153
Females	1,264
Total	2,417
Males over 18 years	603
Females over 14 years	843
Males under 18 years	550
Females under 14 years	421
Total	2,417
Total between 6 and 16 years	683
Total of school age, between 6 and 18 years old	685

This census is as near correct as could be had, with help then at hand in getting, and will not be much out of the way. Comparison with the same of the past year shows a decrease. The difference is due to the deaths and to those who left the agency and went to Pine Ridge, and I am informed are now taken upon the census rolls at said agency. The deaths this year are in excess of the births.

Occupations of the Indians.—They have been engaged during the past year in farming and stock-raising. The farming has been on a limited scale compared with the past. This was owing to the lateness of the spring; and so much rain being had when the season to plow and plant was at hand, the acreage planted was not up to the past years. Yet those of the progressive element among the Indians who planted crops, and gave the same the proper attention, have been successful in getting good returns, and from what I have seen I am satisfied they will do better this year, as the crops so raised have encouraged them that ample returns will be the result of their labors and attention if given to their farming in proper season.

My own observation and experience are that this is no agricultural country. While the farmers on the east side of the Missouri River fail at times to make a success in farming, one must expect the Indians to do so, and one can not hope

to make farmers of these Indians. The way to make them self-supporting is to have them become stock-raisers; and for the rearing and raising of stock this reservation is excellent. The grazing is good, and the land is far better for this purpose than farming.

During the past fiscal year the Indians and mixed bloods of this agency sold to Government 2,098 head beef cattle, weighing 2,222,615 pounds gross, and received therefor $77,347.29. It can be seen that with proper encouragement they could be able to supply all the beef required for the service at this agency in the future, thus making the home market dispose of the results of their labors derived from the rearing of stock on the reservation.

They were also engaged in hauling supplies to out-stations, from Fort Pierre to old agency before moving up here, and from boat landing to agency warehouses.

The following will show what they earned during the past year, viz:

Transporting of supplies:	
From Fort Pierre to old agency	$153.37
To out-stations	2,387.15
From boat landing	302.85
Sale of beef cattle	77,347.29
Sale of hay, grain, and wood	1,967.50
Total	82,458.16

Of this amount disbursed to the Indians at this agency $302.85 was amount paid by the contractors for delivering supplies that were to be delivered in the agency warehouse, leaving the sum of $82,156.31 as the amount earned and paid them by the Government. The amounts paid those in Government employment, as agency or school employés, is not taken into consideration. Of the horses, ponies, and cattle sold to others than to the Government I have no data, but the money thus obtained is considerable.

It can be seen that the majority of the Indians and mixed bloods are self-supporting, and it is a source of gratification to know it.

About nine-tenths of the Indians are living in good log houses, and some of the most progressive among them and of the mixed bloods have frame houses, and are surrounded with comforts and conveniences of civilization.

Education.—This most important feature of the better civilization of these Indians has not been neglected. I regret that the closing of schools for vacations was at hand when I first visited this agency, yet from what I did see I am fully satisfied that good work has been done. And although much disappointment was experienced, owing to the fact that the "new boarding school" at the agency headquarters was not built during the past year, yet all were encouraged by knowing that the Government was doing all in its power to have school facilities at hand for them. I will only refer to main features, as I learn from the records, about each school:

Boys' boarding school, near old Fort Bennett, is 55 miles southwest from agency, and was under charge of Supt. B. F. McCormack for the greater part of the past year, he having succeeded Supt. G. W. Wroten. With the efficient corps of employés it has done good work, although its distance from the agency prevented giving it that close attention which is necessary to successful work; yet with all the difficulties the work has been well done at this school. The enrollment was 65 during the year; average attendance, 52.42+; cost of maintaining the same, $9,954.77. Of this sum $3,916.15 was for salaries for employés at said school.

Day School No. 1, located in the Blackfeet camp on the Moreau River, near its mouth, is 30 miles west of north from the agency. Good work has been done at this school, although the attendance was not up to the past years. This was owing to the fact that many of its former pupils had attended, or were sent to other schools; some went to the Pierre training school. William Holmes (Indian) was teacher from September 1 to October 31, 1891, and his wife, Rebecca Holmes, was the assistant teacher during this period; but as the attendance was under the number when the services of an assistant teacher were necessary, this position was discontinued after October 31. Mr. Holmes having with the permission of your office obtained a leave to go East to complete his studies, on November 1, 1891, he was relieved, and the position was given to Mrs. Holmes, who then had charge and conducted the school till close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1892. It was understood that when Mr. Holmes returned, if he should so desire it, his former position would be given him in this school. He has now returned,

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has been renominated and appointed to his former position. The school work during the past year was well conducted, and Mrs. Holmes is credit of doing good work. I regret very much that she is not retained in the school work for this coming year.

The enrollment shows 15; average attendance 12.30+; cost of maintaining said school was $754.74, and of this amount there was paid—

To William Holmes, as teacher	$120.00
To Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, as teacher	480.00
To Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, as assistant teacher	72.00
	672.00
Supplies, etc., furnished	82.74
Total	754.74

Day School No. 2 was not in operation during past fiscal year. As this school is on ceded lands, and there is no possibility of its ever being used for school purposes by the Government, I would respectfully suggest that the building be issued to the Indian who has filed or made his selection for allotment on which the same is located, or contiguous thereto.

Day School No. 3, at Charger's camp, 2 miles west from present agency headquarters, Miss Agnes J. Lockhart, teacher. The attendance has been small during the past year; enrollment, 15; average attendance, 8.96. The cost of maintaining the same being: Salary, $600; supplies, etc., furnished, $81.13; total, $681.13. When the new school (boarding) is put in operation here, this day school will be discontinued, and the teacher, Miss Agnes J. Lockhart, transferred to same as one of the teachers.

Day School No. 4, located at Swift Bird's camp, 7 miles north from agency; Miss Viola Cook, teacher; very good teacher, and did good work, but as there were so few children in this camp the attendance was small. Enrollment, 10; average attendance, 7.04. The cost of maintaining the same being: For salary $600, and for supplies, etc., $74; total, $674. Owing to the small number of children attending this school, it has been deemed best to discontinue it, and it will not be in operation this year. When the new boarding school at this place is opened and put in operation, the teacher, Miss Cook, will be transferred and appointed as one of the teachers.

Day School No. 5 is located on the Moreau River at On the Tree's camp, about 48 miles northwest from the agency. Nelson W. Dumm was transferred from day school No. 7 in October, 1891, to teach at this school, and since he has had charge of the same a great improvement has taken place at this camp. Under him a good record of work well done has been made, and the Indians located in this neighborhood seem to fully appreciate the same. The attendance has been very good; the enrollment, 30; average attendance, 21. The cost of maintaining the same being for teacher's salary from October 17 to June 30, 1892, $508; supplies, etc., furnished, $136.10; total, $584.10. This school building should be enlarged.

Day School No. 6, situated at Four Bear's camp, nearly 20 miles north from the agency, has done good work under the management of Miss Annie Brown, who has been in the service as teacher for many years past at this school.

This camp and people located here are among the best, and most loyal of the Indians of this agency, and always take a great interest in their school. The attendance good; enrollment, 20; average attendance, 13.77; cost of maintaining the same, for salary, $600; for supplies, etc., furnished, $70.63; total, $670.63.

Day School No. 7 is located at White Horse camp, near the mouth of the Little Moreau River, on the main Moreau River, about 36 miles northwest from the agency. This is the best of camps, and although so many of the children have been placed in other schools, yet the attendance has been good. Mr. Nelson W. Dumm was teacher from September 1, 1891, to October 17, 1891, and was then transferred to school No. 5. Mrs. Marcia De Vinny was appointed as teacher from October 17, 1891, till close of the year, June 30, 1892. These teachers have both done good work. Enrollment, 12; average attendance, 9.5+; cost of maintaining the same was, for salaries, to Mr. Dumm, $92, and Mrs. De Vinny, $508, and for supplies furnished, $68.42; total, $668.42. The Indians of this camp were well pleased with Mrs. De Vinny's management, and have spoken of her in the highest terms, thus showing their appreciation of what is being done and has been done by the Government in the educating of their children.

Day School No. 8 is located on Cherry Creek, about 10 miles from its mouth, and by the road is about 90 miles from the agency in a southwesterly direction. John F. Carson, teacher, has done good work during the past year. Although the enrollment was not large, yet it opened with a large number, but many of the children were placed in other schools after opening. This school is located in such a place that at certain times of the year it is almost impossible to get a full attendance owing to the high waters in Cherry Creek, as the parents live on both side of said creek. This building when first built was intended only for a farmer's residence, and it is only now used for school purposes temporarily. It is not conveniently arranged for a schoolhouse, and the building is inadequate to accommodate the pupils that could be induced to attend. Yet with all this lack Mr. Carson has done very well, and his work is fully appreciated by those among the Indians of that locality who take an interest in school matters. The Indians of this neighborhood are the most backward element of this agency. I hope, with proper encouragement, he will meet with more success, and I shall do all I can towards assisting him. The enrollment was 28; average attendance, 12.89. The cost of maintaining the same, viz: For salary, $600; supplies, etc., furnished, $61.46; total, $691.46.

St. John's Mission, near Fort Bennett, opened very auspiciously, but the agency being removed from that neighborhood to its new location made a great difference and was a source of discouragemet to those in charge. Shortly after this Mr. J. F. Kinney and wife, retired from the care and management of a school where they both had labored faithfully for so many years, and the departure of these two Christian teachers was keenly felt by those Indians who had their daughters in attendance at the school. Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, of the Episcopal Church, under whose supervision this mission school is placed, appointed Mr. W. H. Pond and wife to succeed in the management and care of the school. These new workers in the field have labored faithfully, and the school still maintains its place as one of the best of schools for the education of Indian girls. Its distance from the agency headquarters makes it nearly impossible to do for this school what should be done. Yet with this discouragement the attendance has been regular; the enrollment, 45; average attendance 42.01 Cost of maintaining same to the Government being for supplies only $1,970.55; the missionary society of the P. E. Church furnish the means for conducting the same by paying the employés and other necessary expenses. As this school has done good work and is now remote from here I would suggest that it be made a contract school.

Missionary work.—This work has been faithfully attended to by the different religious bodies of which the Indians are members. The representatives and ministers have all done good work, and only once in awhile are the sect prejudices apparent. Even in more civilized communities this feeling of prejudice is more apparent. I am satisfied from what I have seen that as the Indian gains more in knowledge more charity will be entertained by them for each other. And the missionaries and the ministers of the different churches here on this agency, I must say, have done much towards making those under their charge and care loyal and obedient to the Government and to the agent. All have kept from suggesting, interfering, or meddling in any manner with the administration of affairs of this agency; in other words, they all have confined themselves to their duties.

The Catholic Congress held here was well attended, and also the convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Indians seem to be encouraged, and trust that in the future much good will result from the efforts made for their welfare by the different missionaries.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, Congregational, and the Roman Catholic Church are the leading bodies on this agency. The Roman Catholics had a church erected near here, and the same was dedicated on July 3 last. The storm of July 19 following demolished this fine building. I am informed it is their intention to have another erected during the year. The native teachers of the Congregational Church have been doing good work in the different camps where they are located. Rev. E. Ashley is the resident missionary of the P. E. Church, and Rev. T. L. Riggs of the Congregational Church. The work of these gentlemen among the Indians is so well and favorably known that it is not necessary for me to say more than that they have devoted themselves constantly to their mission work during the past year.

The moral tone of the Indians is improving, owing to the interest taken in their churches.

Indian police.—The Indian police has done good work during the past year. The force of this agency consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 privates, in

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all 27, and as they have shown their efficiency as well as promptness when called upon in and out of season, and are ever ready for duty, furnishing their own horses and equipments, I would recommend that their pay be increased, commensurate to the requirements of duties and service they are called upon to render.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has proven to be a power for doing much good, and is respected by the Indians. Numerous cases have been called up before it during the past year. I regret no permanent record has been kept of them. It is deemed of great advantage to the Indians to have their many cases settled by this court, or adjusted between themselves through the influence of this court. A clerk for this court is needed, so as to keep a permanent record of the cases tried, and as it is a necessity I trust the Department will take the proper steps in this matter.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians is good and improving, although during the past year many deaths occurred, all from consumption and scrofula. Owing to change in physicians, no proper records have been made of all the deaths. The present physician has been here only since May, and he is therefore unable to submit a report. It is observable, however, that a marked change has occurred among these Indians in the modes of living. They show a disposition to avail themselves of the service of the agency physician; the physician being called upon to attend cases as far west as Cherry Creek, and far northwest as Green Grass Creek, on the Moreau River, about 60 miles. A hospital should be built here, so that it should not only be an asylum, but a place where certain incurable cases as well as injured patients could receive rational treatment; where medicines could be administered regularly as prescribed, and where some nurse could give humane care. A vast amount of good would result therefrom, as so many cases could be treated far better than now, and have reasonable chance of recovery. Let a man visit a sick Indian in a tepee and he will feel the force of this request.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency consist of agent's, clerk's, and physician's residences, three employés' quarters, one mess house, four warehouses, one office, one dispensary, one court room, police quarters and jail, one barn, one blacksmith and carpenter shop, one coal house, one granary (now used for oil house), one ice house, two sheds, and five outhouses, one slaughter house and corral, etc. They were erected here last fall all in fair shape and condition excepting the following buildings that were wrecked and damaged by the great storm of the night of July 19, 1892: One barn was moved off its foundation 2 feet, needs replacing back to its former place and the broken timbers on the inside replaced by new ones; two sheds damaged so as to require new timbers to replace the broken ones; police stable was leveled to the ground and demolished by the storm (a new one will be rebuilt soon); warehouse No. 2 wrenched badly and thrown out of plumb, if we had the necessary tools and appliance could replace the broken timbers and restore to its former position; the jail, court room, and police quarters wrenched and twisted out of shape and carried off of its base and foundation for over 20 feet. Although not wrecked it could not be replaced without detaching the jail part; with proper appliances and tools it could be placed back in its former position. The employé quarters No. 4 were carried over 40 feet from its foundation and wrecked so badly that a new building must be built in its place. Work on the same is commenced by tearing down the same and making preparation to rebuild. The outhouses blown down will be rebuilt soon.

Employés.—So many changes have occurred during the past year among the employés that I find only two white employés (agency) served continuously the year through, and of the Indian employés five served the year through. So many changes affect the work at an agency greatly. I hope with the present force, and all the positions allowed when filled, I shall be able to do good work. Although most all are new hands and in a manner inexperienced, I will endeavor to do justice to the work required; true, more help is needed. The office work has been behindhand ever since removal to this new location of the agency headquarters, and so many changes having taken place there is no experienced person at hand to help to keep up the work. This work is given to the only experienced employé at this agency, that is, the present clerk. It seems the labor and work of two is daily rendered by him. An assistant should be allowed by all means. I find the Indian employés (with a few exceptions) to be good and faithful in the discharge of their duties and work required of them, and am well pleased with those I have now.

Allotments.—The Indians who had filed their declarations had their lands allotted to them on the ceded lands by Special Agent George W. McKean. No allotments have been made within the bounds of the diminished reserve.

Many Indians on this reserve have made selections or taken claims for the purpose of making locations for their homes, and are scattering out so as to better care for their herds, by having better ranges for the grazing of the same. When there is time, in near future I will submit a map where surveys should be made for the purpose of inducing those who have made their selections to take the same as an allotment. I am satisfied that the time is near when all on the reserve will take their allotments, and some would do so now if it was surveyed.

Ceded lands.—The Indians living thereon who have taken allotments have repeatedly made complaints at the agency office of their white neighbors encroaching and trespassing on their premises, and in many instances threatened them with violence. Yet I am unable to do anything to protect them. Neither is there any law for them, so they can seek redress in the courts. The attention of the United States district attorney for South Dakota was called to the fact, but it seems he could find no law to help. One of my predecessors submitted the matter to the Department, but nothing has been heard of it. If the Indians are entitled to any protection it should be given them; and as they are on ceded lands the agent can not render them the due and proper protection desired. Should any more cases occur I shall refer the same with all the facts to your office and see if proper legislation can be had to render protection to the Indians who belong here but live on allotments within the limits of the ceded lands.

Conclusion.—The work of the past can not be said to have been successful, and even at best civilization is slow. Surely what required twenty centuries to do is slow, compared with what our people and Government wish to do in little over one century. It must be taken into consideration that this agency was moved to a new locality; all buildings were erected anew; shortly after accepting of them, supplies coming, employés had to assist in the ferrying of the same, and when delivered and preparations for winter were being made, an investigation of affairs here took place, which eventually resulted in the suspension of the then agent (who afterwards resigned); and also some of the employés were suspended and discharged. A special Indian agent was placed in the charge of the agency for four months. Then another special agent was sent to relieve the first, the latter remaining in charge for same period. Then I took charge. With all these changes the work of the agency has been carried on the best way it could be done. The effect of these different changes has been felt, and it can be seen that it has in some manner retarded work that should have been done during the past year. Yet with all this the most gratifying feature of my brief experience is the continued exhibition of a spirit of confidence and good feeling on the part of the Indians and mixed bloods to the employés at this agency. With this state of things on one hand and the aid and furtherance of sincere efforts on the part of the Government, through your Department, I feel justified in expecting that much will result from the work in this present year.

I desire to thank the Department for its considerateness, bearing with me in submitting this report, and also for the hearty support extended and accorded for all measures brought to its notice for the good of the Indians and the service at this agency.

Statistics submitted also.

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

FRANK LILLIBRIDGE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., September 30, 1892.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in your circular letter of June 23, 1892, and in compliance with section 210, Regulations of the Indian Department, 1884, I have the honor to herewith submit my third annual report of this the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Consolidated Agency for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1891, and to accompany the same with statistical records on the blanks prepared, covering fifty-eight heads of information pertaining to each agency, and twenty-three heads of information in application separately to each of the industrial boarding, contract, and day schools under my supervision.

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Difference of Indians defined.—This agency, as the name signifies, is consolidated and comprised of what were formerly two separate and distinct agencies—the Crow Creek Agency and the Lower Brulé Agency, with an agent for each, until August 22, 1882, at which time the two agencies were last consolidated; but the only significance of which I am aware that the term has in application to this agency at the present time is the consolidation of the work, duties, and responsibilities of two agents imposed upon one.

The Indians of both reservations are all Sioux, but there is a wide difference between the two tribes in almost everything that would indicate unity. The agency headquarters established for each are 30 miles apart, and on opposite sides of the Missouri River, and maintained by separate and complete sets of employés, all record of public property and accounts of cash being submitted quarterly as for two agencies, and shipment of all supplies made direct to each agency, except mailable matter which should pass through the main office, located at the agent's headquarters and addressed to the agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Consolidated Agency, Crow Creek Post-Office, Buffalo County, S. Dak. Messages sent by telegraph should read, "via Chamberlain, S. Dak."

The land set apart by treaty stipulation as permanent reservations for them are unconnected and belong distinctively to the Indians drawing rations at each agency, nothing being held in common. Great inconvenience is caused in traveling from one agency to the other on account the distance over very rough and hilly country, and the barrier formed by the treacherous Missouri River which is crossed only at one point opposite the city of Chamberlain by a steam ferry, and on the newly constructed pontoon bridge, the charter for which was granted by the last Congress, and lately completed through the enterprise of Hon. J. M. Greene, of Chamberlain, an undertaking that has been accomplished by a large expenditure of money, and which greatly benefits the Lower Brulé Indians and all other farmers living on the west side of the river, affording, as it does, increased facilities for more cheaply marketing their grain, other products, and stock.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the differences which I have above pointed out there are, however, general remarks pertaining alike to the separate reservations and Indians belonging to both tribes which, with a view to brevity, are considered first, after which the condition of affairs at each agency is clearly set forth.

Climate.—The climate of this and surrounding country is not to be excelled for health, and the figures furnished do not fully show its merits. The atmosphere here is dry and invigorating, and the severe cold is not felt so severely as in localities where the air is damp. Nine days out of every ten are fair and sunlit. The temperature, however, is subject to great variation in a short length of time, and ranges throughout the year from 40° below zero to 120° F. above, the winters being usually very cold and the summers exceedingly hot.

The seasons here are such as to make grain raising unprofitable, owing to the continued droughts which have visited this locality in years past, and if favorable to any industry which Indians can pursue would be that of stock-raising. The spring year begins sometimes early and sometimes very late. Wheat has been planted here as early as February, but this year no small grain could be sown until about the 1st of April, and corn was not planted until nearly the 1st of June, and as a consequence has been somewhat damaged by frost, which may be expected any time after September 1. This section is about the northern limit of the corn belt and seasons favorable for the maturity of that cereal are the exception and not the rule.

Industries.—Farming and agriculture are the chief occupations of nearly all the Sioux, necessarily so because of the lack of opportunities to engage in other lines of business, consequently their prosperity and happiness is largely measured by the favorable seasons through which they pass and the amounts of grain raised by them for market; but owing to the lack of moisture and the severe drought which seldom fails to visit this locality during the growing season, farming has been attended with discouraging results to both whites and Indians, who expect much larger returns for labor performed, and receive as much less as their ignorance of method in agriculture compares with the knowledge and system of an average white farmer.

The soil of this country is rich and possesses the constituents necessary for producing all varieties of cereal grain, vegetables, shrubbery, and the hardy fruits, and if rainfall could be depended upon or moisture regularly supplied during the growing season, would be wonderfully productive. The success which would attend agriculture by a system of irrigation, and the relief from periods of drought thereby brought about to this State, here suggests itself.

It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that this whole section of country east of the Missouri River is underlaid with an immense basin of water, which can be reached by artesian wells at depths from 400 to 1,500 feet, from which comes a ceaseless flow of water, and in some instances, of great volume and force. I have not had the time to investigate the practicability of a general system of irrigation, and will not take up that subject at this time further than to state that if everything pointing to success in agriculture is in its favor the cost would be against it. However, I have in view a few points on the Crow Creek Reservation where the sinking of artesian wells would be of inestimable benefit to the Indians and withal a profitable undertaking. For instance, at the head of either Soldier or Campbell Creek, which are dry or where stagnant water remains in sink holes during the greater part of the year. An artesian well at the head of either or both of these creeks of sufficient volume to continue the flow to the river would benefit the Indians in many ways; would supply wholesome water for the stock belonging to the Indians thickly settled along the banks; would increase the precipitation of moisture or dew for considerable distances on either side of the banks of the creek, and generally improve the atmosphere and sanitary condition of the surrounding country.

Stock-raising.—Under present conditions I consider stock-raising to be the most favorable and profitable of any industry which Indians can at present pursue and one which will contribute more largely to their self-support. The occupation of herding and caring for stock seems to be one more nearly adapted to their natures than any other facility for money-making which their reservations afford, suiting as it does their natural inclinations to horseback riding and doing away with that laborious part of grain-raising which is wearisome to whites and which Indians have neither the patience nor the motive to perform, knowing as they do that their bread is not dependent upon the number of bushels of wheat that they raise. Portions of their reservation are particularly adapted for stock-raising; thousands of heads of cattle and horses are raised here which have never been fed in winter and without artificial shelter from storm. I do not contend that such a course is advisable or encouraged among these Indians, but simply make the statement to show the natural advantage to stock afforded by the hills for protection and the prairies covered by buffalo grass for feed during the winter. The cost of raising cattle up to the time of feeding them for market is therefore comparatively smaller than in eastern States. I would not advise the introduction of sheep among Indians until they further acquire, by training and experience, habits of exercising constant care for the protection of their stock. There are but few Indians on either of these reservations who are not anxious to possess stock and who are not capable of caring for the same if made to do so.

With opportunities to engage themselves in money-making occupations and a fair return for labor performed, I am satisfied that these Indians would become far more industrious than at the present time, and would add largely to their self-support. They are willing to perform labor for remuneration, are anxious for positions of trust and salary, and are disappointed if the opportunity to haul freight and other means of obtaining money is lost to them, which means are limited. They have nothing to sell except what is raised in favorable seasons.

The advantages offered at the boarding school for training in industrial pursuits are limited to the care of stock and farm work for the boys and general household duties for the girls. The few positions authorized at the agencies which Indians are competent to fill are eagerly sought after by them at salaries as follows:

Crow Creek.		*Lower Brulé.*	
Assistant miller	$300	Assistant blacksmith	$240
Assistant blacksmith	240	1 assistant carpenter	240
2 assistant carpenters	240	1 apprentice carpenter	180
Wheelwright	240	1 apprentice blacksmith	180
1 carpenter's apprentice	180	1 laborer in charge of barn	360
1 blacksmith's apprentice	180	1 laborer	240
1 tinner	240	Herder	600
2 laborers	240	3 judges	*10
1 herder with pony	600	1 interpreter	300
3 judges	*10	16 Indian police:	
Interpreter	300	1 officer	*15
9 Indian police:		15 privates	*10
Captain	*15		
Privates	*10		

* Per month.

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Contracts.—There is no provision for the general employment of Indian labor and none contemplated by the Government that I am aware of, as it seems to be the policy of the Interior Department to let by contract, as nearly as possible, everything furnished for Indians, the wisdom of which has never been explained to me. There must be profits to the contractor on every article furnished, and in many instances unwarrantable profits over and above the cost of production and delivery. Immense quantities of wooden handles for tools of every description, varieties of tinware, household furniture, brooms, boots and shoes, harnesses, etc., articles simple of construction, in the manufacture of which skilled labor is not required, and the cost of necessary machinery comparatively small, are purchased annually from contractors, as required by the Indian service.

Your consideration of this matter was invited in my last annual report, and the question is again asked, is it possible that certain articles can not be manufactured at the different agencies, as required by the service, giving employment to Indians, at a cost which would compare favorably with the price at present being paid, taking into consideration the value which would thereby be afforded for repairing and making good such articles as now become worthless and are cast away? Contracts for improvements at agencies and upon reservations, involving in a large degree the commonest kind of labor, are extended each year, with no reference to Indian labor. Can not some provisions be made in letting this work by contract without increase of cost, whereby the contractor shall be compelled to give employment to willing Indians in all work which they are competent to perform at wages no higher than is paid whites?

Two million thirty-five thousand pounds of beef on hoof were purchased under contract and issued to these Indians during the past fiscal year at $3.37 and $3.76 per hundred weight for steers and 20 per cent less for cows, rates 50 per cent higher than the price paid in open market for similar beef during the same period in this locality, representing a profit to the contractor on this one article furnished of not less than $23,842 in one year, which profit, if invested in stock cattle for issue to Indians, would purchase 1,200 good dairy cows, the increase from which in a short time would allow Indians to supply all beef required and establish among them an industry the most favorable of any which Indians are competent to carry on, and which would be profitable at market prices and a veritable boon to them at rates paid contractors.

Timber on reservations.—There has never been on either of these reservations timber for any purpose except in limited quantities. The varieties are principally cottonwood, box elder, ash, and oak, growing only along the river and larger creeks, barely sufficient to furnish Indians their fuel and supply the demands of the Government for use at the schools and agencies, for which Indians are paid $3.50 per cord for soft and $5 per cord for hard. Since the allotment of land in severalty the timber is confined to the ownership of a few Indians and is becoming exhausted faster than produced. The few trees that Indians have planted on their allotments and around their houses have invariably died out owing to the lack of moisture.

No depredations committed by Indians.—I maintain with due pride the highest praise for these Indians in not having to report a single instance of depredation committed by them during the past year or a single act of transgression on the rights of whites or other Indians which they themselves have not amicably settled. There has been no claim against the Government, arising out of depredations committed by Crow Creek or Lower Brulé Indians since I assumed charge of this agency. I maintain further that few communities of civilized whites can make a better showing in this respect than the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Indians.

Habits.—It is noticable that a marked improvement in the customs and manners of Indians is being made with each year. They are becoming more ready to adopt civilized habits, and their condition to-day is in marked contrast for the better with that of former years, but even now far from what it should be. There are few but what desire to live in frame houses and to do away with the tepee, except for use during the summer and in making trips to the agency for their weekly supplies of rations. Their houses as a rule are very dirty and only occasionally is there an Indian who makes any pretensions towards keeping his house attractive or clean, or who has any inclination to beautify his home. Among themselves they are a very sociable people; they delight in holding frequent councils and talks, and to travel about visiting one another. They likewise prefer to do their work in bands and their farming in "bees" for plowing, seeding, and harvesting.

Their disposition, as I observe them, is that of discontent, and they are far from being a happy race of people. They have an inherent dislike for the pale face, and are seldom willing to favor or accommodate a white man without being paid. The older ones, particularly, have a sullen disposition and brood discontent over their subdued condition and over the loss of their territory and freedom to roam about without restraint, and over the extermination of the buffalo and deer, and the consequent loss of opportunities to exercise their favorite and profitable pastime of hunting. The day when these Indians could go out on their own territory, and in a short time return with a buffalo, deer, and antelope for food and their hides for sale, has long since passed away until now absolutely no game remains in its wild state.

Dancing.—They are very fond of dancing, but at this agency are restricted as to the character and frequency of their dances. Social gatherings are permitted among them twice a week at which dancing is participated in to a moderate degree, but no objectionable features are introduced. At these gatherings may be found Indians, church communicants who do not uphold dancing in any form, but are drawn there out of a social spirit to discuss, in council, their tribal affairs, the various stipulations of treaties into which they have entered with the Government, subjects of agriculture, stock-raising, etc., and if dancing among Indians is to be tolerated at all, it would be difficult to restrict them to any form where less objectionable features are introduced than that which is allowed among Indians of this agency.

I want it to be understood that I do not uphold or encourage dancing in any degree among these Indians, but at the same time I would not recommend the adoption of any standing rule or regulation which entirely prohibits dancing or abridges freedom of action, for the same reason that I would not favor such a law among whites. I would favor educating them, if practicable, beyond the desire to participate in dances.

Their idea of justice, right and wrong, is clearly defined, and the practice of the same in every-day life by Indians of this agency would be a credit to many white communities. There are very few cases of theft, and very seldom is any article missed from the agency or by employés for which Indians are blamed, although the opportunities for stealing are manifold.

Morality.—Their desire for morality is likewise creditable, and the practice of chastity among them is remarkable, taking into consideration the close contact between males and females of all classes, and in many instances of no relation, necessarily brought about by their mode of living in tepees or in houses which only in few cases contain more than one room. Undue familiarity is frowned down upon as being disgraceful, and the punishment for this offense meted out by the Indian judges is usually severe. In times past it was the custom for an Indian to take unto himself one or more wives; now such practice is strictly prohibited, and the state of polygamy does not exist here, except in ten cases at Crow Creek and nine at Lower Brulé of long standing. Marriages among them now are solemnized only by authorized officers or by ministers and priests, and can only be nullified or divorce granted by due process of the law of this State.

Formerly the squaw was the bread-earner and upon her fell most of the laborious part of their life, but a gradual change is now being brought about; the men are beginning to assume the responsibility of providing for their families and it is the exception rather than the rule to see the squaw at work in the fields.

There are but few male Indians on either reservation to-day who do not wear citizens' clothes, and take some pride in presenting a respectable appearance, not to say neat.

Education.—The greatest of all forces which has been set to work, and is now working among Indians, calculated to bring them up to the standard of citizenship, is unquestionably that of education, and particularly school education, and one need only to compare their condition now with that of a few years ago to observe the extent of progress in every line due to this force. Indian youth, in many instances, have the ability to learn to read, write, and talk the English language about as readily as the average foreigner, and are susceptible of even a high education, but very few have as yet reached that point or experienced that responsibility resting upon them necessary for them to perceive or appreciate the benefits of an education, and this is the greatest drawback which is now encountered in securing the attendance of Indian youth in schools.

In my judgment there is not one-third of the parents on these reservations who desire that their children should attend school, or who would voluntarily place them therein, and owing largely to the influence exerted upon the pupils by the dispositions of their parents, not over one out of ten would remain in school if allowed to go to their homes. They are not yet brought to the realization of the value of an education, owning to the lack of responsibility resting

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upon them to earn a living, due largely, I apprehend, to the provision made by the Government for their food, clothing, and shelter. As a consequence the proper incentive to study is not manifested; and they do not learn as rapidly as they otherwise would, or in proportion to their intelligence and ability to do so, but enter school rather with the idea to pass away the time and comply with the law. For the same reasons, they are not found in schools after the age of compulsory attendance is passed, that of 18 years, and not one in a thousand has any inclination to pursue a higher education or to acquire a profession in life.

The present administration of Indian affairs is awake to this condition among Indians, and is earnest in the endeavor to impress upon Indians the importance of their cooperation with the Government to acquire a fitting education, and to prepare themselves for self-support and competency to assume citizenship. This subject is taken up and most ably considered by you, in your letter of June 16 last, addressed to Capt. George Le Roy Brown, U. S. Army, acting Indian agent, at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., in reply to a communication from him, asking whether or not Sioux Indians will lose their rations by taking their allotments of land in severalty under existing law, a copy of which letter was furnished me, and from which I take the liberty to quote the following extracts, as clearly defining the obligations of the Government to these Indians, and indicative of what your Department is striving for them to attain through the means of education:

> The obligations of the Government under the agreement of February 28, 1877 (all the provisions of which agreement not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of the late Sioux act are continued in force according to their tenor and limitation), undoubtedly is to continue the rations "until the Indians are able to support themselves;" but the Government regards the Indians themselves as being under equal obligation to make some effective effort to become self-supporting, and expects them to increase each year the measure of their ability to support themselves. Their taking allotments in severalty, as provided in the late Sioux act, will in no wise affect their right to receive rations "until the Indians are able to support themselves." That right, as we have seen, is guaranteed to them by the agreement of 1877 and continued in force by the act of March 2, 1889. It would, however, be idle to contend that the Government is bound to feed the Sioux for all time to come. The very words "until the Indians are able to support themselves" clearly expresses a limitation. The supposition is that the Indians then living will in time become self-supporting. It is, I think, more than an implied expectation. It was not intended nor does it mean that the Indians should remain in idleness in order to preserve their right to receive rations, and that their children after them, and their children's children shall do likewise.
>
> The article (5) of the agreement of 1877 in which the provision respecting rations is found begins by saying: "In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization." Surely this presupposes effort on the part of the Indians themselves. They are to be assisted in the work of civilization. The article then goes on to specify in what way they are to be assisted. They are to have schools provided, are to be instructed in "mechanical and agricultural arts," and to receive rations "until the Indians are able to support themselves."
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> There is mutual agreement and understanding all through that the Indians shall exert themselves to become self-supporting, and in article 9 they "solemnly pledge themselves" to observe each and all of the stipulations of the agreement, to select allotments of land, and "to use their best efforts to learn to cultivate the same."
>
> All this should be carefully explained to the Indians, and at the same time they may be assured in positive terms that the act of taking allotments will in no wise abridge or interfere with their existing right to receive rations until they are able to support themselves.
>
> They must not understand, however, that it is meant by this that they will be fed by the Government year after year and for generations to come whether they exert themselves to become self-supporting or not. The drift of public sentiment and the tenor of the utterances of members of both branches of Congress is all against that idea and the Indians must not harbor any such thought.
>
> It can be positively stated that no such course will be pursued by them: First, because the Government is under no obligation to support them in idleness; second, it would be unjust to the taxpayers of the country to exact money from them for such purposes; third, it would be alike unjust to the Indians themselves to continue to feed them in idleness and without requiring them to put forth their best efforts to become self-supporting, because idleness leads to vice and is contrary to all laws, human or divine.
>
> It is certain that the time will come, and that before many years, when the Government will consider its obligation to support the Sioux fulfilled and will refuse to feed them longer. Then those that have made no preparation for that important change will have to go hungry. It is therefore all-important that they should know the truth, and knowing it set about to put themselves in a position to meet what is surely before them. This they can best do by taking their lands in severalty and with the bountiful assistance the Government has promised them in the late Sioux act (sec. 17) learn to cultivate and improve the same, sending their children to school so that they may be able to give them needed assistance in the management of their business and domestic affairs.
>
> I have thus been particular in answering your inquiry for the reason that the subject is of the greatest importance to the Sioux, not only those of your agency but of all the five Sioux agencies, and the sooner they realize and accept the situation as it really is the better it will be for them and their children after them. I yield to no one in my friendship for these Indians, but I would not if I had it in my power extend the ration system beyond a reasonable period, that is to say, beyond a period when by proper effort on their part (not losing sight of the disadvantages which they will naturally have to encounter) they ought in reason to be able to stand alone and not depend upon the Government for their daily food supply.
>
> I repeat what I have said before in direct answer to your inquiry, that the taking of allotments by Indians will in no wise interfere with or jeopardize their right to receive rations from the Government until they are able to support themselves; and they should be encouraged by every possible means to take their allotments as soon as the opportunity is afforded them, remembering that by so doing they manifest a willingness and desire to fulfill their part of the agreement with the Government, which can not fail to enlist from the authorities and the people consideration and sympathy which they could not otherwise expect. * * *

I consider this question, so fully and clearly answered in your above letter, as a matter of the greatest importance to these Indians, involving as it does all questions and difficulties which can arise in placing the American Indian at the goal of independence, and I have taken special pains to impress the facts and views, as therein set forth, upon the minds of the Indians of this agency as often as opportunity presents, and particularly the younger ones, with whom the only hope lies and to whom only the practice of any theory is applicable. There is no hope for the old Indian; their habits of life are firmly established and can not be changed; they can not be educated and must simply be fed, clothed, and sheltered until they die.

Returned students.—The record of students from this agency who have attended Eastern training schools is highly unsatisfactory, particularly the effect upon their health, and would tend to show that Indian youth should be educated in schools on or near the reservation to which they belong and are acclimated. The educational work going on at these agencies is further considered under the head of "Schools."

Sanitary condition.—The impression generally prevailing among people unacquainted with the personal habits and life of the Indians that, owing to closeness to nature, Indians are a very healthy race is a wrong one. On the other hand, they are physically the weakest and by far the most unhealthy of any race of people that I have ever seen; and what I know to be the present condition among the Sioux I believe to be true of every other tribe of Indians. They may or may not have been more healthy in their wild, unrestricted state. It is an astonishing fact that there are but few families of Indians on either of these reservations who are not afflicted with some form of disease, that of the lungs and blood in some form being most prevalent, the most fatal of which is consumption and scrofula. They are unable to stand continuous hard labor, are easily exhausted, and not to be compared in point of physical ability with the Caucasian or negro. Their condition, as a matter of course, is caused chiefly by their unclean habits of life and the lack of preparation of the food they eat, causes that are possible of remedy to a certain extent, to which end the Government must not be slow to act.

Indians can not be depended upon to take any measures toward the amelioration of their condition. They must be forced to assume habits and customs better calculated for the continuance of life than at present. Their condition is not to be wondered at when their mode of living is known. During the winter their houses, usually containing but one room, are plastered by a clay cement impervious to air, in which a whole family reside, with their dogs, and wherein dirt and filth are allowed to accumulate and no thought passed concerning ventilation other than to prevent it. I never heard of an Indian bathing his body or scrubbing out his house. Their bedding becomes unfit for use, and clothing for their bodies when once put on is not taken off, as a rule, until worn out. Their whole person soon becomes reeking in filth, and the stench surrounding their presence when in a close, warm room is intolerable. They are slaves to the tobacco habit, and it would seem as though they thought that their very existence depended as much upon the use of their pipe as the air they breathe. Their food, which is wholesome and clean when issued to them, becomes dirty and is unprepared when eaten.

In consequence of the lack of better facilities, beef is issued to them on the hoof, and they are permitted to devour all parts of the creature, including the entrails, tainted with the contents thereof. Dr. Fred Treon, physician at Crow Creek, in an excellent report, herewith inclosed, points out the danger of the present manner of slaughtering beef cattle, and the same is commended to your serious consideration. During the first month of my connection with the Indian service as agent for these Indians, I prepared and forwarded to your Department plans and specifications for the erection, at this agency, of a slaughtering house with cold-storage vault, together with an estimate of the cost thereof, and recommending that the present system be done away with; that the slaughtering be properly done by regular employés, and only the wholesome parts of the beef be issued to Indians from the block. The matter was again taken up and the importance of action dwelt upon in a subsequent communication, to which as yet no response has ever been received.

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The present administration of Indian affairs so strongly maintains that in education they are striking the keynote to the solution of the "Indian problem" that agents, in submitting reports, are advised that this subject especially may be dispensed with. But the state of civilization and self-support among Indians depends directly upon their existence and preservation of health, and under present treatment the mortality records will show a steady decrease of population, and unless their present surroundings are changed for the better, statistics point to the extinction of the race as inevitable.

The appointment of physicians to work among them and the establishment of hospitals on reservations for their treatment are only secondary steps in the right direction, and the work accomplished in this manner is ineffective where the work of tearing down goes on at a greater rate than that of building up. I am aware that to attempt direction of or assume control over the everyday habits of Indians in their homes, as is required in the case of children, brings us to combat with a new phase in this great work, but which now seems necessary, even in the case of young Indians who have returned from school, and at the same time almost insurmountable. The appointment of field matrons, whose duty it should be to travel from house to house: the appointment of medical dispensators, one at each agency, in order to allow physicians the time to visit Indians in their homes and to exercise sanitary direction thereof; the extension of the duties of farmers to not only make frequent visits to their farms, but to enter their houses and make report of sanitary neglect; and all of whom, with the agent, to constitute a board of health for the general purpose of devising means and adopting measures at hand for their relief, are only initiative steps, the practicability of which is merely suggested by me as directed toward dealing with the cause instead of curing the effect.

The accompanying report of Dr. I. N. Hughoy, physician at Lower Brulé, is further suggestive in this connection.

Indian police.—Apparently, it matters not how much is said or written concerning the duties of an Indian police and the unjust salaries for their positions fixed by law. Indian agents and the Indian Bureau have recognized the insufficiency of their pay, and in one accord have recommended to Congress the increase deserved. During the fiscal year 1892 there were authorized at Crow Creek 1 officer and 8 privates and at Lower Brulé 1 officer and 15 privates, at salaries of $10 per month for privates and $15 per month for officers, which salaries are manifestly inadequate and not commensurate with their duties: not what the services of their ponies are worth. They have been very useful in exercising a viligance over the reservations and agencies, in securing the attendance of Indian children at the schools in guarding public property, faithful as dogs, and running upon numerous errands requiring the use of their ponies. They are expected to hold themselves in readiness for duty at all times, even to the entire neglect of their farm or other work, and to be selected from that class of Indians whose example to others is good.

The salaries of interpreters, at $300 per annum, are also too low, and should be increased to $500 per annum, and the importance of their positions impressed upon them. By law they are required to sign a certificate of correctness in all cases of issues of property and payment of money to Indians, making it necessary that they should be men of unquestionable responsibility and honor.

Benefits to Indians.—During the past fiscal year there have been issued weekly to Indians full rations of articles of subsistence in the following quantities to 100 rations: Bacon, 10 pounds; beans, 3 pounds; beef (gross), 300 pounds; baking powder, 1 pound; coffee, 4 pounds; flour, 50 pounds; salt, 2 pounds; soap, 2 pounds; sugar, 7 pounds, and occasional issues of all goods and supplies delivered on contract have been made, together with all articles of annuity goods and clothing provided by treaty stipulation. Owing to the failure to receive goods the annuity issue was not made until after Christmas, at Crow Creek, on December 28; at Lower Brulé on December 31, long after the clothing was in pressing need by the Indians.

In August of last year 768 head of stock cattle were issued, being purchased from funds arising out of the failure to receive full rations of beef during the previous year, the purchase of which stock cattle was preferred by the Indians in lieu of additional beef.

During July and August of the present year 2,480 head of stock cattle of good quality were issued to Indians of this agency in fulfillment of the provisions of section 17, act March 2, 1889.

Cash payments.—During the year 2,200 beef hides, corresponding to the number of beef cattle received, were issued to Indians, netting them $1.50 per hide, or $3,300. They have received for labor and services $12,629.50, and for transportation of Government supplies $1,216.16, at 25 cents per cwt. from Chamberlain to Crow Creek Agency, a distance of 25 miles, and 20 cents per cwt. to Lower Brulé Agency, a distance of 5 miles, and across the Missouri River. They have been paid by the Government $655 for wood for use at the agencies and schools; and $7,197.65 for wheat, at from 75 cents to 90 cents per bushel; for oats, at from 32 cents to 42 cents per bushel; and for corn, at 40 cents per bushel; and for the use of hay lands, in gathering hay for Government stock, at 50 cents per acre. On April 23, 1892, annuity payment of $3,009 was made to Crow Creek Indians, at $3 per capita, their share of the advance interest to the Sioux Nation reimbursable, provided for in section 17 of the act approved March 2, 1889, commonly referred to as the Sioux bill. In all $27,252.02 cash payments have been made to them by the Government, or an average of $39 for each head of a family, not including the value of their produce sold otherwise.

The annuity payment of interest money already paid Crow Creek Indians, $3 per capita, has been withheld from Lower Brulé Indians, owing to their unsettled condition, but will be paid them during the coming month.

CROW CREEK INDIANS.

Agency headquarters.—Crow Creek is situated on the western boundary of Buffalo County, S. Dak., about 25 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., the nearest railroad station, and the western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The agency is located in picturesque surroundings between hills on the east bank of the Missouri River, adjacent to a most beautiful grove of about 100 acres, used by families of employés and others for recreation in the summer, and by Indians as a protection to their camps during the winter.

The agency is reached from Chamberlain, by private conveyance, by river boats running at irregular intervals, and by tri-weekly stage, leaving Crow Creek at 7 o'clock a. m. and arriving at Chamberlain at 12 o'clock m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week; returning, leaves Chamberlain at 2 o'clock p. m., arriving at Crow Creek at 7 o'clock p. m. on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week: by semi-weekly stage, via Stephan, from Highmore, S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 38 miles distant, on Monday and Friday, returning Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

The agency has a white population of 75, consisting of employés and their families, who have 20 school children with no conveniences for attending school, owing to the crowded condition of the Indian boarding school at the agency. The society at the agency is not to be excelled, and of a wholesome example for the Indians.

Agency buildings.—There are upon the agency grounds, occupying about 500 acres, thirty-seven frame buildings belonging to the Government, all of which are in good repair and sufficient in number for all requirements of the service, except the school service as follows: 1 agent's residence, 1 office, 11 employés' dwellings, 1 carpenter shop, 1 ice house, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 machine shed, 2 iron houses, 4 barns, 1 warehouse, 1 issue house, 3 coal houses, 1 hotel building, 1 grist mill, 1 jail, 4 large school buildings, 1 poultry house, and 1 hospital, in addition to 8 dwellings, 2 traders' stores, 1 church and parsonage not belonging to the Government.

The reservation.—The permanent reservation for the Crow Creek Indians, created by their treaty approved March 2, 1889, takes in parts of Buffalo, Hyde, and Hughes Counties, S. Dak., lying to the east of the Missouri River, and containing about 446 square miles of territory, of which 96,250 acres are first-class tillable land, 92,411 acres are second-class tillable land, and the balance mainly valuable for grazing purposes. During the past year 3,250 acres have been cultivated by Indians, and 4,800 acres are now under fence, not including the Big Bend country, containing about 50,000 acres, which are inclosed by the Missouri River and 91 miles of good wire fence. Two hundred and sixty-six dwelling houses, principally log, are occupied by Indians and scattered over all parts of the reservation, 40 of which are commodious frame houses built by the Government at a cost of $400 each.

Census.—The population of Crow Creek Indians, taken by actual enumeration on June 30, 1892, shows a total of 1,081 Lower Yanktonai Sioux and mixed bloods, divided under heads as follows:

Males	510
Females	571
Males over 18 years of age	300
Females over 14 years of age	381
Children between the ages of 6 and 16	255

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A decrease in population, as compared with that of last year, of 18, is accounted for by deaths over births and transferred.

Schools.—There is probably no reservation in the United States whose school facilities and average attendance of pupils equal that found here. Crow Creek Indians have excellent schools of ample capacity on the reservation to accommodate the 255 children of school age belonging to the tribe, and every child on this reservation between the ages of 5 and 18, except one, who are able to pass the medical examination or who are able are now in schools, and the exception noted is a boy 10 years old, whose father is blind and helpless and needs his attendance. The commendable liberality of Congress in appropriations of money for Indian education and the methods adopted by the present honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to secure the attendance of Indian youth in schools, have made possible the highly gratifying results which have attended my efforts in placing all these Indian children in good schools.

Crow Creek boarding school.—The industrial boarding school located at the agency has a capacity of 135 pupils, who can be healthfully accommodated, and 135 pupils are now in regular attendance. The school is sustained entirely by the Government, and is equipped with competent and devoted employés, and the educational work going on there is not to be surpassed.

Owing to the changes made in employés during the first part of the school year, work did not get under good headway until nearly Christmas. William R. Davison, superintendent and principal teacher, was relieved just before the commencement of school, and O. H. Parker, of Brookings, S. Dak., appointed as his successor. Superintendent Parker started in with the school at the beginning of the year under auspices not very favorable, but his hard and efficient work of only two months was being attended by splendid results, when he was called to a higher position in the Indian school service by the Department, in recognizance of his valuable services at this school. Not until three weeks after Superintendent Parker left, during which the school was without a superintendent and attended by the consequent disorder, did his successor, Prof. R. M. Jester, of Bowdle, S. Dak., report for duty, whose work since, assisted by faithful employés, who are not afraid of continuous hard work and a great deal of it, have brought this school to its present standard of excellence. The school was in session ten full months during the past year, with an average attendance of over 100 pupils, and maintained at a total average cost of $165 per pupil. Eighty acres of farm were cultivated by the school, from which sufficient amounts of vegetables for the pupils and grain for the school stock has been raised.

The report of Superintendent Jester, accompanying this, is further descriptive of the improvements which have been made at this school during the year, and highly indicative of the progress which has been made since he assumed charge.

In connection with the Crow Creek school, and ostensibly for the treatment of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Indians, principally school children, a frame hospital building, costing $1,480, was constructed under contract during the past year and erected within the school-yard inclosure upon a site selected by the Hon. Daniel Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools. The plans and specifications accompanying the contract for the erection of this hospital were incomplete and illy arranged with a view to convenience, there being provision for but one outside door and no plumbing or sewerage. The building is entirely too small and inadequate, and can only admit of a small part of the cases needing treatment. The hospital is sustained by the Government from school supplies.

Grace Mission school.—This school is located about 13 miles southeast from Crow Creek Agency, and is sustained jointly by the Government and Miss Grace Howard, the contracting superintendent, whose work in and out of her school in behalf of these Indians is commendable. The school has a capacity for 25 boarding pupils, and 25 pupils are now in regular attendance. During the past year school was in session ten full months, with an average daily attendance of 21 pupils, and maintained at a cost to the Government of $180 for each pupil in addition to the funds expended from other sources.

The only day school on the reservation is conducted by the Government in connection with this contract school, but the attendance of day scholars other than those boarding at the school has been inconsiderable, not averaging over 1. Miss Mollie V. Gaither was employed at the Government day school as teacher during the entire year at a salary of $600, severing her connection with the service at the close of the year on account of ill health. Miss Gaither's work at this school is deserving of special mention, and with her the service loses a faithful, experienced teacher. Miss Mary Coady, employed by Miss Howard as matron and seamstress, formerly seamstress at the Crow Creek boarding school, has provided superior advantages to the Indian girl pupils for training in home industries and practical housekeeping. The pupils have also been afforded the opportunity of attending church and Sunday school (Episcopal), a short walking distance from the school.

The Catholic Mission.—The Immaculate Conception Indian Mission school is located at Stephan, about 16 miles north of Crow Creek Agency. It is a boarding school, sustained by the Roman Catholic Church by contract with the Government. The school has a capacity for 150 pupils who can be properly cared for; there now being in regular attendance over 100 pupils. The school was in session for ten full months during the past year, with an average daily attendance of 95 pupils, and at a cost to the Government of $108 per pupil, the contract stipulation, in addition to $5,573.70 expended for this school by other parties. The school is maintained by 19 white employés, including teachers, who are reported as receiving no compensation for their services, but whose devotion to what they consider duty is equaled by that of few persons receiving salaries.

The buildings occupied by this school are owned by the Roman Catholic society, and the largest and most costly of any on the reservation, and it is carried on at the greatest expense when the donated labor is taken into consideration. The principal industries taught at this school are general household duties for the girls, and for the boys agriculture in all its branches and the care of stock, in which they are disciplined to their hearts' content.

The farm run in connection with the school is a model one and stocked with 14 horses, 170 head of cattle, 30 swine, and 117 domestic fowls. There were 175 acres under cultivation during the present season, from which have been raised—

Wheat	bushels	600
Corn	do	2,000
Barley	do	180
Oats	do	1,870
Potatoes	do	550
Turnips	do	50
Onions	do	25
Beans	do	50
Melons	number	300
Squashes	do	200
Cabbage	heads	3,000
Other vegetables	bushels	125
Hay gathered	tons	225
Butter made	pounds	450

All of which is a highly creditable showing and deserving of due praise.

The school is conducted under the immediate supervision of Rev. Pius Boehm, to whom, as superintendent, the Indian Office extended the contract, choosing to ignore the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; but in so doing a discrimination without a difference has been made, as there has been absolutely no change in the policy of this school, and it is reasonable to suppose that the money paid by the Government passes into the same coffers through, may be, a little different channel.

The amount of work in its line accomplished by this institution is something remarkable, but not to be wondered at, when the untiring devotion of the missionaries in charge of the school is observed; and I have no reason to change my views, as set forth in my last annual report, regarding the manner in which the extensive missionary work is accomplished by the Roman Catholic Church in connection with this school. I believe the system of carrying church sectarianism along hand in hand with educational work to be constitutionally wrong when patronized and supported by this Government, either by contract or otherwise, and a system fraught with wily and artful designs to increase in membership and power, and the converts to such society to be proportionate to the number of young children who enter a school of such character, over whom their influences are extended, and which, in the case of Catholicism, seems to fasten so closely around its adherents that it is difficult in many instances to persuade a Catholic, and particularly a Catholic Indian, that it is right for their children to attend any school other than that which educates them in that faith.

Missionary work.—Missionary work among these Indians is carried on in an extensive manner by three different church societies: Episcopal, Catholic, and Presbyterian, with 7, 4, and 1 active missionaries, respectively. Six church

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buildings are located on different parts of the reservation, four being good-sized churches used exclusively for religious service. The Protestant Episcopal Society, through means provided by Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, missionary bishop, has constructed on this reservation three substantial church buildings, wherein services are regularly conducted by resident minister or catechist, and the contributions brought forth by this church and expended among these Indians are quite large, amounting to over $3,000.

The Presbyterian Society have located a church on the southeast part of the reservation, of which Rev. Daniel Renville (Indian) is the pastor. The church attendance is as yet small, but a good work is being done.

The operations of the Catholic Church in this field are characterized by the greatest zeal and determination, and as a result the church membership numbers larger than all others combined. The church building in which their services are held is large and costly, and used in connection with their mission school at Stephan post-office. This school is at present the only place of worship for this society, but they have in contemplation the erection of a commodious church at the agency during the coming season.

Court of Indian offenses.—The Indian court at this agency is composed of three Indian judges, who have convened on Friday of each week. I have closely watched the operations of the court, and I am well pleased with its workings. Its usefulness can not be questioned. Great interest is taken by the Indians in holding and conducting their sessions, and their idea of right, wrong, and justice is well defined. The satisfaction of the accused with the verdict passed by the judges, though sometimes severe and the punishment prescribed too great for the offense, is something peculiar. Sixty-five cases were docketed for action and trial during the year, of which four were settled before coming to trial, twenty-one dismissed for lack of evidence, and thirty-nine upon which sentence was passed, from which but two appeals were taken to myself as agent. The judges appointed up to January 1, 1892, were Surrounded, aged 48; With Tail, aged 59, and Homer Clark, aged 28, the latter a returned Hampton student who, outside of the court, has done good work as a missionary among his people. From January 1 Robert Philbrick, aged 45; James Wounded Knee, aged 46, and Thomas Four Eagle, aged 44, were appointed; all full-blood Indians, and among the most influential men of their tribe.

Traders.—There are two regularly appointed traders on the reservation, one white and one Indian, a member of the tribe, both located at the agency, and the manner in which both have conducted their business has been at all times highly satisfactory, no complaint whatsoever of unfair treatment having reached me from the Indians.

General condition of Crow Creek Indians.—About 90 per cent of the male adult Indians of this reservation are actually engaged in agriculture or other civilized pursuits. There are 266 families, out of a total of 378 families, living upon and cultivating lands allotted to them in severalty, and nine-tenths of the remaining 112 families, now engaged in agriculture, would be living upon their own allotments had they the means at hand with which to construct a house, or if they were provided with the $50 in cash for improving their allotments as is guaranteed them by section 17 of their last treaty, but as yet not forthcoming. The tribe is possessed of 1,050 horses and ponies, 1,000 head of cattle of all ages, not including the 1,240 head of stock cattle issued to them during the past month, and 1,000 domestic fowls, which shows a gratifying increase of stock over the figures furnished last year.

Indians have broken during the year 250 acres of new land, the figures furnished by the additional farmer, but in excess of the actual number of acres broken—not a quarter of what ought to have been broken by proper assistance and attention. They have raised from the 3,250 acres planted produce estimated as follows: 10,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels oats, 1,200 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels potatoes, 6,000 melons, 2,000 pumpkins, and quantities of other vegetables; and 2,500 tons of hay have been cut and gathered without cost to the Government, except for the use of machines and repairs. They have constructed 1,200 rods of fence, with the wire and staples furnished by the Government; 300 cords of hard and soft wood have been cut on their own lands, of which 95 cords were marketed at the agency and the balance consumed by them or marketed elsewhere. Owing to the failure of the Department to allow any lumber for Indians of either reservation, there were constructed during the year but nine dwelling houses, built by Indians out of logs and without cost to the Government, except for windows, doors, and a few nails; and for the same reason there has been no houses built for Indians.

Allotments.—Under date of September 3, 1890, the President granted authority for making allotments to the Indians of this reservation under the provisions of section 9 of act approved March 2, 1889, and Mr. A. Austin Braddock, of Rockville, Md., was designated by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, as a special agent to make allotments to the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Indians.

During the past year the work of allotting lands to these Indians was completed by Mr. Braddock, and schedules in duplicate of the 879 allotments made were forwarded to your Department early last spring. Mr. Braddock also prepared and left at this agency office a sectional map of the Crow Creek Reservation, drawn to a scale of 1¼ inches to a mile, upon which the numbers of allotments are indicated, with index thereto, containing the names of all Indians grouped in families, and showing principally, by reference to the numbers, the allotments of land to Indians made up to date, the topography of the reservation, the courses of all principal streams, the direction of commonly traveled roads, and location of agency, churches and schools. The map is of convenient size, and will be of great value to this office as a ready reference, to which the Indians have access.

It will thus be seen that with the culmination of the work of allotting lands in severalty, these Indians have reached an important era in the stage of their progress toward citizenship and self-support, measuring as it does the first great step toward the independent ownership of realty by individual Indians, and securing to them, by limitation of time, the full rights of citizenship and the right to hold, sell or dispose of the same under section 11 of the same act.

The effect of this great work upon Indians is very noticeable. They hold their lands dearer than all else, and a great interest has been manifested by them in protecting their rights to the certain tracts which they claim, and they examine the map in the office with frequency lest some mistake should be made in regard to the boundaries, and any encroachment of the one upon rights of another is met with disapproval, and oftentimes with a claim for damages which, if proven, is recognized by the Indian judges and must be satisfied.

In this connection I desire to call the attention of your Department and that of Congress to the greatly needed assistance provided for in their treaty, approved March 2, 1889, and now due these Indians, but as yet unfulfilled. Section 17 of the act referred to provides that each head of a family or single person over the age of 18 years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with 2 milch cows, 1 pair of oxen with yoke and chain, or 2 mares and 1 set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke, and chain, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and they shall also receive 1 plow, 1 wagon, 1 harrow, 1 hoe, 1 ax, and 1 pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also $50 in cash to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding such Indians to erect a house or other buildings suitable for residence or the improvement of their allotment. At the time this act took effect, nearly four years ago, these benefits all became due to the 259 Crow Creek Indians who received their allotments of land in severalty under the treaty of 1868, but as yet no part of which has ever been received by them. With the completion of the allotting work by Special Agent Braddock nearly one year ago, the above-named articles and money became due to every adult Indian belonging to the Crow Creek Agency, but not yet given them, and I have not yet been advised as to the time when they may expect to receive the same.

I urge, on behalf of loyal Crow Creek Indians, who have always been at peace with their Government and who have in spirit and letter kept the stipulations of every treaty into which they have ever entered, that Congress early in the coming session be prevailed upon to make provision for supplying them with the benefits which I have named above and which have been due for some time in fulfillment of treaty. Congress should make this appropriation during its first session, not only because such action would be in fulfillment of an approved treaty, but also to avoid further dissatisfaction on the part of these Indians.

Congress should also appropriate, as has been recommended by the Indian Bureau, the $187,039 promised Crow Creek Indians by the late Sioux Commission, consisting of Gen. Crook and Messrs. Warner and Foster, in securing their signatures to the "Sioux bill," to compensate them for the loss sustained in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by the Indians occupying other diminished reservations. This clause was not incorporated in their treaty for some reason unknown to them, but which they consider the Government under the same obligations to satisfy, and the refusal of Congress in its Fifty-first session to satisfy this claim has caused widespread

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dissatisfaction among them and is the reason assigned by the 77 Crow Creek Indians for their action in declining to accept their share of the advance interest to the Sioux Nation sent here for disbursement to them.

LOWER BRULÉ INDIANS.

Location.—Lower Brulé is constituted as a subagency and situated on the eastern line of Lyman County, S. Dak., about 3 miles south from Chamberlain, on the opposite side of the Missouri River, one-half mile from its banks. The agency can be reached from Chamberlain by steam-ferry, making two round trips daily, except Sunday, during the season of navigation; by private row-boats at any time, and most conveniently by private conveyance, using the newly constructed pontoon bridge which crosses the river opposite Chamberlain.

A full corps of employés, 6 white and 29 Indian, assist me in conducting the affairs of the agency. No improvements of any extent have been authorized at this place for some time past, owing to the anticipated removal of the agency upon the permanent reservation, and as a consequence it presents a run-down and dilapidated appearance. The buildings which we are obliged to use for storage purposes are actually unsafe for a man to enter, and are only prevented from tumbling down by the use of large log props. The white population of the agency numbers about 40, and the society in every respect is first-class.

Reservation.—The boundaries of the tract of land set aside by their treaty as a permanent reservation for the Lower Brulé Indians are as follows: 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 the western boundary of township number 72; thence south on said township western boundary 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; the above tract containing 472,550 acres, mainly valuable for grazing land. The soil and other characteristics are similar to the Crow Creek Reservation. Nineteen hundred acres are under fence, not including the Little Bend, which contains about 18,000 acres of pasturage inclosed by river and fence. There are 200 dwelling houses of every description, occupied by Indians, and almost every family have a tepee in connection with their log houses, in which they live during the summer months. There are no forts or military stations upon the reservation, and none is required for these Indians.

Census.—The population of all Indians entitled to draw rations at the Lower Brulé Agency, taken June 30 last, shows 1,019 Lower Brulé Sioux and mixed bloods divided under heads as follows:

Males	485
Females	534
Males over 18 years of age	282
Females over 14 years of age	348
Children between 6 and 16	231
Between 5 and 18	295

Schools.—There are in all three schools provided for Lower Brulé Indians, one industrial boarding and two day schools, with a capacity of 120 pupils, or considerably less than one-half the number of children of school age who should be in school.

The Industrial Boarding School, located at the agency, is sustained entirely by the Government, and was in session ten full months during the year, with an average daily attendance of 61 pupils, and maintained at an average cost of $163 for each pupil. The school is in a flourishing condition, and under the direction of Superintendent George W. Nellis, assisted by competent and devoted employés, a splendid work has been done. The industrial teacher, with the assistance of the larger boys, has cultivated 26 acres of garden, from which sufficient quantities of vegetables for the use of the school have been raised, and nearly a thousand pounds of butter made and consumed.

The school buildings are badly in need of repairs; nothing has been expended for that purpose for some time, owing to the proposed removal thereof. The rooms are inadequate for the accommodation of the school employés, who have been made to put up with great inconvenience of living, and not one word of complaint has been uttered by them. About once a week the agency employés spend an hour in the evening at the school, devoting the time in singing and instrumental music, for the benefit of the pupils. Prof. Nellis is the soul of hospitality, and visits of agency employés and others interested in Indian school work are always welcomed with a desire on his part to make such visits pleasant, as well as profitable to the school. The report of Superintendent Nellis, herewith inclosed, clearly sets forth the condition and progress of the school, and contains many valuable suggestions pertaining to the work.

White River day school.—This school is located at the mouth of White River, about 8 miles south from the agency, and has a capacity for 30 pupils. The school was maintained by the Government for ten months during the year, with a varying attendance, the average daily attendance being only 9, and the average cost of each pupil $98.63. The school started in with Miss Hattie Rouze as teacher, who resigned her position January 21, 1892. For the balance of the term Mrs. E. R. Reed was employed as irregular teacher. For the spring term, Miss Mary A. Reason, of Ohio, a very competent teacher, was recommended by the Civil Service Commission, and sent by your Department. She reported for duty on May 9, 1892, and the progress of the school was thereafter retarded only by the nonattendance of pupils, which, owing to the movement of the Indians south of White River, I was unable to avoid. An Indian assistant teacher was employed at the school until May 31, 1892, at which time his services were dispensed with, owing to the lack of attendance.

Miss Reed resides at this school, and besides being employed as teacher during part of the time, has acted as missionary among these Indians, and is doing a creditable work.

The day school at Driving Hawk's Camp, located about 45 miles west from the agency on White River, has not been more successful than the White River day school, for the same reasons. School was in session for ten full months, with an average daily attendance of 10 pupils, and maintained at an average cost to the Government of $81.61 per pupil. School started in with July 1, 1891, and was continued until December 31, with George M. Hollenback as teacher, at which time his services were discontinued, and the school took the annual vacation of two months during January and February, when attendance would be difficult for the younger children, instead of July and August. On March 1, 1892, Joseph F. Estes, a mixed blood, formerly interpreter at Lower Brulé, was appointed teacher, and his efforts from that time to advance the school have been praiseworthy. Mr. Estes is a member of the Lower Brulé tribe, was recently married to a white lady, and withal is an intelligent young man and an ambitious worker among his people.

One frame building is provided for the school, and is occupied also by the teacher and family. A small garden patch has been cultivated in connection with the school, and 4 acres of corn and 2 acres of other vegetables were raised.

Missionary work.—The missionary work, carried on under the auspices of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, is also quite extensive, with 4 missionaries, 2 male and 2 female in charge of the work. Four church buildings have been erected, the largest of which is the Episcopal Church and parsonage, located at the agency, presided over by Rev. Luke C. Walker, a full-blood Indian, whose devotion to the cause of Christianity among his people is commendable, in which work he is assisted by the help of his estimable wife, an intelligent white lady. The contributions and offerings reported by Rev. Walker as expended by his church amount to $406.04 for the year. Eight Indian catechists are studying for the ministry, and 8 branches of sewing societies among the women of this church meet regularly. The Presbyterian society has a church located south of White River, and the work is in charge of Rev. Joseph Rogers, also a full-blood Indian, who is doing a good work, considering the unsettled condition of those Indians.

Allotments.—During the spring the important work of allotting land to these Indians was begun by Special Agent George W. McKean, but owing to the exhausted condition of funds available for that purpose, very little progress could be made until after July 1, there having been previous to that date but 4 allotments made to Indians living on the permanent reservation, and 17 allotments to those Indians residing on the ceded land, who had declared their election to receive by allotment the land upon which they resided at the time the treaty restoring this land to public domain took effect. The work on the permanent reservation is now progressing satisfactorily, and in as rapid a manner as practicable, to the Indians living there, who number 134 families, or less than one-half of the tribe.

That part of the Lower Brulé tribe, who are desirous of remaining on Rosebud territory, and numbering about two thirds of the whole tribe, refuse to receive their allotments, either on the ceded land or upon their reservation.

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Improvements made.—The progress made during the past year among Lower Brulé Indians has been confined to that part of the tribe residing upon their diminished reservation and to those residing upon the ceded land whose intentions it is to remain there and to continue to draw rations at the Lower Brulé Agency. These Indians, numbering about 134 families, and comprising the most intelligent and progressive men of the tribe, are all living in comfortable log houses upon land which they have taken in severalty and which is now being allotted to them. They are contented and prosperous Indians busily engaged in improving their allotments and making comfortable homes for themselves and families, in contemplation of permanently residing where they now live and in anticipation of their agency headquarters being moved from its present location, around which is ceded land, to a site convenient to them, already selected upon their permanent reservation, about 6 miles up the river on the opposite side from the Crow Creek Agency.

These Indians embrace the most deserving of any under my jurisdiction, and to them were issued the entire number of stock cattle, furnished Lower Brulé Indians during the present year, under the provisions of section 17 of their late treaty. To them only were issued the field seeds, for planting purposes, provided under the same treaty, and from which they have raised this season, on the 1,215 acres cultivated, crops in the quantities estimated as follows: Wheat, 3,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; corn, 700 bushels; potatoes and other vegetables, 1,500 bushels. They have broken 175 acres of new land and marketed 100 cords of wood; 1,200 tons of hay have been gathered for feed of their stock during the coming winter, and ample provisions made for protection from storms; all of which is a splendid showing, and which has been accomplished by the interest in the service; and the hard work of additional farmer W. M. Dent and his Indian assistant Charles De Shouquette. These Indians are making rapid strides toward civilization, I have in mind several who are self-supporting at the present time—and the assistance which was promised them in their late treaty should not be withheld after allotments of land have been made. They are compelled to travel long distances for their rations, and if the removal of their agency is not contemplated by Congress in the near future, they should be provided at once with a subissue station established on the reservation, at a point most convenient for all.

White River Indians.—The so-called reservation Indians, referred to in the preceding section, have been opposed in their good work of progress and in their purpose for harmony, and the unity of their people by that part of the tribe who live along the White River on the southern bounds of the great reservation, either upon Rosebud territory, or persistent in their intention to go there in direct violation of treaty stipulations. At the time the late Sioux treaty took effect there existed upon the part of a few Lower Brulé Indians dissatisfaction regarding the boundaries of their permanent or diminished reservation as established by that act. This dissatisfaction, which by proper methods and needed treatment could have been overcome at that time with little difficulty, at first confined to a few discontented Indians, has spread, under the selfish and pernicious leadership of those few Indians, assisted in their designs by outside parties, and given time by the Department in which to carry out those designs, until it now assumes a very serious aspect, and has resulted in a clear division of those people, embracing about two-thirds of the whole tribe, who are now holding forth south of White River, upon the Rosebud Reservation, in direct violation of existing law and with the intention of remaining there without any right to do so, except the toleration of their presence by the Rosebud Indians, and the action of their agent, under instructions from your Department, in refusing to interfere with them, or to compel their return to the agency to which they now belong and are drawing rations. It is true that these Indians have received encouragement in the course which they have pursued by the action of the Government, since the approval of the Sioux treaty confining them to their diminished reservation, and to the land upon which they resided at that time, and the position of the Government in dealing with these Indians has possibly found justification in the law on behalf of these Indians as passed by Congress in its fifty-first session, which reads as follows:

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior, by negotiation, to adjust all differences between the Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota in reference to the boundary lines of said reservations, their rations, annuities, and interest in the principal and interest of the permanent fund, and to make such an arrangement with the Indians drawing rations on the Rosebud Reservation as will be satisfactory to them, by which those of the Lower Brulé Indians who desire to do so, may take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud Reservation south of the White River, six thousand dollars.

Agreeably to the provisions of this act, and for the purpose of accomplishing the objects as therein set forth, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in due time, appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Pierce, Appleman, and Harries, who visited the Lower Brulé Agency, in July of last year, for the purpose of making those Indians acquainted with the fact that the question of allowing such of the Lower Brulé Indians as desired to do so, to locate upon the Rosebud Reservation, had been submitted by them to a vote of the Rosebud Indians, in accordance with the act above, and that those Indians had expressed themselves almost unanimously as being unwilling for any number of the Lower Brulé Indians, under any condition, to locate upon their territory.

As a matter of course this refusal on the part of the Rosebud tribe to allow this transfer met with great disappointment to those of the Lower Brulé Indians expecting to move to Rosebud, but this disappointment was in a large degree overcome by myself and the good counsel of Dr. Daniel Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, who was present with them shortly after the visit of the commission above referred to, and who succeeded in bringing harmony to the leaders of the two factions. But about the time that nearly all these Indians had made up their minds that they must accept the verdict given them at the hands of the Rosebud Indians, and were becoming satisfied in their intentions to remove upon their own reservation, there were rumors set afloat among them that further negotiations with the Rosebud tribe were possible under the above law as passed by Congress, and that those Indians would accept them under certain conditions. These rumors among them had the effect of renewing their dissatisfaction, and of creating an unwillingness to locate upon their own reservation, and in a short time led to the action of your Department in ordering Special Indian Agent James A. Cooper and myself, with a delegation of Lower Brulé Indians, to the Rosebud Agency for the purpose of convening a council and negotiating further with these Indians, looking to the settlement of the Lower Brulés upon their lands. The council, in regard to the proposed transfer, was held at the Rosebud Agency during the first days of March of the present year, and the agreement reached in this council, and signed by the Rosebud delegates, reads briefly as follows:

The Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., represented by their delegates, agree to accept such of the Lower Brulé Indians as may desire to come on to their (the Rosebud) reservation, to become incorporated with the Rosebud Indians and entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Rosebud Indians, on condition that the Lower Brulé Indians cede to Rosebud Indians all their right, title, and interest in any land to which they may be entitled on their own reserve, and agree that no part of the proceeds of such lands if sold is to accrue to them, but be wholly and for the Rosebud Indians, their heirs, and assigns. This proposition if not accepted before June 30, 1892, to be null and void.

It will be observed that this agreement required its acceptance before June 30 last by the Lower Brulé Indians in order to make it effective, and further, under existing law, it must also have been accepted and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or having any interest in the Lower Brulé Reservation, owing to the stipulation in the agreement proposing to cede portions of their territory. Under date of April 22, 1892, I was instructed by your Department to convene a council of the Lower Brulé Indians for the purpose of submitting the agreement to them for acceptance, and Special Allotting Agent George W. McKean, then working among those Indians, was designated to coöperate with me in carrying the instructions into effect. The council, to which every member of the tribe was invited, was called June 2, and all male Indians of the age of 18 and upwards were allowed to vote upon the question of the acceptance and assent, and each Indian was extended the privilege of expressing, individually, his opinion and wish in regard to the matter. A very strong and decided feeling was manifested throughout the council by speakers and leaders of the White River Indians, and it was very evident that they had made up their minds to remove to the Rosebud Reservation, no matter what the vote showed. The fact was impressed upon them that it required at least three-fourths, and that they could not remove or be transferred unless that number was obtained, but the tenor of their speeches showed that they had been told by influential white men that it did not require three-fourths but only a majority, and that a majority in all cases ruled.

The reservation Indians, on the other hand, remained quiet, and had nothing to say until after the voting had been finished, and then only made a few short speeches in a spirit of mildness and friendly feeling. They seemed to be content and satisfied to let the whole matter rest with the Department, knowing that they had the law on their side, and that the Lower Brulé Reservation could not be divided, and no part of it sold or ceded away without the consent of three-

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fourths of the male adults. The result of the council and vote showed, that by conceding to the White River Indians every man claimed by them, including those away from the agency whether voting or not, or whether on the census roll or not, they had not mustered the necessary three-fourths, but were still 31 votes short, and that the agreement as submitted to them by the Rosebud Indians was not accepted, and after June 30 became null and void.

Immediately after the result of the council was known, and on the strength of a majority having been obtained, the White River Indians began making preparations to remove to the Rosebud Reservation, and within a few days thereafter did remove to that reservation in a body, and have remained there since, returning only on occasional visits for their subsistence. They go and come just as they please and seemingly are under the jurisdiction of neither myself nor the Rosebud agent. They have made absolutely no progress during the past year in any line except that of open rebellion to authority, have sown no grain and made no improvements on lands either here or there. They have their children with them, and refuse to allow them to go to school at Lower Brulé, and are not compelled to do so at Rosebud.

I have reported this state of affairs in frequent messages to your Department, and in response I am directed that they are not to be molested in remaining upon Rosebud territory.

It now transpires that the leading Indians of the Rosebud Agency are in favor of allowing the Lower Brulé Indians who desire to do so to settle upon their reservation and take land in severalty there without the "land consideration" which was made a condition of the agreement of the Rosebud Indians of last March, and under date of August 9, 1892, I am advised that Agent Wright, of the Rosebud Agency, has been directed to prepare an agreement of consent to that effect, and if three-fourths of all the male adult Indians occupying or interested in the Rosebud Reservation execute and sign such agreement the Lower Brulé Indians may then be transferred without further negotiations with the Indians, as the law above quoted under which those negotiations were had is unlimited as to time, and all that is required is that some satisfactory arrangement shall be made with the Rosebud Indians. I am just in receipt of a letter from Special Indian Agent E. B. Reynolds, from Rosebud Agency, wherein he states that he is there assisting Agent Wright in taking the vote of the Rosebud tribe on this last question, but is unable to indicate what the result will be.

It is earnestly hoped, for the good of those Indians, that this matter is close to final settlement, and that I may be relieved of the uncertainty and embarrassment which has so long existed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. DIXON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 22, 1892.*

SIR: In reply to your favor of June 5, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of the Indians at this agency, etc. From October, 1891, to July 1, 1892, I entered for treatment on the record of my office 349 cases as taken sick among the Indians on the reservation, while 132 cases are recorded for the same length of time in the agency boarding school. During that period there were 24 births and 36 deaths. One noticeable feature about the mortality is that 26 of the 36 deaths were from tuberculosis. I am convinced that these Indians are fast abandoning their native medicine men. I arrive at this conclusion from the fact that I made 350 professional visits to Indians in their homes in the past nine months, traveling a distance of 2,520 miles, and seldom hearing of them.

The hospital just completed, while by far too small, is not only a great convenience, but is proving a boon to these poor people. I regret that the building could not have been on a larger scale; as it is, only room can be had for school children, and barely enough for them. During the winter we established a temporary hospital, through the financial aid given us by Miss Tileston and Mrs. Quinton, with Miss Porter as nurse. Our room was small and our beds limited to four cots; but we feel that a good work was done for the few we admitted. I can not help expressing a hope that eventually a large and commodious hospital will be built for those poor, helpless Indians who are either too sick or too old to enter school. There is no question but that they would gladly avail themselves of the advantages of a place of this kind.

I feel grateful to Commissioner Morgan and yourself for various improvements. I am safe in saying that there are few agencies where the work is so laborious as on this reservation. These Indians are living on allotments, and have their land in severalty, are giving up their medicine men, are a very sickly people, and depend upon the agency physician for their treatment. The Department has supplied me with a conveyance by which I can answer their calls. The new nomenclature of diseases, as prepared by Robert G. Eccles, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., fills a long-felt need, and will enable the physician to furnish a more critical knowledge of the

diseases prevailing among Indians. The blank annual estimate for medical supplies is very much improved and embraces most of the new remedies, thereby placing within reach of the agency physician the means by which he may more skillfully treat the diseases coming under his notice. The drugs sent are in many instances not up to the standard and can not always be relied upon. The cod-liver oil is not what it should be and the sirup of hypophosphites unsatisfactory. The few drugs sent by Park, Davis & Co. were the most reliable received. I desire to call the attention of the Department to the fact that the ground flaxseed contains a large per cent of mustard and can not be used satisfactorily for poultices. The importance of buying reliable drugs can not be overestimated.

The death rate as shown above is sufficient to cause the most rigid search and inquiry to be made for some tenable plan by which this grim monster, consumption, that is making such terrible inroads on the lives of these human beings, may be stayed. I have often pointed out the harm in the present method of slaughtering cattle, and that they eat the raw entrails is not only abhorrent but is surely fraught with danger and the source of infection. I can see no good reason why the custom should be continued. Humanity demands that the custom be abolished, and everything possible done to surround the Indians with better sanitary conditions. I called attention some years ago to the harm in their traveling once a week in the winter season to the agency to receive rations, changing from overheated houses to live for a few days in muslin tents, often contracting colds that resulted in death.

The school is the most important part of the Indian work, and demands attention from a sanitary standpoint. The Crow Creek boarding school, under the management of Superintendent Jester, is in a fair condition, but many things are yet needed. The system of heating the buildings is by stoves, and should be done away with and steam heaters supplied in their place. This would not only prove a step in economy, but would be much more convenient and supply a more equal and wholesome temperature.

The waterworks that are recently completed should be extended by plumbing and carrying the water into the buildings. Proper sewerage should also be put in so that all waste water could be carried off. The water-closets are in a miserable condition, and should receive prompt attention by being replaced with more modern and commodious ones. I again direct your attention to the slaughter corral that is located within 300 yards of the main building. It is a source of danger, and the stench from it is at times extremely disagreeable. I earnestly request that it be removed a safe distance.

The health of the school children has been good, the cases reported being mostly of a mild form. Scarlet fever has prevailed, but has been mild. The greatest trouble has been sore eyes, often aggravated by chalk dust. The chalk now used should be condemned and none but the dustless supplied.

The dispensary is entirely too small, being a single room in the main office building, not even large enough to accommodate a stove. I earnestly request that a new one be erected and that a clerk be allowed to dispense the medicine. Hospital stewards are allowed in the War Department, and certainly the physicians stand in need of them in the Indian service, where the work of caring for the sick increases yearly. Homes becoming more remote as they take their lands in severalty necessitate longer absences from the dispensary.

Very respectfully.

FRED. TREON,
Agency Physician.

A. P. DIXON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ INDIAN AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 10, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The year has been one of general progress among the Indians of the Lower Brulé tribe. The general health has been good, especially among those who are free from syphilitic and scrofulous taint, and there seems to be a more general disposition to call upon the agency physician than ever before.

The forms of disease most common among the Lower Brulé Indians are tuberculosis in some of the following forms: Tubercle of the joints, Potts's disease, tubercular hepatitis, scrofula, tubercular meningitis, tubercular ostitis, tubercular peritonitis, consumption, and tubercular hæmoptitis.

During the year the unsettled state of things between the Little Bend and White River factions has made hard work for the physician and very much trouble for the Indians. They have had no permanent place to call home, and as a result the southern part of the tribe has wandered around, and their sick, as a natural consequence, could not be properly cared for. This state of affairs, with other things, shows a necessity for permanently locating them, not only for their own good but for the general good of the service.

The evil habit of eating the fifth quarter of beef is a great detriment to their health and civilization and should be abolished.

The custom of wearing moccasins without socks in the winter time is very injurious to their health and gives the physician a poor chance to do them any good, especially in the treatment of diseases of the lungs.

In my judgment about one-fourth of the Lower Brulé Indians are victims of scrofula, more or less. Their lungs being the weak point, they soon run into regular pulmonary tuberculosis.

The school during the year has been very successful. We have found that the best way to treat children in school is to keep them under constant treatment judiciously administered by some one of the employés selected for that special work.

We have no hospital at Lower Brulé, but need one badly.

Very respectfully.

I. N. HUGHEY,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., September 18, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with instruction from office of A. P. Dixon, Indian agent, I herewith submit a brief report of the condition in which I found this school, the work of the year, and the present condition.

I reported for duty December 21, and on entering the school I found things generally in a disordered condition, as school had been running two weeks without a head, Superintendent Parker having resigned two weeks previous to my coming.

I found no regularity in time, and it was not uncommon for school to begin ten minutes late. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock and closed irregularly from 3 until 4 o'clock. Such a thing as a regular programme of daily exercises and a programme in each school grade did not exist, but instead, as one of the teachers expressed it, they had been directed to merely amuse the children and keep them in their seats.

The music, the soul of any school, was sadly neglected, and allow me to state here that no teacher who is unable to sing and to teach the children to sing should be employed to instruct Indian children. I am sure there is no other one thing that will aid so much in teaching Indian children to feel, think, act, talk, and be like white children.

I immediately went to work, with the hearty cooperation of most of the school employés, to entirely remodel and reconstruct the entire school. A programme of daily exercises was written out, showing each change during the day and the time. These were posted in all parts of the school and in employés' rooms. This time card extended from 6 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. Breakfast hour was changed from 7 and 8 o'clock to 6.30. It also changed time for opening afternoon session from 2 o'clock to 1.30, and established closing hour at 4.30. Programmes were also made out and followed in each school grade. The children were not allowed to keep step and march for fear of wrecking the buildings, but now after six months' marching the buildings are still standing.

Schoolroom work during the last quarter was very ably carried on, a great many improvements having been made all along the line, the following subjects receiving careful study and application: Methods of instruction, manner of conducting recitations, how to develop thought and get expression, vocal music, marching, suppression of whispering, etc.

The evening session opened at 7 and closed at 8 o'clock. F. Treon, agency physician, gave the more advanced children an excellent talk one evening of each week on physiology and hygiene. One evening was devoted to letter-writing, and I can truly say I am proud of the number and nature of the letters written. Saturday evening is taken up in bathing. The remaining evenings are devoted to general evening school work.

Our school closed with a grand picnic dinner, which we held in our beautiful grove near the river. The agency people and most of the parents of the children were present. After dinner peanuts, candy, lemonade, etc., having been disposed of, the children gave an entertainment which would be a credit to any white school, the drills deserving special mention. The grounds were prepared by the children and furnished with a large stage, dressing room, swings, hammocks, etc. I consider such a closing, for us, an improvement over an indoor exhibition, which consumes the last month of school.

Food.—In the dining room I found an abundance of "meat stew," a dish that was easily prepared, but not celebrated as an appetizer. This dish, with few others of a similar character, were served in black sheet-iron baking pans and pitchers on a dingy, aged oilcloth. This state of affairs has given place to a regular bill of fare made out by Dr. Treon and myself. The tables are now spread with clean linen and the food served in dishes and on platters. Each child is also furnished with a linen napkin on which his name is marked, while the tin cups, cracked cups, and large soup bowls have been replaced with tumblers, a barrel of which I found, dust-covered, in the issue house, and new cups. The pitchers from which tea was served have been discarded and neat teapots sent for school use are used instead. Each table is presided over by a boy and girl, the boy doing the carving and serving the plates, while the girl serves the tea, coffee, etc.

Clothing.—Soon after entering the school I found to my surprise the boys had never seen a night shirt, much less worn one. Consequently as soon as the garments could be made each boy was provided with a change. I was amply repaid by seeing the smiling faces and hearing the cunning remarks about boys wearing dresses when they were attired for the first time.

In the washrooms I found the children using the long roller towels, four or five in each room. They now have individual towels, combs, and hair brushes, and would have individual wash basins, but we have only limited space in our ordinary trough, which I suppose must be called a sink.

We still heat water for all bathing and laundry purposes in an ordinary farmer's feed cooker or caldron, which is very inconvenient in our small wash room, as we have to run a stove in addition to heat the room. The caldron, the stove, the sink, and 65 boys have hardly standing room in the small room. The only bath tubs we have are our wash tubs. Our wash rooms serve as bath rooms. It seems strange that a school as large as this has not been provided with such a necessity. I regret that after six months as earnest appeal the same state of affairs still exists.

Our water closets are inferior and inadequate, a small 6 by 8 building with no interior arrangement having to suffice for 65 boys, and one building of the same size for 70 girls. These closets are provided with no drainage, simply reservoirs. This matter needs immediate attention if the health of the children is to be considered. Our schoolrooms are poorly arranged for ventilation and are very cold in the winter, especially the one with no plaster. Our buildings are all inconveniently arranged and are poor structures for this climate. There is not a building on the school premises, except the new hospital, that has a stone foundation—merely set upon blocks of wood and boarded up to the baseboard.

Improvements.—We have just finished an addition of one story to laundry, thereby providing an excellent drying room. A woodhouse 20 by 40 feet is in course of construction. A new steel range has just been received, for which we are very thankful. We have put a new floor in girls' play and washroom. We are thankful that our days of wading through gumbo are almost over, as we now have a real sidewalk connecting boys' building with the schoolrooms. We need about as much more. We have finished inclosing the school grounds with woven wire fencing.

We have put up gates at openings which I suppose were left for that purpose, laid out drives and walks, flower beds, etc., and with the assistance of industrial teacher and large boys we put out 300 trees, 100 ash and box alder, 70 per cent of which are growing. With the cedars we have been less fortunate, as but 100 are growing out of the 200 put out. We are pleased with results, however, and shall put out as many more next spring. We procured the trees within a few miles of the school.

Farm and garden.—The farm consists of 80 acres of ground, which we have planted as follows: Oats, 30 acres; corn, 18; clover lucern, 14; potatoes, 5; squash, 3; pumpkins, 2; beans, 1; onions, 1, and the remainder in beets, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, tomatoes, etc., all of which look well and give promise of a large yield.

The variety of garden seeds I found very limited, while the amounts were something astonishing. For instance, we had seed peas and radishes enough to plant 20 acres, and of beets only enough for two short rows, which will yield about 4 bushels.

Stock.—We have 10 cows of ordinary breed, only about half of which give milk at one time, consequently, after calves have been fed, there is barely enough left for children's pudding, rice, etc. Our children have no milk to drink and no butter for the table. I regret very much that such a state of affairs exists, and most earnestly beg that we be allowed at least 30 more good cows. Now school has closed I have directed the cook to make all the butter possible during the children's absence, and as a result two jars of excellent butter have been packed, the first butter ever made in this school.

We have 26 head of hogs also of ordinary stock. Our yard for them is made of barbed wire, and is a source of continual annoyance. We are greatly in need of material for a yard fence and a house. The house could be built at a small cost, and could then be kept clean as a house for horses or cattle. It is poor policy to teach these boys to raise hogs as we are raising them.

We have been greatly handicapped during the last six months for want of horse power, as we have but one team. This school needs two teams. A team of medium-sized mules would be much better for this service than horses. We have 500 loads of manure and 300 loads of gravel and dirt to haul before winter shuts down.

We have 78 common barn-yard chickens in a poultry house built to accommodate 800. They were not purchased until quite late this spring, consequently the increase this year will be small, about 100. What we have are doing well, and furnish the children with much amusement and instruction, beside eggs occasionally for the table and hospital. I ask that we be allowed 200 more grade chickens, Plymouth Rocks preferred, as they are good layers, excellent breeders, hardy, well adapted to this climate, and always in good order.

The school goods for last year were very good, except the boys' shoes, which were much too heavy and hard for white boys who are accustomed to shoes, much less for these children whose feet have been accustomed to the light, soft moccasin.

This school should be heated by some good system of heating, and thereby lessen the cost of fuel and the liability of destruction of buildings by fire. Such a system would save hundreds of dollars each year, promote health, and add materially to the comfort of the children. As matters now stand we are compelled to run twenty-two stoves, which consume near $2,000 worth of fuel each year.

The "corral," or "killing pen," where all cattle for Indians are killed, skinned, and cut up is located within 300 feet of our school yard and in plain sight of school children. This matter, I believe, has been reported frequently by Agency Physician Treon, but it still remains a disgrace to all and a source of much disorder in school. During warm weather when the wind blows from the killing yard toward school we are convinced that sanitation has taken a vacation.

We have nothing in the shape of a gymnasium, neither have we a spare room which could be converted into one. So I respectfully urge that we be allowed more outdoor games.

We have no reading room or library, and no room that could be so used.

I cannot refrain from speaking of the matter of records before closing this report. When I reached this school I commenced a search for books of record from which I might learn of the workings and standing of the school, but after a vigorous search and fruitless inquiry I found that no such thing existed. The bare room and blank books yielded up nothing—not even a school register. There was nothing in the school to show that it ever existed prior to 1891.

In closing allow me to express my sincere thanks to the Department, to Agent Dixon, to Dr. Treon, and to all employés, for all assistance.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. M. JESTER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., August 10, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Lower Brulé industrial boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

School opened September 1 with an attendance of 23 children. Ten days later we had enrolled 63. The school was fully organized in accordance with the course of study issued by the honorable Commissioner, and at the close of school each grade had thoroughly completed its work.

Too much can not be said in commendation of the fidelity and zeal which characterized the work of my assistant teachers, Mrs. May D. Church and Mrs. Emma Foster. They are both teachers of experience and seem especially adapted to the character of work required in an Indian school. We were fairly well supplied with schoolroom appliances for the higher classes, but although a liberal estimate for kindergarten materials was made and forwarded, none were received.

Evening exercises.—Considerable attention was given to the evening sessions, and the ingenuity of the teachers was taxed to the utmost to make the exercises useful and instructive and at the same time entertaining. That they succeeded was evidenced by the great interest taken in these sessions by the children. The exercises were varied, consisting mainly, however, in singing, playing games, reading short stories, making scrapbooks, mental arithmetic, and language exercises, parquetry work, marching, and drilling in calisthenics. Quite a number of evenings in the higher room were spent in what we called "keeping store." Articles taken from the storeroom, sewing room, and kitchen, such as rice, sugar, beans, thread, shoestrings, needles, lamp chimneys, etc., also small quantities of corn and oats from the barn, formed our stock in trade. One of the older children was installed as storekeeper. He was required to

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keep an account of what he sold, and to make his cash correspond with the amount of his sales. The other children were given small purses containing certain sums of toy money, and would each go to the "store" and purchase two or more articles. They were not allowed to pay for each article separately, but must find the total of their purchases and pay for all at once. When the buying had been finished they were required to return the money they had left and account for the balance. The children enjoyed the evenings spent in this way very much, and some of them became quite expert in making change, as well as in the use of the scales and different measures.

A great deal of time was devoted to music, with very gratifying success. I am sure our singing will compare favorably with that of the average white school. A few pupils were given lessons in instrumental music. I think I am justified in saying that the schoolroom work of the past year has been highly successful.

Attendance.—The following table will show the attendance and classification during the year:

	Primary grade.				Advanced grade, first year.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.
	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.			
First quarter	19	14	22	5	4	64	53
Second quarter	21	14	25	7	3	70	65
Third quarter	20	14	25	6	3	68	64
Fourth quarter	23	14	23	6	3	69	62

The total enrollment during the year was 74 and the average attendance 61. The largest average attendance for any one month was 68.

Industrial.—The school farm this year comprises 26½ acres, all under fence. Twenty acres of this we sowed to millet and the balance was planted in potatoes and small vegetables. We have cut and stacked about 15 tons of the millet, and heavy rains having fallen since the field will furnish good pasturage for the cattle most of the fall. The potatoes were planted early, and although no rain fell between July 10 and August 20, I think there will be a fair yield.

The garden is not so good as last year on account of the hot winds and the lack of rain at the time when needed most. The early spring was very wet and cold and made the season late. The garden was well put in and well cultivated, and that it was not as much of a success as we could have wished was not the fault of the industrial teacher nor of the boys, who worked most faithfully. Fifteen tons of hay were cut and stacked during vacation.

Not the least item of industrial work done by the boys is the hauling of water. All the water used at the school is hauled from the Missouri River, a distance of half a mile. It is hard work at any time, but in cold or wet weather it is particularly disagreeable. It might be remarked in this connection that in doing this hard work the boys are learning nothing that will be of any benefit to them. The hauling of the water also requires the use of the school team two whole days in every week, which interferes very materially with other industrial work. We have no protection against fire other than barrels of water in places of easy access throughout the buildings. Better water facilities should be provided.

For the milking, taking care of play rooms, schoolrooms, and dormitories, attending to stock, etc., a biweekly detail is made. The boys also assist in the heavier work of the laundry.

Domestic work.—There were fabricated in the sewing room 746 articles. Some of the larger girls are able to cut and fit everyday dresses and to make all the different articles of underwear. The mending and darning have been well and neatly done.

The laundress is very efficient. So popular was her department that the girls would often ask to be detailed for the laundry.

The cook has been connected with the school for more than three years, and deserves praise for the manner in which she manages her department. She is a hard worker, and is patience personified. She has carefully instructed the girls in butter-making, 913 pounds having been made during the year. She has also taught them to make small quantities of bread, such as would be required for an ordinary family. As a result of her teaching most of the older girls can without assistance make pies, cookies, gingerbread, and cake of different kinds, as well as do all kinds of ordinary cooking.

The matron has taken great pains to make good housekeepers of the children. Particular attention has been given to dining-room service. The buildings have been kept neat and clean, and the children well clothed. Under the matron's direction chairs have been cushioned, boxes covered, mats and rugs made, pictures framed, and everything done that could be done with very limited resources to make play rooms and dormitories appear cheerful and homelike. She also taught the girls crocheting and knitting. Some have made enough lace out of thread for their white skirts; others have crocheted shawls from yarn, while still others have worked with red floss initials or other figures on their white aprons. A few have made collars for themselves from linen thread. The matron has also organized a sewing circle among the little girls, who, among other things, have pieced three very pretty quilts. A rag carpet is on the programme for next year. The forming of a society of the King's Daughters is contemplated at the beginning of next year.

Health.—The health of the school has been quite good. The children were kept under almost constant treatment; our requisition for "blood medicine" being about as regular as that for rations. Three children were excused from school, one on account of consumption and two on account of scrofula. Dr. Hughey has been very faithful in looking after the health of the school, and his weekly talks to employés and pupils have been interesting, and at the same time very practical.

Religious training.—On Sabbath day the pupils attend church and Sunday school at the Episcopal church, the only church at the agency. The church services are conducted in the Dakota language and the Sunday school in the English language. The school employés attend and participate in the Sunday school.

The pastor of this church is Rev. L. C. Walker, a native minister, to whom our thanks are due for cordial support at all times. We consider Rev. Walker and his estimable wife as among the very best friends the school possesses.

We acknowledge very pleasant visits from Dr. and Mrs. Dorchester, Inspector Cleaney, and Supervisor Parker, to all of whom we are indebted for many practical lessons and suggestions.

We desire to express our gratitude to Miss Frances Sparhawk and other kind friends in the East for contributions in the way of magazines, papers, etc., for our reading room.

In my last annual report I called attention to the very poor condition of the school buildings and recommended that some repairs and improvements be made. An estimate for the same was made and forwarded, but was not approved, the probable early removal of the agency being given as the reason. I suppose the same consideration would prevent any extensive improvements being made now; nevertheless as a matter of absolute necessity I would respectfully request that an estimate be made for lumber to refloor the dining room, to build a new water closet for the girls, and to construct a walk from the girls' building to the closet.

I would recommend also that authority be asked to expend $50 in the purchase from Indians of log houses to be used in making a woodshed, and in fixing a comfortable place for the school cattle during the coming winter. These houses can be bought for less than the wood which is in them. If cut up into cordwood, would cost, and if at any time in the future the agency should be moved or the Government decided to put up better buildings, the logs could be torn down and used for fuel.

Hoping that the above recommendations may meet with your approval, and thanking you for courtesies extended during the year,

I am, yours, very truly,

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

A. P. DIXON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 31, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in compliance with your instructions, annual report and statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, viz:

	Ogalalla Sioux.	Brulé Sioux.	Mixed bloods.	Northern Cheyennes.	Total.
Number of families	1,225	282	143	25	1,675
Males over 18 years	1,085	290	136	25	1,536
Males under 18 years	1,072	139	152	29	1,392
Females over 14 years	1,471	301	220	30	2,022
Females under 14 years	865	168	112	36	1,181
Total number all ages	4,493	901	620	120	8,137
Number of males and females between 6 and 16 years	1,088	190	91	32	1,401
Number of Indian women and mixed bloods married to white men	32	9	11	10	62

Reference to these statistics will show that great progress has been made in the matter of farming, stock-raising, and schools.

My first work on assuming charge of this agency was to make myself as thoroughly familiar as possible with the people and with the reservation. It has been my plan to spend several days of each week away from the agency visiting the different outlying districts, stopping at the houses, schools, stores, missions, and talking with the people.

Stock-raising.—A great part of the reservation can only be utilized profitably for stock-raising, and there is enough soil suitable for agricultural purposes to justify a hope that eventually the Indians may be able to raise sufficient grain and other produce to meet their own wants and to enable them to make better profits on their stock by more careful handling and breeding of same.

There are many streams on the reservation along which the Indians are now settled, which afford plenty of water for all stock-raising purposes, and in many places the water supply is sufficient to warrant irrigation on a small scale. Along the White River valley the water supply is sufficient to warrant very extensive irrigation, and I believe that with the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money this might be conclusively proven to be the case.

Cattle and horses afford now the leading industry for these people, and many of them are most thoroughly alive to the importance of their making the very best use of their great natural advantages offered by their reservation. These Indians, especially the Ogalallas, delight in the care of stock, and with little encouragement they can not fail to become, if peaceful relations can be maintained, successful stock-raisers.

The great discouragement to this work lies in the fact that they have no confidence in the continuity of affairs. They are very suspicious people and their past warrants them in doubting the permanency of any specific present condi-

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tions. If it were possible to keep away from the management of affairs any disturbing conditions, they would make rapid strides toward Christian civilization; and I think that their present reservation offers advantages that would justify the belief that these Indians would within a reasonable length of time, become fitted for useful citizenship. I am not referring now to the present generation of older Indians, but to the younger element and their children. I remember well the condition of the Sioux at Yankton Agency in 1876, and I believe thoroughly that the Indians on this reservation are to-day, in spite of the setback they received during the recent troubles, far ahead of the Yankton Sioux at that time.

Issuing rations.—Soon after I took charge I was struck with the desirability of extending the system of issues to outlying districts that had, under your instruction, been adopted by my predecessor, and in spite of the constant pressure brought to bear by the nonprogressive element headed by the leading chiefs, I have steadily insisted upon continuing issuing rations in that manner, believing that the issue of rations at the agency to Indians scattered over so large a reservation as this has many and obvious disadvantages, and is a retarding influence upon their progress which it will be difficult to overcome.

The Indians were accustomed once a month to take all their children, and such belongings as they were able to take, and move into the agency to receive their rations. They always started in time so that they could visit along the road coming in and were an equal length of time getting back to their homes. The results entailed were: Neglect of field and stock and the taking of the children from the schools; also, endangering of the health and lives of those who were at all weak physically. At an issue some time in January last, during the severe winter weather, a child was frozen to death on the mother's back. This, of course, was an extreme case, but the old system entailed great physical suffering on the women, children, and the old and decrepit.

Issuing cattle.—I also found that the method in vogue of issuing cattle to the Indians on hoof and allowing them to chase same over the prairies, after the manner of an old-time buffalo hunt, evidently incited the younger element and inflicted barbarous cruelty upon the cattle. I therefore discontinued issuing cattle in that manner and had them killed, one by one, by the police or by an agency employé, and afterwards issued to the different consolidations, who butchered and apportioned same.

In both of these reforms I have been sustained by you, and I desire here to acknowledge my indebtedness to you for said support.

Court of Indian offenses.—I also found that the court of Indian offenses had not been organized in accordance with your orders, and I immediately took steps to organize same, sending in nominations of men I believed to be specially fitted for the places; at the same time representing the different elements upon the reservation. Three of these, George Swords, Frank Fast Horse, and John Grass, accepted. Little Wound, however, declined, and the chiefs in council bitterly opposed the establishment of the court, claiming that it had been tried before and was a failure; that the judges fined the people and put the money in their pockets. The nominations, however, were approved by you and the court duly established.

George Swords, who has taught himself to read and write in Indian, keeps the record of all proceedings in a book provided for the purpose. No fines are allowed except in the way of damages, and in such cases the fines are turned over to the party damaged in the presence of the agent and judges and a record made of that fact.

The cases tried so far cover wife-stealing, assault and battery, divorce cases, and complications arising from conflicting land claims and ownership of horses and cattle. I have been more than pleased with the manner in which the court has performed its duties, and while I have been constrained to mitigate the sentences in a number of cases, I have in no case been compelled to throw out the proceedings or to differ materially from the judgment of the court. It is believed, however, that great care should be taken in preparing indictments and in the review of the proceedings of the court.

The opposition, which, at first, was extremely bitter, appears now to be slowly dying away, and I hope for the best results to accrue from a careful and judicious use of this lever during the coming year.

Surplus stock.—It has been the custom, I am informed, for the Indians to dispose of their increase cattle to each other and to white men coming upon the reservation for the purpose of purchasing same; and I found that, in the majority of the cases, the Indians were receiving less than one-third of the value of their cattle, prices paid ranging from $5 to $18, for good, merchantable cattle that should have brought between $30 and $40—in some cases more.

At my request you kindly authorized me to receive the surplus increased stock held by the Indians as beef, and to pay them for same the contract price. This operated as the greatest possible stimulant to the development of an interest in stock-raising; whereas I had found, prior to the receiving of the first lot of cattle, that the Indians allowed their stock to run wild upon the reservation, not knowing, in a great many cases, how many head they had or where their stock was. After that event those who owned cattle immediately began to scour the reservation for them, and it was a frequent sight to see groups of Indians and mixed bloods together working over their brands, and the brands of other cattle-owners. A fair percentage also of those who received money for their cattle at once purchased young stock and cows with the funds, thus increasing very materially the numbers held by them.

I am convinced that this move will be conducive of the very best results if it can be continued. As I have before stated, the great trouble appears to me to be in the fact that conditions are so changeable, or liable to such frequent changes. I do not know that this can be helped, but being most sincerely and enthusiastically interested in the welfare of the Indians, I can but hope that in the near future affairs may be so ordered as to warrant the hope that there may be some continuity of efforts in different lines, as it appears to me that definite work, along definite lines, promises the best prospects for a peaceful and happy solution of the Indian question.

Sheep and goats have not been experimented with, except in a very small way. Everybody seems to fear that the dogs and wolves would render an experiment in sheep-raising a failure. To one who has been over the reservation, it is perfectly apparent that thousands and thousands of head of sheep could be supported on the reservation by grazing on the natural grasses that cover the hills and valleys in every direction.

Education.—One of the prime factors in the work of the uplifting of the Indian is education, and I have devoted a good deal of time and attention to encouraging and helping on this development of the school work being done upon this reservation, and the results have in the main been very gratifying.

There were 5 day schools and 2 boarding schools in operation when I took charge. The day schools have been greatly increased in number during the past year, through your kindly courtesy and aid, and if it were practicable to furnish teachers for all the schools, I could, to-morrow, open 23, and it is a matter of regret that the rules and regulations that now govern school affairs have prevented me from doing so. This is due to the fact that teachers can now only be appointed under civil-service rules, and assistant teachers can not be appointed, I am informed, except at schools where a teacher has already been appointed. On account of the fact that teachers have not been furnished for but 17 schools, and I am not allowed to place the other schools in charge of assistant teachers, I am constrained to allow these schools to remain unopened until teachers are furnished in accordance with the rules and regulations governing such matters.*

In this connection I am constrained to say that I believe it would be vastly to the best interests of the Government, if the day school teachers were graded: first, second and third class, instead as at present—teacher and assistant teacher. In such cases the second or third class teacher might be assigned temporarily, to take charge of new day schools, subject to the appointment of a full teacher, or awaiting the appointment of a full teacher.

I believe that the grading of the pay would also be a good thing: that is, allowing, for instance, the lowest grade teacher to receive $10 per month: the next $20, the next $30, and a full teacher $60 as at present. It is extremely doubtful if the average returned pupil of boarding schools, or nonreservation schools would be capable of earning $30 per month, or of performing, satisfactorily, the duties devolving upon the assistant teacher as at present. At the recent teachers' institute, held at the agency, composed of the day school teachers, their assistants, and the boarding school teachers and instructors, and under the supervision of the superintendent of the boarding school, I gathered that the teachers, generally, held similar views.

The relations that should properly exist between the day schools, the reservation boarding schools, and the nonreservation schools, is a matter that vitally effects the future of Indian education, and one that should commend itself to the careful consideration of all who are interested in the future development of this work. In the performance of my duty of inspecting, and caring for the day

* This is a misapprehension which has been corrected, and arrangements made for the opening of all the Pine Ridge schools. [Comr.]

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schools and the boarding school, I have been deeply impressed with the importance of thorough harmony all along the line, and I regret exceedingly the necessity of saying that, in my opinion, the work has been sadly hampered in the past, through want of such harmony.

The foundation of the whole matter is the home. No effort should be spared to induce the Indians to adopt such ways of living and habits of life as will bring about that training of the wee little ones which will fit them properly for entering the primary or day schools. There should be a school, as required by the treaty, wherever there are enough students to warrant it, and only such work should be done in said primary or day schools as can be done without neglecting the inflowing little ones from the homes. Where children are retained too long at the day schools the numbers in attendance would necessarily be so greatly increased that it would become practically impossible for the teacher to give full justice to the primary classes without neglecting the more advanced children. Therefore, it would become necessary to have higher schools in order to meet the demand for better education of the advanced day school pupils. These schools again would naturally be limited in number of pupils and in grade of work by the inflowing from the day schools. Should the advanced schools, whether called boarding schools or high schools, attempt to retain the children too long the numbers would again necessarily increase to such an extent that either the more advanced or the lower classes would have to be neglected. It would, therefore, become necessary to have still higher schools. These higher schools might be located on the reservation or off the reservation, as seems best, and the grade of work that they could do would also be governed by the inflow from the high schools or boarding schools. From these more advanced schools it appears to me those who desire to do so might be promoted to the colleges and technical schools of the land.

Returned students.—While on this subject it is thought meet and right to report that the returned students of nonreservation schools, and also the students who have attended for a number of years the reservation schools have, as a whole, done as well as could fairly be expected. Many have fulfilled the brightest hopes of their many friends, occupying positions of trust and usefulness; physicians, preachers, teachers, clerks, assistant teachers, assistant farmers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tinsmiths, harness makers, and laborers. Many have comfortable homes, little farms, cattle and horses; some have not done well, but are not hopeless, and a few are probably beyond redemption, though their children may be benefited by their parents having had the advantages of a brief training under good influences.

United States Court.—The fact that the more serious offenses on an Indian reservation, have been brought under the cognizance of the United States court, has had, I believe, the most wholesome effect upon these Indians. They have a healthy dread of "going over the road to Deadwood," as they express the situation when they are compelled to face indictments that have been brought against them before the United States court at that point.

Boundary line.—The settlement of the boundary question between this agency and Rosebud Agency has had a very good effect upon the Indians, but they are still clamoring for the complete survey of the boundary line and the marking of same in such a manner that their "children may grow up familiar with same, and the children of the white men be equally impressed with the fact that the division line is well known." I trust that this may be done during the current fiscal year, and also that a cattle guard fence may be authorized on the northern boundary between the Cheyenne River and the White River. This would be of almost inestimable benefit to the Indians in the preventing of illegal trespassing of stock upon the reservation. The trespassing of such stock affords the Indian a constant cause for complaint and disquietude, and might, should conditions favor, furnish the brand for exploding the powder mill.

Many of the disgruntled Brulé and renegade Indians from other agencies that were transferred to this reservation at the close of the recent troubles have little to lose and everything to gain, they think, in renewing hostilities. While they have not openly indulged in the ghost dance, they have surreptitiously observed the ceremonies pertaining to that craze in their sweat lodges and have opposed bitterly every effort that I have made to advance their material condition. I am gratified to say, however, that there is a fair prospect of their being gradually induced to adopt better and more peaceful ideas. This will depend, however, very largely upon the action taken by the Administration in sustaining the officer placed in charge of affairs here. I desire to make this statement here plainly, in order that no responsibility may rest upon me in regard to this matter.

Field matrons, etc.—The appointment of "instructors in domestic economy" and "field matrons" is certainly a step in the right direction. The work of the two ladies appointed last spring to perform the duties pertaining to those positions at this agency has been extremely satisfactory. I have noted a marked improvement among many families in the care of their house and premises, and the Indians frequently speak of the kindly attention given the sick and useful instruction given to all by these ladies. I would heartily recommend the appointment of one for each farming district.

Improvements.—The agency hospital is not yet completed, but it is believed that it will be a great help to the agency physician in handling more serious cases of acute diseases.

Blacksmith shops have been erected at different points on the reservation and two libraries have been established, one at the agency and one in a far-away farming district; two old women's homes have also been established, and it is hoped that a few of the more decrepit and helpless of these neglected old creatures may be comfortably cared for during the coming winter. During the past winter I was compelled to witness many cases of extreme suffering among them. As a rule the uncivilized Indian has little sympathy for helpless old age and they leave the old people to shift for themselves.

The establishment of churches, schools, stores, libraries, old people's homes, blacksmith shops, etc., at different points over the reservation, and the flying over all public buildings of the flag "must have an active, ever-living civilizing influence upon the camp Indians."

During the past spring and summer a number of bridges have been built over the streams and the main roads repaired over the different outlying districts. Foot bridges will also be put up at different points for the accommodation of the school children.

A number of Indians and others have been getting out logs for the sawmill and I hope that during the coming fall and winter many comfortable houses may be constructed. Two good two-story frame houses are now being built, at their own expense, by persons having treaty rights. This is certainly an encouraging feature and indicates a laudable ambition.

Allotments.—A portion of the reservation is now being surveyed and a good many of the Indians are clamoring for the allotment of lands in severalty. The old-time leaders and a majority of the Indians, however, bitterly oppose this move, but I am confident that a kind and firm insistence upon the execution of the law for those who do take their lands will, in a reasonable length of time, draw over the majority, and that we shall soon see "the beginning of the end." If this critical period in their development can be successfully tided over. To do this there must be system, regularity, harmony, and continuity of effort in the management of agency and reservation affairs, as well as ample appropriation for the support of the general management of Indian affairs.

Trusting that both conditions may become fixed facts in the near future, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. LE ROY BROWN,
Captain Eleventh Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGALALLA BOARDING SCHOOL.

OGALALLA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the yearly report of the Ogalalla boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Attendance.—The whole number of employés for the year is 25 white and 21 Indian. The number of pupils enrolled is 185.

For several months in the early part of the year the school was somewhat injured by the frequent going and coming of employés, but it will be noticed that during the last quarter all but 2 were present 91 days, and these were 81 and 89.

Of the 185 pupils 9 went to Haskell Institute, 5 to Carlisle, 2 to White's Institute, and 3 to the Army. Six are reported as runaways, the 5 girls having been stolen away by their people a few days before the close of school, and the boy, being morose, having no home, walked away a few days ago to escape the general jollification of closing day. The remaining 40 can be accounted for as having yielded to various influences. Some who were above school age have found employment. Some have removed from the reservation, a few have left on account of sickness, but the majority are in camp schools which have been located near them.

This now is a very potent cause of the reduction of the attendance in the boarding school. It may be counteracted by a system which the agent contemplates adopting, by which day-school pupils of a certain age will be recommended and required to attend the boarding school, and all not in school or near a day school will be sent to the boarding school. This latter, however,

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is as uncertain as the local habitation of a family possessing nothing which may not be on the road on twenty minutes' notice. The number promoted from the schools must necessarily be small for some time.

Runaways, in the true sense of the word, have almost reached the minimum through our system of family discipline. It will do greater work still when every employé fully understands how to work it. One who has very little difficulty in the management of pupils lately said, "Whenever the pupils have disobeyed me I have found that it was my own fault."

Notwithstanding a determined effort on the part of the parents to remove their children before the close of the term, in order that they might be counted in the new census, we had 90 present on closing day. It required almost two hours to render our programme, and every performer called out the admiration of all present. There were about 50 parents present, and those who addressed the children and others in private were profuse in their commendation of the management of the school. A time after dinner was fixed for the pupils to leave and not one left before the time without permission, and all followed instructions in the order of their going by a hearty grasp of the hand of the superintendent and matron and other employés. Almost all promise to return in September.

The products of the farm were reduced some by the freshet last summer, but there was a yield of 300 bushels each of wheat and oats, 10 tons of millet, and 800 bushels of potatoes. This season has been almost a month late, yet the wheat, oats, corn, millet, and potatoes, as well as the garden, give promise of a good yield. The vines, bushes, and trees supplied this season are generally doing well, besides about 100 trees found in this vicinity.

Pupils have done cheerfully the work given them, girls being worthy of special mention. Almost all boys and girls, have made commendable progress, especially in their use of English.

Heartily thanking the office for its universal kindness in granting requests and anticipating wants,

I remain, yours truly.

J. H. METER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER AT DAY SCHOOL NO. 6, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *No 6 Day School, September 13, 1892.*

SIR: As the season is nearly over, I wish to give you a general idea of the work and results accomplished at this school during the summer. I refer solely to the industrial department.

It will be impossible for me to give the number of bushels, of the different articles raised, at present, as everything is still growing finely. The work of plowing and planting in the spring was very much hindered owing to the almost constant storms up to near the first of June; but by taking advantage of every spare moment the work of planting was at last accomplished. There were about 4 acres of old ground plowed and about 4 acres of new ground broken. The old ground was planted to a general lot of garden vegetables, besides a small piece of wheat and also oats. The new ground was planted mostly to potatoes and corn fodder. Every thing grew beautifully until we began to have a drought about the middle of July, which lasted until about August 22, at which time we had a soaking rain which thoroughly revived the whole face of nature.

This soil has the remarkable ability of storing up moisture and then giving it off gradually during a drought. It is really wonderful to see how green things will look in a garden during a drought, especially if the ground is thoroughly cultivated and kept free from weeds. I am thoroughly convinced if the ground is thoroughly plowed and pulverized and planted as it should be, then the growing crops diligently cultivated with hoe and horse cultivator, it can be made as good a garden spot as any that can be found anywhere in the Northern States.

The trees which were planted here last May are doing remarkedly well (with the exception of chestnuts), in fact far beyond my most sanguine expectations. They were not planted until May 15. I think they should be planted in this climate just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the land can be got ready, which generally can be done before April 1. Old, thoroughly worked ground should invariably be chosen, and the trees diligently worked for at least three years after being planted. It would be well also to buy the trees from some place further north than our own climate, in order to get those that would not be starting into growth too early.

The pears and plums which were planted here are all doing remarkably well. There were about sixty of each planted and so far not one has died, but are all looking very thrifty. Of the Russian mulberry which were planted on old ground, all are growing; most of them are very thrifty, but a very few are not looking very robust. About 8 mulberries were planted on the road; 5 of them are dead; the 3 which are alive are doing well. The walnuts are growing slowly, but are looking very vigorous. I think but 1 out of 40 planted is dead. The chestnuts did not do anything at all; they made but a feeble growth from the first, and as soon as the scorching weather set in they all gave up the ghost. Of course it remains to be seen how the trees will get through our severe winter.

Our flower garden has been very fine, the admiration of our white friends and the wonder of the Indians. Verbenas, portulacca, and petunias do wonderfully well here. A great many other flowers will do well if they have the protection of some building to keep off the high winds, which prevail so in this country. I wish to say that the children have been very good about the work. They have been willing to take hold and have also shown a great interest in all that has been undertaken. Even the girls are glad to help in planting and weeding.

This teaching of gardening seems to me a very important branch of Indian youths' education—I might say, the most important. We can all see very plainly that Indians have no good idea about gardening. They do not know how to plow thoroughly nor how to put the seed in with any order. After the seeds have started, there is no chance to cultivate, owing to the haphazard way in which things are growing. It is plain to be seen that example does a great deal towards teaching. The Indians often come here and look around and ask questions regarding gardening.

Indians have even asked me to give them flowering plants in order that they might have plants in their homes. It would be well if each day school could have a good garden in order to teach both children and parents this most important branch of Indian education. I have begun plowing for next spring's crops in order to keep ahead of the elements. I hope to get the old ground plowed before cold weather sets in.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully.

E. M. KEITH.

Capt. GEO. LER. BROWN, *Acting U. S. Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE, S. DAK., *September 24, 1892.*

SIR: It gives me pleasure to make such report as I am able of the last year's mission work. Owing, as you know, to the grievous loss of our noble leader in Christian effort here, the Rev. C. S. Cook, much that might have been can not now be reported.

So far as present records show there have been 57 baptisms and 9 marriages in our church and chapels here. These figures, however, suggest only the tenth part of the labor performed or the results accomplished. Wherever Mr. Cook and his faithful helpers have been at work there is found evidence of progress upward and onward. It is seen as well in better homes where peace and harmony prevail as in the churches and Sunday schools where the true motives for holier and nobler lives are taught, and in the day schools, too, through the excellent workings of which the number of untutored minds is growing beautifully less and less. More frequently than ever now you may meet the Indian who can read and write, and will proudly show you the book or paper which he carefully stows away in his breast pocket and draws forth occasionally to refresh his mind and memory.

It is true here, as elsewhere, that there is evident progress in the right way, though a certain portion tries to hold aloof on its crumbling foundation of heathenism—a vain effort that will prove to be.

Respectfully, yours.

AARON B. CLARK.

Capt. GEO. LER. BROWN,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 13, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to present, at your request, the following report of the Presbyterian Mission among the Ogalalla Sioux:

Being in charge of the work here only temporarily, I am not able to present as complete a report as I could wish. It is now nearly sixty years since the Presbyterian Church, ahead of all others, sent a missionary to preach the gospel to the Sioux. It is, however, less than six years since the first Presbyterian missionary was established among the Ogalallas, where he had been preceded a number of years by missionaries of the Episcopal Church. And in this wide field we find much heathenism yet to be overcome.

During the past year we have occupied three stations: The agency station, occupied by myself and family; Porcupine station, in charge of Misses Dickson and McCreight, and Wounded Knee, where Mr. Edward Weston, an educated Christian Indian from Flandreau, has labored.

At each place regular Sabbath services have been held, besides week-day meetings, and such class and private instruction as opportunity offered. The attendance has not been large, but some have heard the Word gladly, and a few have professed the Christian faith.

The thorough christianization of a heathen nation is a work of great magnitude, and we must expect here to cultivate the field faithfully for years to secure a permanent establishment of Christianity. So, although much has been done, much more remains to be done.

The effect of the ghost dances in the former years was very deleterious to Christianity, and is still felt among the Ogalallas. The excitement of a false religion has left a dead, indifferent feeling about religion. We look for a reaction and a brighter day in the near future.

The movement of the Government in establishing a complete organization of schools for the Ogalalla tribe is a matter of great encouragement for missionary workers. Education is the great ally of Christianity. Each needs the encouragement and sympathy of the other. With a continuation of the harmony which now prevails between these two departments of work, we may look for a steady and increasing advance in the improvement of these Indians. Each school will naturally become the center of knowldge and virtue, which are the salvation of a nation.

The death the past year of Rev. Charles S. Cook, the Episcopal missionary, himself an educated Yankton Sioux, is felt to be a general loss to all Christian workers among this people.

Thanking you for your kind coöperation in the work of our mission, I am,

Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. GEO. LE R. BROWN,
Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, *September 10, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency.

Indians and country.—The Indians of this agency are known as the Brulé Sioux, and occupy the country from the Missouri River west to Black Pipe Creek, which divides this and Pine Ridge reserve, and from White River on the north to the Nebraska State line on the south, comprising an estimated area of about 3,228,160 acres, the Indians being located on various creeks east and west and north of the agency, varying in distance from 10 to 100 miles, the majority averaging about 30 miles distant.

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The agency proper is among barren sand hills, about 100 miles west of the Missouri River, 20 miles north of Nebraska State line, 40 miles from the nearest military post, Fort Niobrara, and 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, where supplies are delivered and transported by Indians to the agency.

Population.—The census taken of these people June 30 aggregated 4,254, a reduction from last year, caused by transfers to Pine Ridge Agency by reason of the change of dividing between the two agencies from Pass Creek, east 20 miles to Black Pipe Creek, which necessarily affects the statistical report.

There are at present 77 pupils absent in schools off the reserve; also 104 young men enlisted in the U. S. Army (50 being in Company L of the Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, and 54 in Company I of the Sixteenth Infantry, at Fort Douglas), of whom their commanders give good reports regarding their discipline and behavior, making a total of 181 absent but belonging to this agency.

Settlement of boundary line.—Settlement of boundary lines between this and Pine Ridge Agency, the cause of considerable annoyance, has been satisfactorily adjusted by the Department, allowing representative Indians of both agencies to confer together, whereby it was mutually agreed that the line should be at Black Pipe Creek, as defined in the Sioux treaty of 1889, and the Indians thereby affected allowed to June 30 to determine their future status. The line has since been surveyed and properly marked and the majority of Indians there located, desiring to remain where they had established their homes, have been transferred to the Pine Ridge Agency.

A meeting was also arranged between Indians of the Lower Brulé and this agency with regard to a large number of Indians belonging to that agency now located on the east part of this reserve, who desire to remain and become attached to this agency, and the matter is soon to be submitted to these people for a three-fourths vote for acceptance or rejection.

Ghost dance.—The evidence of the existence of the ghost dance and its results has entirely disappeared, although in a few instances, early last spring, it was discovered that ghost shirts were being made and wild talk was indulged in by a few "brave medicine men." Prompt action, however, with solitary confinement and compulsory work for a short time, effectually checked any movements in that direction.

Health and sanitary.—Dr. A. J. Morris, agency physician, reports that the health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good, no epidemics occurring among them. There have been, as near as can be ascertained, which at best is unreliable, 128 deaths and 95 births. The doctor reports that he has treated 432 cases, which consisted largely of pulmonary diseases and diseases arising from indigestion. This does not include the large number applying for medicines at the dispensary. Frequent trips are made by the physician to various camps where day schools are located, leaving medicines and directions with teachers, by which means many Indians are benefited and the influence of teachers increased.

Attention is again invited to the fact that a hospital should be established at the agency, where it has frequently been demonstrated many lives could have been saved by receiving proper care and attention.

The position of field matron having recently been created, the wife of the agency physician, who is in every way amply qualified, has been appointed and will prove a boon to these people.

Agriculture.—Although it has been practically demonstrated that this is not a farming country, the work done by the Indians this season has been encouraging. Owing to the lateness of the planting season, which was cold and wet, not so much corn as heretofore was planted, and the hot winds of the past month have proven disastrous to a considerable portion of that grown, and the drought has caused almost entire failure of the potato crop.

A considerable quantity of small grain, however, has been sown for the first time by many with good results. This being the first wheat raised by these Indians, the results will prove highly gratifying. The Indians generally have been submissive to the farmers over them to a commendable degree, and while many have but little to show for efforts made, those located east of the agency, principally on Ponca Creek, have worked faithfully with good results.

The acreage under cultivation this year by measurement will aggregate 3,705 acres, which is the work of 754 families. During the past year 26,352 pounds of oats (all required for agency use) and 68,454 pounds of corn were purchased from Indians, and it is hoped an equal or larger quantity will be purchased this season.

In addition to the grain purchased by the Department for agency use 400 bushels of wheat were marketed by the Indians at Valentine, for which they were paid 63 cents per bushel. The farmers' reports this year show an estimated yield of 3,077 bushels of wheat, an increase over last year of 1,337 bushels. For this grain Valentine is the nearest market.

Additional farmers.—Seven farmers, including agency and assistant, have been and are now allowed this agency, each of whom are assigned to districts, into which the whole reserve is divided, each farmer having an Indian assistant in each camp. The beneficial results have been fully demonstrated, and their service could not be dispensed with without retrograde influence.

Stock-raising.—There are at present about 7,632 cattle now owned by these Indians, which includes 500 cows with calves and 500 heifers issued last year, and which have been cared for and looked after under the direction of the district farmers to a commendable extent. Comparatively few of the full-blood Indians' cattle have been lost during the past year, although others lost heavily by the severe storms in February and March. For the first time in my nine years' experience on this agency, this reserve was last year saved from prairie fires, which fact, together with heavy rains during the past spring, has produced excellent grazing and abundance of hay. The Indians having realized the damage done by these fires now use every precaution to guard against and avoid them.

Two thousand and two hundred cows with calves and 80 bulls have recently been received, which, as issued, have been branded with numbers for each Indian, to be his individual brand (in addition to the Government brand). The desire to obtain these cows and the energy displayed by Indians generally in putting up hay proves that they are developing an interest in stock-raising, and farmers are now required to give this industry special attention.

Issue houses.—Three subissue houses have been built during the past year: two to the east (one about 100 miles distant on Ponca Creek, the other 35 miles on Butte Creek) the third to the west on Black Pipe Creek. Rations are issued monthly at these stations to Indians located within a reasonable radius, enabling them to return home the same day instead of being required to consume so much time as was necessary in traveling to and from the agency. Two more issue houses now authorized will soon be built; one to the west on Cut Meat Creek, the other on Little White River about 15 and 20 miles respectively from the agency, which number will be sufficient for the present.

A dwelling for the district farmer is attached to each of these issue houses; also a blacksmith and repair shop where young Indian mechanics are employed, where practicable.

Slaughterhouses and corrals have been constructed at outside camps, (without extra expense than that authorized for employés during the year, the lumber for same being manufactured at agency sawmill) where all cattle for issue are killed and issued by the farmers to Indians from the block, substituting this for the former mode of issue on the hoof and the shooting by mounted Indians. All beef is now issued to individual Indians, and although meeting with opposition from some of the older and some younger would-be chiefs, who cling to old methods and oppose innovations leading to civilization, individuals are realizing their advantage by this new plan.

Industry.—These Indians have transported all Government supplies from the railroad to the agency, together with supplies to issue houses; also all freight for traders, which has netted them $15,252.70. They have sold to the Government for beef, which in turn was issued them under treaty stipulations, 323,120 pounds of gross beef cattle, for which they were paid $10,081.96. They have also cut and delivered at the agency and the various camp day schools, and to traders, 513 cords of wood, for which they were paid $2,831.75; also received $2,145.90 for grain and hay sold to the agency and issue houses, aggregating $30,312.31 during the past year.

These facts demonstrate that Indians will labor when they see money is to be acquired thereby. In agriculture he sees doubtful returns, little money, much labor, and no encouragement.

Authority has been granted for purchase from Indians of 1,000,000 pounds of gross beef; it is uncertain to what extent this amount can be furnished.

Land in severalty.—Fifteen townships have recently been surveyed on the eastern portion of this reserve. Many Indians are located thereon about one-half mile apart and wait the coming of an agent to allot them their several portions, which they are ready to accept. When done and the implements, etc., guaranteed by treaty issued, many others will doubtless follow their example, and those now

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grouped together in bands scatter on separate claims, thereby isolating to some extent and avoid the frequent dancings and councils where mischief is concocted.

House construction.—As stated in previous reports all Indians now live in houses of their own construction, without further aid from the Government than doors, windows, and nails. As these houses have dirt floors and roofs through which snow and rain penetrate, they can not be other than unhealthy and impossible to keep clean, and are undoubtedly the primary cause of much sickness. Many houses have been rebuilt and improved during the year, and if lumber for floors and shingles for roofs could be furnished, many would compare favorably with those of frontier white settlers.

Courts of Indians offenses.—No court has been established at this agency; and for the reason that there still exist factional feelings between many of these Indians, caused by the late trouble, it has not been deemed advisable to inaugurate a court which undoubtedly would aggravate this feeling.

Police force.—The police force allowed this agency for the past year and at present numbers 3 officers and 50 privates. They have maintained their reputation for efficiency and usefulness and are indispensable and invaluable to the proper conduct of an agency, especially where Indians are scattered over such large area. In no instance during the past year when sent to bring an Indian accused of any offense have they failed to promptly execute the order. They are at all times either on duty in camp or at the agency, where 12 are kept, changing from camp duty each ten days. While in camp they are required to see that children attend schools regularly and report or bring to the agency any roving or fractious Indians.

Liquor and justice.—I am pleased to report that the liquor traffic on this agency has by prompt, and at times severe, action been reduced to a minimum; the only cases of drunkenness and bringing liquor on the reserve during the past year brought to my attention, being by Indians enlisted in the Army who, stationed at Fort Niobrara, obtain and furnish it to their relatives and friends.

As Indians are not subject to the United States laws a few have been tried and convicted of trivial offenses in the United States courts. That they do not receive equal protection of the same with other citizens was evidenced last spring when an Indian, working for a white man living just off the reserve, died and was buried, the white man reporting that he had died at his house and had been removed by his friends. Subsequent investigation by the agency physician and several witnesses showed that the Indian's neck had been broken, and the body presented marks of brutal beating. The white man was arrested and taken before a United States commissioner. A brother of the murdered man who was present at the time testified regarding the manner by which he was killed. The crime being committed off the reserve the United States court decided it had no jurisdiction, and the attorney of the county in which the crime was committed refused to prosecute for the reason that "no jury could be found in that county that would convict a white man for killing an Indian." Subsequently the brother who testified was arrested on complaint of the same white man referred to for the alleged killing of a steer and is now under bonds for appearance at the next term of court, the jury having disagreed on the first trial, although it was proven that the Indian was sick and confined to his bed at the time of the alleged offense. Is it surprising under such circumstances that Indians fail to see the benefits of protection of United States laws?

Improvements.—About 70,000 feet of pine lumber have been sawed at the agency mill the past year, which has been used in needed improvements. All agency buildings have been repaired and the roofs of agency buildings and fences inclosing same painted, which has added to the general appearance of the agency.

As Indians are located in distant parts of the reserve, but few, if any, are to be seen loitering about the agency, which has been and is discouraged as much as possible.

Missionary and church work at this agency is conducted by the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations. The various missionaries have been zealous and energetic workers and have at all times labored harmoniously with the officers of the Government, rendering assistance when in their power in the civilization and advancement of the people.

The Episcopal Church, under charge of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare was established at this agency in 1879. The resident missionary reports 262 members of his church, of having performed 26 marriages, and expended $3,235 in mission work during the year.

The Presbyterian missionary stationed here in 1888 reports having expended

$2,600 in his work, conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Society, and having performed 10 marriages during the year.

The Roman Catholics under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty have been engaged in missionary work since 1882. The priest in charge reports having expended $2,440 for missionary purposes, to have a total of 1,134 communicants, and to have performed 25 marriages the past year. To those unacquainted with the surroundings, the labor, privations, and self-sacrifice of the Christian workers can not be realized.

All marriages are reported to the agent each month and a record kept of same, and all marrying by Indian custom are summoned to the agent's office and required to be married "according to law and the white man's ways." The leaving or throwing away of women and families is prohibited, and where done, the offender is punished. I am pleased to report these requirements are producing the desired effect of Indians having more respect for and giving protection to their families.

Education.—There have been 13 Government day and 2 mission boarding schools in operation on this reserve during the past year with an aggregate enrollment of 499 and a daily average attendance of 439, which, including those at distant schools, makes a total of—children belonging to this agency in school during the year, which, according to our recent census, leaves about 485 children of proper age unprovided for.

Six new schools are now being constructed in different parts of the reserve which it is hoped will be ready to be opened November 1. All old camp day schools are frame one-story buildings, ceiled inside, with teachers' residence of three rooms, and are in good condition. Those now being constructed are plastered inside, with an industrial or sewing room for girls, and a four-room dwelling for teacher.

One camp school, located on Pass Creek, within territory transferred to Pine Ridge, is now turned over to that agency, the building belonging to the Episcopal Church and loaned to the Government for school purposes; as is also one other on this reserve.

Of the two mission boarding schools, St. Mary's is located on Antelope Creek, about 15 miles east of the agency, is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Mission conducted by Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota, and supervised by Miss A. Ives with an able corps of lady assistants. This school was erected and opened in 1885 with accommodations for 50 pupils, and is admirably arranged for what it was intended, a home school.

During the past year there has been an enrollment of 46 pupils, with an average attendance of 42½. The entire expense of maintaining this school is borne by the mission with the exception of certain annuities and the regular school ration of pupils, which have been furnished by the Government. The closing exercises of this school in June last demonstrated that careful training and instruction in neatness as well as learning had been given, and the ladies in charge of the work, isolated, away from all advantages of civilization, can not receive more commendation for their work than they are entitled to.

St. Francis Roman Catholic Mission contract boarding school is located about 8 miles south of the agency, under charge of Rt. Rev. M. Marty and supervised by Rev. Father Digman, assisted by efficient brother and sister workers. This school, constructed and opened in 1886, now provides for all wants of the pupils, the Government paying therefor a per capita of $108. During the year there has been an enrollment of 116 pupils, with an average attendance of 96.28. The closing exercises, which were witnessed by a large number, were highly appreciated, and proved that the labor spent by faithful workers had not been in vain. The reports of the superintendents of these mission schools are submitted herewith.

The agency day school, taught by a lady teacher, assisted by an Indian girl assistant, has been in session ten months, with an enrollment of 36, an average attendance of 28. Owing to the few families located in the vicinity of the agency, who remain only while securing employment, children are constantly changing between camp and agency, requiring much time and labor on the part of the teachers to keep them neatly clothed and necessarily interfering with advancement of the school.

With the exception of a few days, closed by reason of severe storms, when children, many of whom go a distance of 2 to 4 miles, were unable to travel, all camp day schools have been in session ten months of the year, and with the exception of Little Oak Creek, in charge of two ladies, all have been conducted by a man teacher with his wife as assistant. The latter, in addition to vocal instruction in the schoolroom, has charge of clothing for the girls, who do their own

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sewing. The appearance of the children will compare favorably with those of the boarding schools, the girls being required to leave their shawls in the hall, and the boys to present a neat appearance before entering the schoolroom. A lunch is also provided, consisting of coffee and hard bread, as the children live too far to go home and return at noon.

Experience has fully demonstrated the advantage of employing man and wife as teachers at these camp schools, each taking an interest in the work accomplished by both and commanding more obedience and respect of Indians than ladies alone. There are not any returned pupils competent or reliable enough for this service.

These day schools continue to have the desired effect of being the foundation of civilization among the distant camps where they are located, the schoolroom exercises forming but a small fraction of the good accomplished; the home life and example ever before them, and the necessity of their remaining at home to enable their children to attend school, almost entirely breaking up the roving disposition of the Indians, which is their greatest characteristic and failing.

The usual school exhibition was held at the agency at the close of the school year, consisting of a number of children and the teachers from each school. The exercises were witnessed by a large number of Indians from all parts of the reserve, as also by all white people in the vicinity, and a marked improvement was noticed over the previous year.

It is to be regretted that those claiming to be interested in the work of educating the Indians and at all times criticising the waste of time and money spent on reservation schools, though never having seen these schools in operation on this reservation and witnessed the beneficial effect on the whole people, could not be present at one of these gatherings, which would enable them to at least do them partial justice.

Boarding school.—There is still no Government boarding school on this reservation, though one of the most important in the Northwest, and where Indians, though strongly objecting to sending their children away, are constantly asking for a boarding school, which is provided at all other agencies. Although sites have been repeatedly selected and contracts made for construction, the promise long ago and repeatedly made these Indians, that they should have a school, appears as far from fulfillment as ever.

Traders.—There are two licensed traders at this agency who have conducted their business in a satisfactory manner, no complaint having been made to me. By reason of the proximity to border towns, where Indians go for freight, they are not dependent upon these traders for supplies. The subissue houses located in different parts of the reserve obviate the former necessity of frequent visits of Indians to the agency; consequently the reputed fortunes made by licensed traders formerly are a thing of the past, at this agency at least.

Conclusion.—The many radical changes made during the past year, notably the establishment of five subissue houses in different localities; the erection of an equal number of slaughterhouses and placing all beef on the block, heretofore issued on hoof to be chased and shot by mounted Indians; the dividing of the whole reserve into districts supervised by a farmer; the construction of additional schools, making a total of 18 day and 2 mission schools; the surveying of a number of townships and preparations now being made to allot land; all denote no little advancement among the people and a corresponding amount of labor to those having the work in charge. It also indicates the individualizing and therefore the civilization of the Indian.

The change which has taken place among these people during the past ten years can only be realized by those having seen them then and now. Notwithstanding the late troubles, I believe that with honest, fair, and yet firm treatment a greater advancement will be developed within the next few years.

To all employés, who have labored harmoniously and faithfully in the performance of duty assigned them, my thanks are extended.

For the courteous and liberal support received at all times from the Office of Indian Affairs in the administration of affairs at this agency I beg to express my appreciation.

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

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *September, 1892.*

SIR: I have the pleasure of giving you herewith a concise statement of facts regarding our mission work for the past year, ending June 30:

Number of missionaries, including native workers (9 males, 5 females)	14
Number of Indians who are now communicants	262
Baptized during the year	306
Total number baptized	1,633
Number of formal marriages:	
By myself	24
By Rev. William Saul	2

We have during the past year added one to our number of church buildings—a very substantial frame building for chapel and dwelling rooms.

So far as I can report the contributions of missionary societies and individuals which have been expended here amount to $3,750 for education and $3,235 for religious purposes generally. These figures tell nothing of the growing influence and increasing energy of our native helpers, many of whom are becoming a power for good among their people and leaders and instructors in such things as tend to progress.

Respectfully yours,

AARON B. CLARK,
Missionary in Charge.

Maj. J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 22, 1892.*

SIR: There is little to report concering our missionary work during the past year. In October, 1891, we organized a new church at Ponca Creek where we have been working for seven years. This and our other church on White River have grown in membership, and from time to time I can see a marked growth in Christian living and thinking. The Indians observe Sunday better; they respect the legal marriage relation; forsake the conjuring of the medicine men and the dances; and grow into an understanding of Christian morality and righteousness. This comes slow, because those who have changed from heathenism are few, surrounded by friends and relatives who are still heathen in practice and belief.

One difficulty in the way is the lack of amusement or occupation. All amusements are either heathen, as the dances and feasts, or are associated with gambling, as horse racing, ball and card playing. And yet our Christians have been remarkably firm in breaking away from them and living up to their profession.

As all boundary lines are now settled and the people are for the most part where they will take their land, I hope during this year to push out into new fields. During the winter I hope to spend the time in company with Mr. F. B. Riggs in doing general educational work, lecturing and using a stereopticon.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. CROSS,
Missionary of American Missionary Association.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF A ROSEBUD AGENCY DAY SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: I am pleased to have, at your personal request, the honor to submit this report—"What we do in a camp school." If it helps in anyway to increase your estimation of this branch of the educational work I shall be content.

I took charge of this school September 1, 1889. The children had a very slight knowledge of English words and used none whatever; due in part to the natural difficulties, in part to the methods in school work. The most advanced pupils were able to creditably imitate a copy; they could call several words at sight; they could read (?) some easy phrases, but it conveyed about the same idea to their minds as "ab, eb, ib" would to a white child.

I was so impressed with this mechanical training that I resolved to be very careful and never teach a word without the idea. I resolved upon a systematic and thorough course in laying the foundation of the language I was about to teach, letting each lesson convey its own teaching and bear some relation to the one preceding and to the one following:

First morning—Policeman on hand. A responsibility thrust itself upon me. If I were to be generous it was essential that these Indian children should have a liking for the work in which they were about to engage. Pupils or children at the threshold of knowledge anticipate their difficulties; they must not flounder along in the dark. After these thoughts I laid on my table the following: Give ideas; be systematic; be thorough; hold to what is taught until it is a part of their thoughts. The bell rings. Children come in; shy glances cast at each other, then at me. "All sit," I said; but they stood. One boy who had been to school at a boarding school and could make fair use of English, told them in Dakota: "The teacher wants you to sit." My next command was "stand," and again it had to be interpreted.

Yes, they could read in the First Reader, but Joe said "they did not know what the words said." The difference in the efficiency of the boarding school and the day school was so great, I asked Joe where he learned to talk English. "At Cheyenne boarding school," he said. "No doubt you had a good teacher," I remarked. "Yes," he said, "but she did not learn me to talk. When I heard something in English I asked the other boys 'on the sly' what it meant and they told me. We did not tell on each other for we were not allowed to talk Indian." Good thing then, to have a number of mixed bloods in school for a start. New pupils can learn from those who can already talk English.

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The correct plan.—Prevent the native language, give ideas in English. Let the teacher be to his pupils what the English-speaking pupils are to them in the boarding school—a good example of civilized life. Some industrial training can be given, but without the children can be taught to understand and use English all other school work must be a sham.

I divided my school in three grades: Advanced grade (those who could write and name the letters); intermediate (children from 8 to 12 years old); primary (the beginners). I have kept a record of my "plans or scheines" for class work. A few sample lessons with the notes below will give some idea of what we do in this line. At first the school was the class until I found the development of each child's mind. ALL SCHOOL ATTENTION!

Do the things.	*Show the object.*
Stand—sit.	Hat—cap.
Walk—run.	Cat—dog.
Come—go.	Boy—girl.
Read—sing.	Slate—paper.
Play—work.	Book—box.

(1) Write the words on the board.
(2) Five to ten new words a lesson.
(3) All call the words, printed and written at sight: then individuals.
(4) Pupils write the words on slate and paper.
(5) Read the words promptly at next recitation.
(6) Drill thoroughly, then the words pass into the permanent list.
(7) Review frequently until the words form a part of their thoughts.
Force the words in reading and conversation:

Lesson—

I see.	*I have.*
I see a hat.	I have the slate.
I see a cap.	I have the paper.
I see a dog.	I have the book.
I see a cat.	I have the box.
I see a boy.	I have the bell.

(1) One thing at a time. Get the pupils to think.
(2) Build sentences from the words. Pupils form similar sentences.
(3) Every morning or at the recitation children stand and give a statement, or ask a question and others answer.
(4) In same manner teach the idioms: It is, that is, this is. I see. I hear, I touch, I feel, I taste, I smell, I want, I have, give, take, etc.
Illustrate the word and give the form:

Lesson—

On.	*In.*
A bell is on the book.	The corn is in that box.
A hen is on the nest.	The tobacco is in that pipe.
A boy is on the sled.	The ink is in that bottle.
A girl is on the bed.	The coffee is in that cup.
A duck is on the water.	The sock is in that boot.

Spelling lesson—

Book.	Box.
Box.	Pipe.
Sled.	Bottle.
Bed.	Cup.
Water.	Boot.

In same manner make use of by, under, over, at, to, etc.
Simplify the work; make it easy. Repeat the new words. They must not pass through the mind like sand through a sieve; they must stick like steel to a magnet. Learning the language is a task upon memory.

A review lesson—

I see a cat.
It is a big cat.
That cat has a long tail.
The cat is black and white.
It has very soft hair.

Prepare for the Primer and First Reader.—Use the words contained therein before the book is put in their hands. In connection with the lesson in the book teach the pupils to talk, ask questions and answer questions about the picture and the lesson. It is difficult to get Indian children to talk even when they can. I give them a plan at first in writing, thus:

Lesson I, page 15. (*Swinton's Primer.*)—

What do you see? I see a cat.
Is it a cat? No; it is a picture of a cat.
Is it a big cat? Yes; it is a very big cat.
What can the cat do? The cat can scratch.
Can the cat eat? Yes: it will eat mice and rats.

Dispense with the written plan as soon as possible. Require the pupils to write their own questions and answers about the lessons, or answer promptly any questions asked. Use the words now familiar to form.

Easy exercises for speaking.

The bird—I see a bird in a tree. (Gesture.)
Can it fly? There it goes. (Gesture.)
Up, up, Oh, so high! (Gesture.)

Gestures assist greatly in memorizing and increase the interest in what is spoken.

The wolf—See that wolf sitting over there on that high hill! (Gesture.)
Ah! see him now as he sneaks in the grass! (Gesture.)
He wants to get my hen. I will get my gun.
Ready—bang—and Mr. Wolf is dead. (Gesture.)

The train—I saw a train at Valentine; the wheels turned round so fast it ran like the wind. The black smoke rolled out of the locomotive. I saw a boy at the car window when it stopped. "Oh, see that little pony!" he said. I think the boy was from the East and never had seen a pony before.

These are a few samples of what has been learned; have gone from the easy to the difficult. They have learned compositions about occupations, such as farming, stock-raising, housekeeping, butter-making, cooking, etc., which are more or less interesting as speaking and language exercises, at the same time getting the idea or rule how the things are to be done.

In the advanced and the intermediate grade the work has been about the same; shorter and easier words were chosen for the intermediate grade, selecting words that were contained in the lessons in the book, which afterwards they read.

In the primary grade I combine the word method and the phonic method—the words are chosen with that in view; before they are ready, however, for printed words, phonics, or the alphabet, I get their attention. I make them think; I make them understand. I am teaching them a language different from their own; that for every word they have, I have one to give them; I proceed about the same as I would to learn their language, or as an infant begins. I give them a slate and pencil; after a lively language drill I print a few letters each time on the board (examples X, A, E); this gives them seat work to make the letters with sticks and pencils. They soon learn the letters unconsciously—to make them is a play, to write a pleasure and an easy transition to script—$\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ changed a little makes the script.

Children at six years of age have accomplished as much literary knowledge in nine or ten months as white children usually do in six or seven; they can read, count, print, or write and use more words in expressions in conversation in English than they have been taught picking it up from older ones. After they comprehend what it is to learn, they are willing and eager to learn, and it has been a pleasure to teach them. Without a decidedly systematic plan is carried out, however, their learning is difficult.

RECAPITULATION OF PROGRESS.

First year.—Nouns singular and plural; use of the articles; adjectives, their relation and position to the nouns; use of pronouns. Verbs—principally in the present tense; modifying words, in positive degree; a few propositions in conjunctions. Language, reading, spelling, and writing exercises, with due regard for numbers, general exercises, etc.

Second year.—Vocabulary increased; letter writing; drill on degrees of comparisons and forms of the verbs. (This is the tough part of our language for them, and it is the stopping place for many.) It is easy for them to learn "The boys go," but harder for them to conceive the idea went, gone, has gone or have gone; they have but one word, gō, for all our forms of the verb go. Numbers and general exercises continued.

Third year.—I think we will complete a I that is anticipated in four years' work in the course of study, 1890. The children can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. They talk English in their plays at school and at home. They can interpret readily such language as we find in the first and second readers.

Four boys have become of age and quit school; they have been earning $20 per month since, working for ranchmen; to get employment usually they must talk English.

The industrial work for the boys has been care of the garden, sawing and splitting wood, etc. The girls are given instruction in cooking, general housework, washing and ironing, cutting and fitting garments for themselves, made from material furnished by the Government and a great deal which they buy and bring to school to have it cut and made in "style." The large girls who have quit school continue to wear "white woman's dress;" they are clean about their persons and their homes. The garden attached to the school has been diligently attended to until July 1 each year, then abandoned to the weeds and bugs; by leaving the soil loose and free from weeds, however, it did fairly well. The products include sweet corn, popcorn, beans, musk melons, watermelons, pumpkins, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, potatoes, and tomatoes.

In conclusion, let me say it is possible to make a camp school a practical, lasting success, and to extend its good results to the homes of the Indians on the reservation; that there are some obstacles in the way, many things in favor. The camp school is nearer to the homes and to the hearts of the parents.

Yours respectfully,

A. D. HARPOLD.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

School was reopened September 4, 1891, and by the 10th we had 42 children here. We had decided to limit our number to 45, as more than that overcrowded dining and sitting rooms During the year we had 46 names on our roll. Two were withdrawn by the agent and returned

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to the school to which they belonged. The parents declared when they brought them that they did not belong to any other school. One was sent home in the spring, and one in the early summer by advice of the physician on account of illness. Notwithstanding these losses our average was 42.

The health of the children was unusually good—there being no serious illness except the two children sent home. Both of these were chronic scrofula cases.

The children did their work cheerfully and a better spirit prevailed than ever before.

During the spring and summer the house has been thoroughly cleaned and put in order; papering, painting, whitewashing, etc., has been done wherever needed.

The teachers who had given such efficient service and contributed to the success of the school were not able to return for another year, but two of the new corps of helpers are efficient, experienced workers in Indian schools, and we hope for still further prosperity the coming year.

The farm last year yielded an abundant supply of grain and vegetables for the use of the school, and we have promise at present of all that we shall need for the coming year.

The relations between the agency and the school have been most cordial and friendly, though so far separated that there could be but little intercourse.

Respectfully submitted.

AMELIA IVES,
Principal.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 26, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of St. Francis Mission boarding school.

The work in both the schoolrooms and the industrial branches has been carried on with good results. Periodical examinations and occasional entertainments given by the pupils on legal holidays would prove to the observer that the Sisters in charge are experts in the field of education and teaching, and gave evidence of their self-sacrificing and untiring patience and devotedness. Parents of the pupils being allowed to be present at such entertainments, though they could not understand the English, were proud of their children's progress and felt encouraged to send and to keep them at school. Whilst in the first years of the school the running away of pupils was a great drawback to their steady progress, and parents would not allow to punish an unruly boy, they now in this regard have decidedly changed for the better. By and by we will be able to grasp them tighter, which in the beginning we could not have done without alienating their minds and losing their confidence.

To enforce the speaking of English among themselves a little bell was introduced, calling those that had spoken Sioux out of their plays to the schoolroom for English exercises. The good effect was a marked one.

Some of the girls who showed inclination and talent for music were given lessons on the harmonium, more so as a reward for their faithfulness in the discharge of their duties than to make artists out of them. They were able at the close of the year to accompany some patriotic and other songs sung by the choir.

Our main endeavor it is to teach and have them practice all required for housekeeping, as stated in my last report. The boys, besides helping on the farm under the supervision of an expert teacher, have a piece of land set apart for themselves alone, with the promise that all they will raise on it would be their own or their parents'. Thus their interest to work was encouraged.

A large water tank, holding nearly 2,000 barrels and fed by a windmill, has been erected this spring and supplies school and surrounding Indians with plenty and very good water. I did not, however, succeed, as I had intended, to build a new playhall and dormitory for the boys. The many and late snowstorms—the last having been May 29—prevented us from getting the necessary material to the place in time. The excellent health of our boys all these last years proves, however, that the present apartment is in good sanitary condition and will do full justice to the purpose until, by next spring, the new building will be ready for use.

Very respectfully,

P. F. DIGMANN, S. J.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., September 23, 1892.

SIR: With regard to our missionary work I may say that for this past year it has been a successful one. From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, I recorded 199 baptisms, 81 of which were of adults, and 25 Christian marriages. These numbers show that the interest of these Indians for religion is on the increase. An officer of the Army made last year the remark to me: "It seems to be easier to make this people Christian than to make them self-supporting." My view of the question for the past six years I am among these Indians ever has been that true Christianity never will take solid root in them unless we succeed in getting them used to judicious work. Basing on this principle it has been our constant effort to encourage them to work by word and example and aid.

The first Catholic congress of Sioux at Standing Rock Agency in July, 1891, gave start to a new life among these Indians. About 20 that had gone from here to witness the proceedings carried home the most wholesome impressions. Seeing how the Dakotas of the North had broken with their old heathen habits and were thrifty and happy, they came to the conclusion that they could do the same.

Those of the same disposition formed an association, called St. Joseph's Society, intended to replace their old Indian league with its war dances and other childish entertainments. In their meetings they encourage one another to do away with their old habits and to follow the white man's ways. The women on their part formed also an association, called St. Mary's Society.

Though yet in the beginning, the fruits of these societies are remarkable. Their members oblige themselves to dress like white men, to take good care of their families, not to admit the medicine men to the sick, and to help one another. The non-progressive Indians are now faced and opposed by a party in their own midst, which I hope will steadily grow, attract the sound elements, and by making public opinion draw the rest.

Here I wish to express my thanks to you, dear sir, for your ready assistance. It ever has been my conviction that the harmony existing between the agent, his officials, and the missionaries, can have but one final result—success.

If I had to express a wish it would be only this one, that our Indians, at least those who are longing for it, would get soon their land in severalty and the necessary equipment to start their farms in places they may select. This will break up more effectually camp life, this great obstacle of a steady progress.

Very respectfully,

J. GEO WRIGHT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

P. FLOR. DIGMANN, S. J.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 26, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency.

Arriving here about May 1, we began listing the public property, and, much of it being old, worn out, and scattered, one month was taken up in completing the invoice, after which, on June 1, 1892, I assumed charge of the agency, and having only had control thirty days at the end of the fiscal year, I must confine my report principally to statistics up to June 30, and will have to run into the present year for observation and experience.

The Reservation and Indians.—The Sisseton and Wahpetons no longer hold their land in common, having taken allotments in severalty, and on April 15 of the present year this reservation was thrown open for settlement under the homestead law, and to-day the houses of white settlers dot the prairie in every direction, while a number of towns have sprung into existence, and the red and the white men will hereafter harvest their crops and herd their stock side by side, and when, as the wheels of progress roll on and churches and schoolhouses take the place of the old time dance houses—which last are already unpopular among these honest people—it will be forgotten they were once classed with savages. It is true that on occasions like the Fourth of July a few of the older and middle aged Indians like to celebrate, and no other amusement for them is encouraged by their white neighbors who flock here by the hundreds to witness the strange custom. The grass dance is indulged in as it was this year not far from the agency grounds, but aside from the quiet, weird manner of the dance, peace and harmony prevailed throughout. I would recommend that in the future the Department invest a few hundred dollars on our National holiday for fireworks and a big dinner, omitting the old custom, and show these people that the Government appreciates their loyalty in celebrating the National birthday.

In this connection I desire to say that there is with the introduction of whites on this reservation, yet a worse enemy to the red man than the dance. It is alcohol. Its evil effects were manifest during the payment of two weeks ago. As it likewise was at the beginning of the pending annuity payment, and not having been granted a sufficient police force to meet and put down the evil, I was obliged to call for volunteers who are doing their duty well and ought to be paid for it. And I do not see why an agent should not have the same protection during a payment this year that a special disbursing agent received last year.

Although not occurring in the fiscal year 1892, I can not refrain from making honorable mention of the death August 20, 1892, of the noted chief, Gabriel Renville, who was leader of the friendly Indians at the time of the outbreak in 1862, and whose loss will be felt greatly both by the Sissetons and white people.

Census.—The census taken for 1892 shows—

Indians and mixed bloods	1,831
Females	919
Males	912
Males above 21 years	403
Females above 21 years	406
Children betwe n 6 and 10 years of age	505
Children under 6 years of age	331
Births during fiscal year	73
Deaths during fiscal year	75

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Buildings.—The agency proper consists of 130 acres of land, one warehouse (in which is the agent's and clerk's offices), 8 residences (occupied respectively by agent, physician, carpenter, clerk, interpreter, blacksmith, wheelwright, and teamster), 1 blacksmith shop, 1 carpenter shop, 1 old grist mill, and 1 barn and sheds. The buildings occupied can, with a few hundred dollars' expense, be made comfortable for the winter. The mill I have recommended to be condemned and sold, being of no use here.

The school building is an elaborate, well-ventilated structure, heated by steam, with capacity to accommodate 125 pupils, beautifully located and well furnished with good spring water conducted by hydraulic pressure through pipes from a distance of nearly 100 yards at an elevation of about 60 feet. The other improvements consist of a laundry and bakery, a boys' lodging house in which is located the industrial rooms for harness and shoe making and woodwork lessons.

A frame dwelling, a small carpenter shop, a spring house, and a good bank barn, in addition to those named above comprise all of the buildings.

The school grounds consist of 320 acres, mostly fenced—35 acres under cultivation and balance used for pasture. The meadow land—160 acres in addition to the above—is situated about 6 miles east of the school, making in all 640 acres of land.

School work.—The discipline and progress of the school under the efficient management of Dr. Shelland with his splendid corps of teachers is manifest, and with a continuance of his services I predict success. And it is regretted here that part of his best help have been called to another field of Indian educational work. I allude to the Misses Patterson.

On my first visit to the school it seemed strange to me that cultured ladies, coming here from pleasant homes to educate and refine these forest waifs, should be assigned to rooms with bare floors, when a few dollars spent for carpets by our flourishing Government would not only add to their comfort but would throw a glow of brightness around the halls of this new home for the boys and girls, and encourage their search for knowledge and civilization.

The contract school, conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, is at Goodwill, near the Government school, 2 miles from the agency, and accommodates about 125 pupils. It is an industrial school, and has done good work under the able direction of W. B. Robe.

Attendance and enrollment for fiscal year 1892 is as follows:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Sisseton Indian industrial school	104	55
Goodwill Mission	95	48½
Pupils away at school	23	
Total	222	103½

Missionary work.—Rev. M. N. Adams, in charge of work at Goodwill Mission, reports as follows: 6 regularly organized native Presbyterian churches, viz: Ascension, Goodwill, Buffalo Lake, Long Hollow, Mayasan, Mountain Head. Contributions liberal. There are connected with these 6 churches 450 communicants, and each church has a regularly ordained and installed pastor. Three of these churches have good substantial houses of worship. A new church building is in course of erection at Long Hollow.

Rev. Mr. John Robinson, in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, reports as follows:

Church buildings	3
Missionary	1
Communicants	171
Marriages solemnized	3

I have had no report of marriages from Rev. Mr. Adams. In this connection I wish to say that I do not know to what extent the marriages on this reservation have been solemnized, but notwithstanding that the large majority of the Indians are practically civilized and have adopted civilized manners and customs, yet there seems to have been a prevailing idea among the minority that it is all right on slight pretext for a man to leave his wife or a woman her husband and marry some one else, and all goes well until a payment is to be made, then a contest ensues to see who owns the children of the first marriage. I believe, however, that the efforts of our schools and churches to educate and christianize them out of these immoral tendencies are having a good and wholesome effect.

Farming.—Many of the Indians are engaged in farming and stock-raising, and there is much complaint by them that they do not receive the interest due them. A large portion do not farm much, and I do not see how they will get through the winter without further help.

In taking charge of this agency I had only slight misgivings as to my fitness for the place, but a few months' experience has convinced me that to make a good agent of the Sissetons, while they are citizens here and Indians at Washington, one must be possessed of an abundance of the following commodities: law, charity, fairness, endurance, patience, and fortitude, combined with a willingness to abandon personal interests and neglect of family in the untiring endeavor to protect his Indian wards; and while I may have a fair share of the above qualities, I have deemed it best to tender my resignation, which, through the kindness of the Department and President, has been accepted, and on completion of the annuity payment now pending, I will retire from the service, giving over the agency as directed to Special Agent George P. Litchfield, whom I regard in every sense a good man and one who knows how to protect the rights of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. T. HINDMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, S. DAK., *July 5, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, I respectfully submit my first report. As I have been here only a part of the year, the report covers only what I have data for—the last quarter ending June 30, 1892.

It is, however, a matter of history that the opening of the term, in September, 1891, found the Sisseton Sioux greatly demoralized, their minds excited with the new condition of things, and their heads completely turned with so much money. This school, then under the care of the thoroughly educated and experienced Prof. Wood, opened with 7 pupils. Every scholar had to be brought in by the school team at a large outlay of time and coaxing. But a hard winter, with returning poverty, came to the aid of the school. It gradually developed into more respectable proportions. The last quarter had a total enrollment of 90, with an average attendance of 71. There has also been a marked improvement in the discipline of the school.

Much of my time has been spent in removing causes of dissatisfaction and restoring an era of good feeling, especially between the school and the parents of the pupils, and I am happy in a degree of success so much larger than anyone then dared to think possible.

Under the regular administering of remedies prescribed by the agency physician illness has departed.

The pupils have increased not only in numbers but also in obedience and a general manifestation of cheerfulness. The teachers have worked with great fidelity and success. The spirit which says, "I love them and give myself for them," has proved master of the situation. His love has softened tones, made hands more gentle, hearts more tender, and work of every kind more faithful. During the last quarter the school has experienced quite a religious awakening, from which several of the mission churches have received accessions.

Though called here so unexpectedly, both to myself and to the faculty of the school, all but one of the employés have remained, and have given that tireless effort without which no success is possible. I have to return thanks to the agent and to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for kindly retaining in the service several ladies and gentlemen without whose skill and experience no such degree of success would have been possible.

The future of an industrial school for a rapidly waning tribe must be either abandoned buildings, or such increased worthiness of the school, with increased numbers of pupils through transfer from other reservations, as shall make success practicable. A comparatively small sum would make this property available for a training school. The location is good. The larger part of these employés are worthy of such a relation.

Very respectfully,

J. C. SHELLAND,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department and your instructions, the thirty-third annual report of the affairs of this agency is respectfully submitted. Accompanying the same will be found the usual statistical tables and census of the tribe, also certain other tabular statements that may be of interest.

REF0070485

History.—This agency was established in the year 1859, since which time fifteen different persons have administered its affairs. During some of these administrations good progress was made toward the civilization of these Indians, whilst during others there has undoubtedly been a standstill if not an actual retrograde. During the whole time, however, there has been a marked change in the habits, appearance, and in the character of these people. This change is almost imperceptible to those who are constantly in their company, but it can not be considered otherwise than remarkable to those who deliberate on the alterations brought about in the habits of a people in one generation.

The Dakota Indians were regarded by early explorers as the most savage and warlike of the aboriginal races. They lived almost exclusively by hunting buffalo, and roamed about on their vast domain without check or license. None had the temerity to encroach on their mighty dominion. They performed the most horrid rites and barbarous practices on themselves so that they might obtain that endurance and prowess so necessary to the life of a hunter and warrior. The arts of peace even of the rudest sort were scarcely known to them one generation ago. They were so superstitious that every thunder cloud was a winged demon whose anger must be appeased, and every storm of wind an avenging spirit which must be placated. Unusual droughts, the absence of buffalo, etc., were caused by the anger of some supernatural power that required the strongest efforts of the most formidable medicine men to propitiate. Their only religious observances were to perform the debauching rites of the medicine feast or the horrid sun dance or other similar hideous performances. The only mental training was the rude oratory at their councils and the restraining influences of their chiefs and head men.

So far as the Yankton branch of the Dakota family is concerned there has been a great change in their habits since the treaty of 1858. They are now tractable, peaceful, and yielding. None of them have weapons to hunt with and there seems to be no ambition to engage in any kind of warfare. They remain quietly on their reservation, seldom going away except to visit relations at the other Sioux agencies or to attend the annual church gatherings that have been instituted by the missionaries. They are a social people and delight in attending "feasts" given by some relative or some person who invites them to execute a job of work. The most of these people have a plowed field of some size where they raise corn and garden vegetables and some of them have very nice farms. Their greatest fault is indolence, and greatest weakness an inability to appreciate the value of time. The majority of them are members of one or the other of the religious societies, and the old superstitious notions are rapidly being dissipated.

Population, etc.—The population of the Yankton tribe is as follows:

Total number of families	558
Males:	
18 years old and upwards	466
6 to 17 years, inclusive	203
Under 6 years	132
Females:	
18 years old and upwards	555
6 to 17 years, inclusive	215
Under 6 years	144
Total population	1,715
Of whom there are:	
Mixed bloods	461
Full bloods	1,265

School enrollment.—

Reservation boarding school	147
St. Paul's mission boarding school	45
Presbyterian mission day school	22
Attending non-reservation schools	116
Total	330
School attendants over 18 years	26
Of school age not enrolled	114

A large percentage of the last are diseased, blind, etc.

Changes.—

Population of 1891	1,716
Gains by births (males 31, females 27)	58
Gains by return to tribe	12
Loses by deaths (male 33, females 29)	62
Loses by removals from tribe	9
Of the total population there are absent at school	116
Army enlistments and their followers	38
Present on reservation	1,561
Total	1,715

Allotments.—All the members of this tribe have received their allotments of land in severalty. The number of allotments are as follows:

	Acres.
Under act of 1887 (1,484 allotments)	166,040
Under act of 1891 (1,128 allotments)	96,762
Unallotted land on reservation	167,693
Total acreage of reservation	430,495

About one-half of the allotments made under act of 1891 are additions to equalize former allotments.

More than three-fourths of the Indian families now reside on their allotments. They are gradually making farms; the old habit of working in bands is giving way to the more thrifty plan of each man working his own farm. There is, however, a sad deficiency in farm tools among them and in working stock, which compels some of them to double up when plowing or harvesting.

The most intelligent among the Indians have some dread of the day when the unallotted parts of the reserve shall be opened to white settlers. The Yanktons have always regarded their tribe as the main or primal stem of the Dakota Indians and they look upon the proposition to part with their reserve as a move toward the extinction of the race, which alarms them.

Farming.—Within the last few years there has been a noticeable increase in the interest attending farming operations among these Indians, and close observers state that this interest is still more apparent this year than ever before. The excellent crops of wheat and other grains raised by them last year and the remunerative prices paid for their products in the neighboring towns is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the increased interest displayed this year; but there are other causes, such as the reduction of the ration issued which compels them to work in order to live. The allotting of lands in severalty, the opening up of small individual farms all over the reservation, and the building of houses on these farms, start the idea of home, a word and idea unknown in their old camp life; but in my opinion the real cause of the increased interest in farming industries results largely from the employment of competent and trustworthy men to superintend and direct farming operations among them. Such men when engaged as "additional farmers" not only prevail upon the Indians to work, but by the exercise of a little tact, induce them while in their councils to drop the discussion of political questions and to discontinue their perpetual fault-findings against the Government and to engage in the discussion of farm topics.

The crop for this year is not as good as 1891, which was exceptionally good, whilst small grains have done fairly well; corn, owing to droughty weather, is a partial failure.

The following is an estimate of this year's crop:

	Acreage.	Estimated amount.	Estimated value.
		Bushels.	
Wheat	2,060	24,720	$13,596
Oats	710	14,200	3,550
Corn	1,049	29,940	4,188
Potatoes	102	6,240	5,120
Garden crops	40	.....	400

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In additional to the foregoing there has been new breaking of prairie sod 561 acres, the main part of which was planted to corn; but on account of the drought the crop is a failure.

The Indians last year purchased ten twine-binders and as many mowers; this year they have purchased ten additional twine-binders and several new mowers and horse-rakes. I do not think it will be necessary for the Government to purchase any more farm machinery for these Indians, for they have demonstrated to themselves that they can supply themselves with articles of this character.

Mr. Lance, the agency farmer, with his corps of additional farmers is entitled to much credit for faithful service.

Shops and shopwork.—Ever since the establishment of this agency it has been the policy of the Indian Office to keep several Indians employed at the mill and shops as apprentices or employés under a competent superintendent; to supply the shops with all necessary material, and to have the work done for the Indians free of any expense. In this way there have been maintained blacksmith, tin, shoe and harness, and carpenter and wagon repair shops, also a flour and sawmill. Some years ago the steam boiler broke down, and since then the mills have not been operated.

In consequence of this free-of-cost business, the shops have been overrun with work of all kinds; all sorts of old wagons, implements, etc., which the Indians are induced to buy of white people, every imaginary sort of a household article or farm tool, has been brought to the shops for repair.

Additional to the repair work, the following is a partial list of new articles manufactured at the shops during the last fiscal year and issued to Indians:

Hayracks	99	Camp kettles	68
Wagon boxes	44	Coffeepots	183
Harrows	3	Tin pans	315
Tables	8	Tin cups	103
Doors and frames	80	Stovepipe joints	676
Wagon seats	19	Tin pails	56
Corn markers	4	Iron chimneys	82
Coffins	67		

In accordance with your suggestion last spring a price was set upon shopwork of some kinds, with a view to obtain from the parties mainly benefited by the work a sufficient sum to cover the cost of the material used. The Indians at first objected strongly to the innovation but now seem reconciled to the change, and I think the most of them approve of it.

The new building for shops which was authorized late in the season has recently been completed and will be occupied in a few days.

Mr. Tyler, who has superintended the shops for the past two years, is entitled to much credit for the faithful and untiring energy he has manifested as well as the uniform courtesy with which he treats the Indians even under provocation.

Schools and school buildings.—The schools on this reserve consist of the Government and St. Paul's mission boarding schools and the Presbyterian mission day school.

At the Government school children of both sexes are admitted, but the sexes are kept apart, so that they are almost as distinct as if in separate schools. This school has been in operation for about ten years. It was enlarged and improved two years ago, so that there is now a capacity for 130 pupils. There were enrolled in this school during the past year 76 males, 71 females. The average attendance during the year was 103. The cost to the Government for maintaining this school, including salaries, repairs on buildings, and expenditure on school farm, during the year was $19,366.98, equal to $188 per pupil. Mr. Matson, who has been the superintendent for the past two years, having been transferred to another school, Mr. Wood, the new superintendent, has just entered upon the duties of his office.

The St. Paul's mission school is an institution established here many years ago; it was built and is maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society. It receives boys only. The society has expended a large sum of money at this agency to establish its missions and schools. The location of its buildings is well chosen, and the houses are substantial and durable. This society seems to work on the plan of making a cheerful home for their inmates, and in this they are eminently successful at this agency. Mrs. Johnston, who has had the management of St. Paul's school for some years, possesses every requisite to enable her to train up these Indian boys to a useful manhood. The

average attendance at St. Paul's during the past year has been about 37 boys. The only expense to the Government is the ration issue which amounted to $969.75 during the past year, or about $26 per pupil.

The Presbyterian Mission Society also established day schools on this reserve many years ago. They have all been absorbed into the boarding schools, with the exception of one day school which is kept at the agency. Most of the pupils of this school are those who from misfortune or disease can not be admitted into boarding schools. The work of this school is excellent in character, and it deserves to be encouraged, Miss Abbie L. Miller has had charge of it for some years; attendance during the past year 12 to 18. This school is no expense to the Government.

Reports from these school superintendents will be found added to this report.

Nonreservation schools.—There are now so many Indian schools instituted or supported by the Government that considerable difficulty is encountered in properly filling them. Every year there is a strife on the part of the nonreservation government and contract schools to secure pupils at the agencies. This is demoralizing to the reservation schools, whose best pupils are induced to go away as soon as they have become useful to the school. Some of these nonreservation schools, in order to fill up, will accept the transfer of grown people who ought to be earning their own living. I have seen them take young men of 28 to 30 years and young men who have graduated at prominent Eastern schools will be accepted in other schools as pupils.

I will add in this connection that I have succeeded this season in inducing several young men to go into the white settlement and work on farms. If they prove to be successful and satisfy their employers as farm laborers I believe that it will be better for the young men than enlisting in the Army or attending schools.

Missions and missionaries.—The Protestant Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches established missions at this agency at an early day, and have not only maintained them, but have gradually increased their influence and fields of labor until now each of these societies has three churches on the reservation, all of which are well attended. The breaking up of the old village system by the erection of comfortable houses on their individual allotments may have a tendency to decrease the size of worshiping congregations at the agency churches, but at the same time it breaks up the crowds that formerly met to dance and practice their old heathen rights.

For many years Rev. Joseph W. Cook has had charge of the Episcopal missions and Rev. John P. Williamson that of the Presbyterians. For the past year Mr. Williamson has been engaged at Pine Ridge, leaving his home mission in charge of Miss A. L. Miller and Miss Agnes Pond, assisted by Rev. Henry Selwyn and other native missionaries, under whose efficient management the good work has made excellent progress. Mr. Cook, who has devoted the better part of his life to the diffusion of religion and charity among these people and in endeavors to prevail upon them to adopt the habits of civilized people, is still here working without cessation. Attention is invited to their reports appended hereto.

Indian houses.—During the year there were built for the Indians on their allotments 35 new houses. Eight of these were frames 12 by 18 feet, 27 of them frames 14 by 16 feet. There were also 61 log houses repaired. Many of them were supplied with new roofs and floors and windows and doors. Most of this work was done by white carpenters, although several Indian mechanics were employed to assist. The total number of Indian dwelling houses on this reserve is as follows:

Frame houses with shingle roofs, floors, windows, doors, etc	74
Log houses with same	143
Log houses with decent floors, but with dirt roofs	48
Log houses with dirt floors and dirt roofs (huts)	181
Government buildings occupied by Indian families	4
Number of families who live in lodges or who are quartered with other families	49

Huts with dirt floors or dirt roofs, heated with stoves and having no chimneys, make wretched dwelling places for man or beast, more especially for people having scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, for the abundance of filth makes rich pasturage for the germs of these diseases. Formerly when they dwelled in tents they moved them so often that no filth could accumulate. Is it surprising that an Indian "can not stand civilization" when he leaves his well-ventilated tent to live in a tightly sealed log hut, amidst squalor and filth?

REF0070487

The court of Indian offenses continued to operate as the best medium for settling private difficulties between Indians and as a moral influence to prevent the commission of crime. I find its influence extends to all classes. The decisions are uniformly fair and equitable, and the adjustment of cases involving damage to growing crops are always thoroughly investigated.

The police allowed at this agency are 1 officer and 7 privates. Their duties require them not merely to preserve order and apprehend runaway school children, but they do a great deal of work about the agency and the reserve, repairing bridges, roads, etc.

Rations.—The issue of subsistence at this agency amounts to about 20 per cent of the amount required to support a workingman; the remainder of food required must be obtained by themselves, either by labor on their farms or earnings in freighting and other civilized pursuits. A small percentage of their living is obtained by root-gathering, etc., while quite a number of the old and infirm are compelled to beg of the employés and of their white neighbors in the settlements. The distribution of the ration was formerly equal to all the members of the tribe; it was recently changed so as to give to the old and infirm a double quantity, and when winter comes again it is probable that the old people will get even a larger share than now, so as to prevent actual want and a repetition of the distress that occurred two years ago.

The buildings at agency are in fairly good condition. Dwellings for employés are decent and comfortable, although not very commodious. The chalk-rock dwelling for farmer and warehouse at Lake Andes are now completed, and when a blacksmith shop is opened there it will add very much to the convenience of those who reside in that vicinity. The new shop recently completed at the agency is well adapted for the mechanical work done here. A new ice house was built last fall with a capacity to store 300 to 400 tons of ice. The warehouse needs some repairs. The issue house, which was built some years ago of chalk rock, is an excellent building, but unfortunately it was built on a weak and badly laid foundation of surface bowlders, which have settled and caused the chalk-rock walls to crack open in several places; iron rods have been placed to strengthen the walls, and it is now thought to be safe. All other buildings have been kept in fairly decent condition. A few small and inexpensive dwellings are needed, however, for the accommodation of Indian employés and their families. An artesian well is needed here also, not only to supply water for ordinary household purposes, but to furnish a protection against fire for the school and agency buildings, and to supply a power to run the flour mill, turning lathes and other machinery. The engine and much other machinery belonging to the old mill ought to be removed from here or sold, for steam can not any longer be economically used as a motive power.

Army enlistments.—In July, 1891, Lieut. Samuel Seay, of the Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at Fort Randall, came here with authority to recruit a company of Indian soldiers. He secured from this agency 23 enlistments, which, with the 14 others from Lower Brulé, has nearly filled his quota. These recruits, under the firm but kindly discipline enforced by Mr. Seay, have changed materially since their enlistment. The change is specially noticeable in their demeanor and improved physical appearance. They are said to make good garrison soldiers and no doubt will in time make excellent soldiers for all purposes, if they are fortunate enough to be under the command of officers possessing the same ardor and sense of justice as signalizes their present commander.

Trading.—There are three licensed traders on this reservation; two of them are mixed bloods of the tribe and the other a white trader. None of the stores have been kept very well supplied during the past season, so nearly all the trading has gone to the surrounding towns off the reservation. In my opinion it is unnecessary to exact a license for trading on this reservation. This restriction, I believe, could be advantageously removed.

Brass band.—The employés of the agency and shops organized a brass band last winter, and by patient practice have become quite proficient. The music is listened to with close attention by all the Indians, who will abandon their most exciting dances to get close to the band wagon.

Sanitary.—There seems to be no abatement in the ravages of consumption and its kindred malady, scrofula, among these people. Children apparently sound and healthy take consumption, decline rapidly, and die soon. This fateful disease gives a depressed, almost a gloomy feeling to the people, who often attribute it to confinement at school, and when I point to their own badly ventilated, dirt-covered, and dirt-floored huts, I am always asked why I don't build them a good house. Dr. May has worked arduously and faithfully among these people and is entitled to a better compensation than he receives.

Cash disbursements, etc.—The following is a statement of cash disbursements at this agency, and other expenditures made on account of the Yankton Indians:

Cash disbursements:

Agent's salary		$1,600.00
Regular employés, agency and school:		
Whites	$12,598.84	
Indians	9,687.36	
		22,286.20
Irregular employés, agency and school:		
Whites	2,391.05	
Indians	694.30	
		3,085.35
Open market purchases:		
Whites	3,974.58	
Indians	3,629.72	
		7,604.30
Freighting (Indians)		832.48
Balance of per capita on railroad rights of way (Indians)		24.75
Traveling expenses		204.85
Total		35,637.93

Other expenditures for the tribe (contract goods):	
Subsistence stores for Indians, beef, etc	23,443.04
Annuity goods, clothing, etc	11,240.25
Miscellaneous articles, farm machinery, etc	2,846.05
Subsistence, maintenance, etc., Government school	10,765.99
Subsistence for mission schools	969.75
Transportation Indian supplies (estimated)	2,081.20

Agents at Yankton Agency with their periods of service.

Name.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
A. H. Redfield	Apr., 1859	May, 1861
W. A. Burleigh	May, 1861	May, 1865
P. H. Conger	May, 1865	July, 1869
Capt. W. J. Broatch, U. S. Army	July, 1869	May, 1870
Capt. J. M. Goodhue, U. S. Army	May, 1870	Nov., 1870
S. D. Webster	Nov., 1870	Jan., 1872
—— Holmes	Jan., 1872	Apr., 1872
John G. Gassman	Apr., 1872	Apr., 1878
John W. Douglass	Apr., 1878	May, 1879
R. S. Gardner, special agent	May, 1879	Aug., 1879
W. D. E. Andrus	Aug., 1879	July, 1882
W. M. Redpath	July, 1882	Aug., 1884
J. F. Kinney	Aug., 1884	Jan., 1889
S. T. Leavey	Jan., 1889	Apr., 1890
E. W. Foster	Apr., 1890	.....

REF0070488

Attendance, etc., of pupils from Yankton Agency, S. Dak., at nonreservation schools at Government expense from January, 1872, to June, 1892.

Name and location of nonreservation schools.	Whole number who left agency to attend school.	Number who quit school before close of one year.	Number in attendance June 30, 1892.	Number who quit school honorably after attendance of one year or more.	Average No. months in school of those who attended one year or more.	Number died at school.	Number died soon after return.
St. Francis Xavier, Avoca, Minn	7	0	1	6	42	0	0
Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr	51	18	14	18	33	1	7
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va	69	1	5	50	47	3	16
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans	23	5	7	11	39	0	4
Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, Pa	4	0	0	4	43	0	1
Pierre Industrial, Pierre, S. Dak	15	9	17	0	0	0	6
Santee Training, Santee, Nebr	135	58	23	41	25	0	20
Hope School, Springfield, S. Dak	45	4	32	15	25	0	4
Immaculate Conception, Staphan, S. Dak	21	0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
White's Indian Labor, Wabash, Ind	7	0	1	6	37	0	1
Total	368	95	115	154	34½	4	53

Name and location of nonreservation schools.	Number whose health said to be impaired at school.	Number who quit school, expiration of time.	Number who quit school, sickness or death.	Runaways, expulsions, etc.	Record of the progress of those at school one year or more.					
					Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	Unknown or too young.
St. Francis Xavier, Avoca, Minn	0	5	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
Grant Institute, Genoa, Nebr	9	11	10	13	1	4	4	5	1	3
Hampton, Institute, Hampton, Va	18	32	19	4	5	10	10	6	2	0
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans	7	0	10	6	0	3	3	3	2	0
Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, Pa	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Pierre Industrial, Pierre, S. Dak	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santee Training, Santee, Nebr	10	0	2	4	10	12	3	1	1	17
Hope School, Springfield, S. Dak	4	14	5	2	6	3	3	2	1	2
Immaculate Conception, Staphan, S. Dak	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
White's Indian Labor, Wabash, Ind	1	5	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Total	50	69	55	33	26	37	25	18	7	25

* No record.

Recommendations.—I again urge the sinking of an artesian well at this agency for water supply and for motive power for the mill and other machinery, now lying idle.

That sufficient cash from their annuities be distributed to enable these Indians to assist in the purchase of their clothing, farm machinery, etc., instead of buying such articles under contract as heretofore. That all surplus money be invested in building material and that comfortable houses, barns, granaries, etc., be built on their allotments.

That all restrictions on trading with Indians at this agency be abolished.

That the erection of a few small but neat and comfortable cottages be authorized at the agency for employés.

That some restrictions as to age be placed upon the admission of Indians at the Government and contract schools to protect the Government from useless expense.

Conclusion.—In closing this report I wish to assure you of my appreciation of the generous support and valuable counsel given me by your office, and I wish also to express my obligations to the employés of the agency for their faithful performance of duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

E. W. FOSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of medical work done at this agency during the year beginning July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892:

	Males.	Females.
Taken sick	302	351
Recovered	304	316
Died	33	29
Deaths and causes:		
Consumption	16	12
Tuberculosis scrofula	3	4
La grippe	4	6
Cerebro spinal meningitis	2	1
Lung fever	1	1
Diarrhea, acute	3	3
Infantile convulsions	2	.....
Inflammation of bowels	1	.....
Whipped	1	.....
Drowned	.....	1

Two boys and one girl were taken sick at the Government school with consumption, were taken home, and after two or three months' sickness died. No deaths took place at the school or among the pupils other than these three, although every one, with the exception of two or three, was sick attacked with la grippe.

Lung troubles, complications arising from the effects of la grippe, have been more prevalent than common, and there has been considerable malarial fever—something uncommon for this climate.

The work at this agency is very laborious for the physician. These people are so far advanced in civilization that they require to be visited at their homes when sick. They are widely scattered, and would keep one physician busy visiting them if they could have the proper medical attention. This could be done by having an assistant, or some one to stay in the office, but as it is when he is at home the office work is a constant drudgery.

The Indians are slowly improving, and are beginning to see the necessity of having better houses, of cleanliness, and a great many things they did not have long ago.

The third year of my labors among these people is drawing to an end, and I certainly think it has been the most successful of any. I can treat their diseases better than at first, and the people are becoming more willing all of the time to do better, and take better care of their health.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for the favors it has shown me, and also my appreciation for the help extended to me by the agent and other employés at this agency.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. MAY,
Agency Physician.

E. W. FOSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, *Yankton Agency, S. Dak., August 19, 1892.*

SIR: Owing to the brief space of time that I have been connected with this school, I am unable to make a definite report of the work of the past fiscal year, from my personal knowledge, and my communication must necessarily be the result of observation, to which I will add some information received from reports of employés.

I can speak with pleasure of the delightful location of the school, situated near the bank of the Missouri River, affording an excellent view of that stream for several miles, with its border of timber on either side, and the hills and ravines rising so beautifully to the prairies beyond. The grandeur of the scenery, the supply of fuel and pure water and the nearness to rich farming lands, all combine to make the location a natural one for an Indian school.

The school buildings, although not large, are conveniently arranged, and all space has been utilized. The girls' home, erected two years ago, has been well cared for, and is in good condition. The main building, I believe, is inadequate to the necessities of the school, and the interior is in need of some repairs. The floors in the halls are much worn, and should be relaid with hard wood. Many of the rooms need replastering. I find the school well supplied with clothing and bedding.

REF0070489

The average daily attendance of pupils during the past year was 103, the number of boys and girls being about equal. The teachers report good progress in the studies pursued. The matron of the boys' building states:

"We have much to encourage us. Our boys have a bountiful supply of comfortable clothing, and they enjoy their Sunday suits. They have made great improvement in table manners and general deportment. They have quite outgrown their disinclination to assist in general work, and now take kindly to whatever is required of them. We can also see a growing ambition to rise above the old life, to learn trades, and engage in remunerative occupations. The time and patience spent with them is not lost."

From the report of the matron in the girls' home, I quote the following:

"This department is in a flourishing condition, being much better equipped than it was two years ago. We now have a comfortably furnished building. We have plenty of clothing for the girls, which has been made by them under the supervision of the seamstress. In this they have made rapid progress, girls of 13 and 14 years cutting and making their own dresses in a very creditable manner. The girls are fond of sewing, and seem to take to it naturally. Particular attention has been given to all branches of industrial work, also to dress and manners, in which there has been great improvement. Taking the work as a whole, the results have been very gratifying."

From the report of the industrial teacher I take as follows:

"The school farm contains 417 acres, of which 90 acres have been under cultivation during the past season. The remaining 327 acres are used for pasturage. The crops grown consist of corn, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, and garden vegetables. The lack of sufficient rainfall during June and July was injurious.

"Situated near the school grounds is an orchard containing 350 apple trees, 400 mulberry trees, several hundred blackberry, raspberry, and dewberry bushes. The trees are young and thrifty; the shrubbery is doing finely, and the prospect of having fruit for the use of the school in the near future is very encouraging.

"The garden contains 3,000 cabbages, 100 hills of cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beans, peas, onions, sweet corn, asparagus, and pieplant. Belonging to the school are 6 horses, 13 head of cattle, and 23 hogs.

"The labor on the farm has to be done mainly by the industrial teacher and his assistants, as there are but few large boys in attendance at school."

Needs of the school.—I recommend the erection of a new laundry, size 24 by 30, two stories high, the upper story to be used as a drying-room. The present laundry is too small, and could be advantageously used for either a boys' bathroom or an infirmary.

In the boys' building there is but one sitting room (30 feet square) for all of the boys. I think the small boys should be provided with a separate play room.

A reading room for the school would be very beneficial.

I think the erection of a building to be used as a chapel and reading room, as suggested by you, desirable and what the necessities of the school demand.

A new tread power and two circular saws are required. The old frame is also worthless.

The erection of a poultry house, and the keeping of fowls would be in accordance with the suggestions of the Indian Office, and where tried has been attended with practical results.

The keeping of swine has resulted in much destruction of crops, owing to the inability to keep them within the wire inclosure. A good board fence around the hog yard and pasture is an urgent necessity.

I recommend the purchase of a harvester. In conclusion I can say that I see where many improvements have been made during the past two years, and on every hand I find evidences of your untiring efforts in building up the school. Trusting that you may be liberally aided by needed appropriations, and assuring you of the hearty support of myself and the employés under my charge, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

E. D. WOOD,
Superintendent.

E. W. FOSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, *Yankton Agency, August 12, 1892.*

SIR: The progress of St. Paul's School during the past year has been satisfactory. During the first of the term there were some misunderstandings in regard to boys being taken to outside schools without the knowledge of the principal while enrolled as pupils in this school. However, after getting fully organized and in running order, the boys improved in their school work. They were instructed regularly in reading, spelling, writing, language, arithmetic, and geography, the more advanced in United States history, grammar, composition, and physiology; and all were taught music. Their improvement in this branch was gratifying to their teacher, who was competent and earnest in her work. English was exacted of the pupils on the grounds and in the house.

There were two cases of discipline where I was obliged to ask the agent to have the boys put in the guard house for one night. One ran away for the second time to enlist in the U. S. Army, the other to attend an Indian dance. Offenses of this kind did not occur again. We have had no serious sickness. One boy, Daniel Whittlesey, 9 years old, came back last fall with his knee injured by falling from a horse, which he was attempting to break to the use of saddle and bridle. Dr. May, the agency physician, treated him, but the child has a frail constitution, inheriting scrofula from his mother, and I fear is for that reason an incurable case. I had a pair of nice light crutches made for him, which he soon learned to manage fairly well.

We had some runaways, but our agent was prompt in having them returned. I am indebted for this and other courtesies extended me in the work. The clothing issued to us for our boys was very satisfactory.

Boys assisted in planting the crops, corn, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables, but owing to the heat and lack of rain, I fear a shortage in vegetables.

The boys returned to their homes June 27 for their vacation. The closing exercises or entertainment which is customary at the close of the school year was given June 25. Bishop Hare spoke to the boys of the importance of acquiring a familiar use of English, etc. Col. Foster also spoke words of encouragement to pupils and teachers. Refreshments were served to the

parents and friends, and after the entertainment the Yankton agency band assisted in our exercises. All enjoyed the good music they furnished.

Our agency has been much improved by the building of sidewalks, making it much more comfortable to get to and from the schools and churches.

Respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON,
Principal St. Paul's School.

E. W. FOSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 12, 1892.*

SIR: Please find below a record of the status of the missionary work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yanktons. It covers the twenty-third year of the work and the twenty-second year of my incumbency:

	Church of the Holy Fellowship, Yankton Agency.	Chapel of the Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel of St. Philip, White Swan.
Number of families	91	13	19
Number of souls	335	178	185
Baptisms:			
Infant	10	10	5
Adults		1	4
Confirmations	3	7	8
Present number confirmed persons	173	80	91
Communicants lost by death	4	2	2
Communicants on register	165	79	92
Communicated during year	126	78	85
Marriages	2		2
Burials	18	9	7
Sunday school teachers	11	3	
Sunday school scholars	117	39	
Average attendance at chief services on Sundays	125	51	53

There are three church buildings valued at $1,500, and two parsonages valued at $1,400. There is one white missionary in charge, one native deacon and one catechist.

Amount of aid received:

From the Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church	$1,603.00
Evangelical Educational Society	150.00
From individuals for special objects	151.49
Contributed by the three congregations for incidental expenses and various objects at home and abroad	363.41

St. Paul's boarding school for Indian boys is a part of our work here. The principal will doubtless report separately.

There has been nothing especially noteworthy in our mission work the past year. The Sunday congregations at the chapels have been excellent throughout the year and increased. The people formerly living at or near the agency have gradually settled more or less permanently on their allotments, some quite distant, which has affected the attendance at the agency church. Still even in vacation of the schools, attendance has been very good, though not as large as in former years.

The failure of crops year before last, with the consequent scarcity of food and its attendant sufferings, and the fuller realization that they can not live upon the reduced rations of the Government, and that there is no hope of an increase of them, have, I think, stirred the people to more strenuous efforts to help themselves. The finishing of the allotments and the patents of the Government in hand have tended to make the people feel secure in the possession of their claims, and have stimulated them to make breakings or to increase their breakings in order to live permanently upon their lands. The generous help in the way of seed, and in the improvement of their houses, or new ones, have all helped to hopefulness and to efforts to help themselves. The almost impossibility this spring and summer of hiring any active man for any special labor seems to show that each one had all he could or wished to attend to at his own place. In fact that has been the excuse almost invariably given.

The agent, who has been enabled to procure the means to help materially and to stimulate this spirit of self-helpfulness, has doubtless through exhortation and encouragement, and the management of his subordinates, personally contributed largely to the result. Much credit is due him on this account.

It is unfortunate that the people thus aroused are threatened with discouragement in the loss by drought of those crops upon which the larger number most depend, their corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

The most critical time for this people is fast approaching when by the sale of their surplus lands white settlers will come among them and hem them in more closely on every side. The result will depend largely upon the class of white people who will be brought into neighborly contact and intimate relations with them. We hope for the best, and that it may be a blessing to them. If it shall bring to the Indians the opportunity to find labor at hand by which they can add to their self-support, to learn more English, to learn more of civilized ways of doing things of economy and thrift, to learn more of the value of truthfulness and honesty and honor

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and morality, then it will, contrary to their fears, bring to them a great blessing. If, on the contrary, it shall lead the Indians to begging and poaching upon their neighbors and dependence upon others for support without effort, then it will be a curse to both parties. Could the stimulation to self-support be continued longer the danger it would seem might be avoided

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK.

E. W. FOSTER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AND SCHOOL TEACHER AT YANKTON AGENCY.

SIR: The Presbyterian day school is located at the agency. The expense of maintaining it is borne by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The employés are: Teacher, 1. Number pupils who can be accommodated, 30; whole number who have been enrolled past year, 21. The average attendance has been 12. Cost of maintaining school: Salary of teacher, $300; all other expenses, $100; total, $400. The greater number of our pupils are such as are, from reason of disease or other misfortunes, not admitted at the boarding schools.

The mission sustains 3 churches at the Yankton Reserve. They are largely supported by the communicants themselves, and native ministers preach.

Statistics.—	
Missionaries employed	2
Native preachers	3
Church organizations and buildings	3
Communicants	311
Communicants received during the year	26
Christian marriages solemnized	12
Contributions received from—	
Indians	$650
Board of missions	700
	1,350
Expended:	
Education	750
Religious purposes	600
	1,350

Respectfully,

A. L. MILLER,
Missionary in charge.

E. W. FOSTER, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AGENCY.

UINTAH AGENCY, *August 16, 1892.*

SIR: As directed by you in office circular of June 23 last, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCIES, CONSOLIDATED.

Condition.—The year has been one of unusual activity in all departments of agency work, including schools, and I am gratified to be able to note a marked advancement in the condition and disposition of the entire tribes under my charge. I mean they are surely if slowly getting into closer touch with the customs, laws, and methods of civilization. Especially are they beginning to realize that civilization or eventual annihilation is the question that confronts them. To this end I have steadily instructed them, and many of the more intelligent seem able to grasp the subject and to urge it upon their fellows. But the longer I am with them the more thoroughly am I convinced that sudden strides over the deep chasm that separates them from the higher nineteenth century civilization is not to be expected. "Here a little and there a little" will well apply to the Indian for some time to come.

I entirely agree with Dr. Dorchester that the universal "reservation school" is the true and economical method of elevating the masses of the Indians. In their superstitious minds the returned and educated Indian of an Eastern school is a "prodigy" not to be emulated but rather feared and put through the gauntlet of ostracism and ridicule. I have found these Indians bitterly opposed to sending their children off the reservation to any school. To any and all appeals

of that kind they have the ready answer, "We don't want to send our children to some distant school to die."

Many superstitions still cling to these Indians, but they are slowly overcoming them. No house-burning has occurred during the year, and few, if any, ponies have been killed at the graves of friends.

Uintah Agency is beautifully located on the table-land slope of Uintah Mountains, about 10 miles from the base, and is surrounded by tillable lands, abundantly watered by the "over-rushing" mountain streams.

This reservation contains about 2,000,000 acres and comprises the entire watershed of the Uintah and Duchesne rivers. It was set apart for the perpetual use of the Utes by President Lincoln in an executive order October 3, 1861, and subsequently by four several acts of Congress, the latest of which dates May 21, 1888, and is occupied by two tribes, the Uintah and the White River Utes.

Population by tribes:

	Uintahs	White Rivers.
Total population	482	384
Males	243	205
Females	239	179
Males, 18 years and over	125	110
Females, 14 years and over	140	107
Males, 6 to 16 years	74	58
Females, 6 to 16 years	64	57

The Uintahs have been on this reserve much longer than the White Rivers, and are as a tribe further on in industry and civilization, better patrons of schools, etc., though a very perceptible improvement in the White Rivers is noticeable in the last year. Saw-a-wick, their chief, and a man of excellent parts, good friend of schools, and loyal to the Government, for some reason did not please them; he was considered an usurper. They said that one Saws-no-cut was their rightful chief, and that if he were made chief they would bring their children to school. I reported to the Commissioner, and by his consent Saws-no-cut was recognized chief, and, true to their promise, they brought in some twenty new scholars the following Monday.

Schools.—Two fine and commodious schoolhouses were erected at this agency last summer, by contract, which at last furnishes a comfortable home for this school although many improvements must yet be added. The location is superb. A fine lawn stretches for 60 rods in front, in which I have set an orchard of choicest fruit of great variety, now two years old; also the school garden of 5 acres is cultivated among the trees, and abundance of water flows in ditches close to the houses.

School opened October 5, but the houses not being completed until December 1, the attendance for the first quarter was small, but during the entire nine months reached an average of 41. Very satisfactory progress was made by all the pupils. I have erected two fine flag poles, one at school buildings and one at agency plaza, though as yet we have but one flag, made by the agency ladies two years ago.

I will say that the extra work incident to the fitting up in detail of an entire new school premises, which included the clearing of a dense growth of young bushes and trees from 15 acres of ground, building of vegetable cellar, henhouse, cow barn, and other necessary outbuildings, ditches, etc., taxed the time and energies of superintendent and industrial teacher to their utmost.

Farming.—I note a decided advance in farming on the entire reserve; more farms are opened and closer attention is paid to details on the part of older farmers. The subjoined statistics will show a gratifying increase in all kinds of produce, as well as in the building of houses. The harvesting is now being done with a prospect of a good yield. It would be nearly impossible to make actual measurements of grain and vegetables, as consumption is going on all the time, many crops being partly and some largely consumed before thrashing time.

Issues and annuities.—Regular weekly issues, consisting of flour and not beef, are made to these Indians, and irregular issues of sugar, salt, baking powder, soap, coffee, and bacon, amounting to nearly half their subsistence, as also clothing, blankets, ginghams, flannels, shawls, shoes, boots, hose, pants, vests, coats, overcoats, and duck suits; full supplies of all these for every school child.

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An annual cash per capita payment is made to these tribes from the interest of funds held in trust by the Government. This amounted this year to $13.93 for Uintahs and $8.62 for White Rivers, $3,500 being deducted from the White River annuity to pay what is known as the Meeker pension.

Agency dwellings.—The agency dwellings are a rather rude type of lumber house, weather-boarded perpendicularly, with rough lumber, no battens, and only whitewashed; the plaster, also, being of the rudest sort. I have in the past year repaired the plastering on all, and added new dressed siding to the physician's dwelling and squared up, lathed, and plastered the two rooms, making it fairly presentable and quite comfortable. The agent's house should be sided up with lapsiding, and painted. I have also made additions to the dwellings of the farmer, engineer, and issue clerk, making them very good and neat. Since the finishing of the new school buildings, the old one (made habitable by considerable work) has been occupied partly as a dwelling by the blacksmith and carpenter, and partly as a storage-room for goods and supplies.

Improvements.—During the last fiscal year I have added to the great improvements noted in the last year's report, a fine gristmill, 30 by 40 feet, and 20 feet eaves; all the lumber, flooring, and shingles being dressed by our agency machinery. This adds greatly to the appearance of the agency, and will be of untold benefit to the Indians.

The two handsome schoolhouses, with outbuildings, so finely situated 60 rods north of the agency dwellings, also mainly completed within the last year, and inclosed by a five-wire fence, add much to the general appearance. One new bridge, 30 feet span, and two others completely overhauled, also belong to the year's work.

The greatest step in advance in agriculture was the purchase and distribution of some 1,200 fruit trees, and as much small fruit, which were carefully set out on both reservations by the farmers, who report all of 90 per cent living and doing well. As a civilizing agent no one thing can excel tree culture.

Several Indian dwellings have been built. My plan is to require the Indian to build and chink a log house, then my carpenter adds floor, roof, windows, and doors. The roof of dirt, being at once cheaper and more comfortable in this dry climate, both winter and summer, is the one in general use.

Irrigation.—Situated as is this reserve in the very heart of the great intermountain plateau of this continent, its future in an agricultural sense, in common with this entire area, depends entirely on the treatment and development of irrigation. Happily the water for that purpose is in such great abundance and the descent of same so great that irrigation is comparatively simple; yet some ditching too costly for Indians to undertake ought to be done, because the best lands of the reserve would thus become available for farming, and the important matter of allotments be furthered by the ambition of the Indian to secure the most eligible locations. As remarked in my last year's report, it was the almost universal opinion that the law of March 3, 1891, concerning ditches on Government reservations applied to Indian reservations, and one company was formed in Uintah County to take out a ditch from White Rock Creek across some 12 miles of Indian lands on to public lands beyond, which would have been of great benefit to the Indian lands as well as a profit to the county. A decision by the honorable Commissioner that the said law did not apply in that manner put an end to the movement.

I would recommend that in cases like the above, where the water is shown to be abundant, that a special permit be granted by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to the end that the Indians gain the benefit of these fine lands, and the example of progress be thus set them.

Grazing.—Next in importance to irrigation comes the matter of grazing. This reserve may be said to constitute one vast range, and these Indians have many cattle and horses, but not enough to consume the grasses. Hence these fine grazing districts become the coveted prizes of numerous sheep and cattle owners; and to prevent trespassing, and to collect proper fines from those who do, has been a matter of no small importance in the management of the reserve.

Within the last year I have been authorized to and have made definite arrangements to rent some 675,840 acres of surplus grazing lands on the western end of this reserve. Having been duly advertised, the bids were opened on June 22 last; but it was decided by the honorable Commissioner that the bids were all too low, whereupon I was directed to solicit informal bids by correspondence, which I proceeded to do. Although the bids have been materially raised, none has as yet been accepted, hence the renting is yet incomplete.

The liquor traffic still continues to baffle the best efforts of police, United States marshals, and courts, alike. At my special request United States Marshal E. H. Parsons detailed two deputies, in addition to local deputy U. M. Curtis, to look after the whisky sellers on this reserve and vicinity, with the excellent help of my agency police. Many arrests were made, some for selling liquor to the Indians and others for having it on the reserve; but owing to the great cost and difficulty of getting Indians to court, distant 150 miles, and the indifference of courts in the matter and the disposition to discredit Indian testimony, it has to be said that the penalties, when conviction was obtained, were shamefully inadequate. Yet the liquor-selling community are convinced that they can not carry on their nefarious traffic with impunity. For definite figures see statistics.

Crimes among the Indians have been almost unknown during the past year. Some quarrels and difficulties, usually the result of liquor, have been uniformly settled by three arbitrators appointed by the agent; their decision is usually so fair and just as to need no alteration. This is the course I am taking to teach them some of the principles of self-government and to prepare them for the higher step of "courts of Indian offenses."

Police.—My police have done their duty faithfully during the past year.

Allotments.—No allotments of lands in severalty have yet been made on this reservation, although much talked of by the more progressive. I am of the opinion that this important matter deserves close attention by the Department, and should be made the subject of careful inquiry by all inspectors. My own view is that the matter of making more extensive ditches will have much to do in inducing Indians to seek allotments. The rearing of fruit trees and small fruits is also a good incentive to seeking a permanent home. At no distant future these Indians will remember with gratitude the day when they were induced to cultivate orchards.

Industries.—I note a decided improvement in all industrial lines. There are fewer positively idle Indians. No sooner do they hear of any authorized work than more Indians offer their services than can be hired. Indians haul all agency freight (with slight exceptions in very bad weather), accompanied by a white person to transact the business. For this service they receive $2 per hundred weight.

Missions.—As a missionary field these agencies still remain unoccupied. I had a letter of inquiry from the Rev. Theo. Hartwig, of the missionary board of the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, proposing to make a tour of inspection, preliminary to establishing a mission here, to which I replied favorably. I received a card stating that my letter would be laid before their board at its next meeting. I am hopeful that some favorable action will come of it, and that this long-neglected field will be supplied. The want is seriously felt by the fifteen or more employés and their families, who are members of orthodox churches, and who have faithfully maintained a Sabbath school under the careful leadership of Superintendent Binford.

UNCOMPAHGRE UTES.

The Uncompahgre Utes are one of the "Confederated bands of Utes," separated and located in Utah by a commission acting under authority of an act of Congress in 1881, having formerly owned and occupied lands lying immediately east of them in the State of Colorado, where they still claim some reserved rights, mainly that of taking up lands there under United States law, same as other citizens, and also the right to hunt on parts of their former domain. This latter is still an open question, and its exercise leads to considerable friction with the local authorities of the adjoining counties and no little annoyance to the agent and employés, who are yearly called upon to return absent Indians and practically to guard a frontier line of about 100 miles in length, with hungry Indians on one side and tens of thousands of deer just on the other, a feat which implies a subserviency to orders and regulations on the part of the Indian seldom attained by white men.

Situation.—This reservation lies nearly east of and joins the Uintah. It contains 2,000,000 acres, about two-thirds lying on the east side of the Green River. A considerable amount of farm lands (enough for all the Indians) lies along the Lower Duchesne River, but little of which has yet been brought under irrigation, owing to the expense it would involve, more than can be done without extra Government aid.

The portion lying east of the Green River is little more than a hopeless desert over which the Indian might roam and tend his few flocks and hunt for all time and his condition never be improved. This fact alone is slowly but surely sepa-

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rating these Indians into progressive and nonprogressive bands; those on the west learning to farm, to plant fruit trees, to haul freight, in fact, to do all kinds of work, and to favor schools; those on the east to oppose all these.

The agency buildings, situated on a gravelly beach at the junction of the Duchesne and Green Rivers, were chiefly built by the military when this was Fort Thornburg. They are log and stockade, with no value attached; in fact valueless, with the exception of the agent's dwelling, which is good, and another used for an office, which is only fair. There is no tillable land within 2 miles. Some hay for agency use is cut on a piece of overflow bottom land; in case it fails to overflow there is no hay.

School buildings.—Thanks to the energetic policy now prevailing at the Indian Office, there are now being erected near the junction of the Uintah and Duchesne Rivers, on this reservation, three substantial brick buildings for school purposes, the first that have ever been attempted for these Indians. Of course, it remains to be seen how well this school will be sustained with children. It must be said to the credit of these Indians that, although having no schools nor religious teachers, they are not behind their fellow Utes in the use of civilized ways.

Irrigation.—The future of these Indians depends so entirely upon the matter of irrigation that it is the one subject uppermost in the management of their affairs. Especially is this so in regard to the school; and I am now having a canal surveyed (by authority) that will, when built, bring under water some 8,000 to 10,000 acres of good land, and that immediately adjoining the school buildings. On this land I hope to settle the majority of the farming Indians at no distant day. Other tracts equally good and in close proximity could be opened up at comparatively small outlay, and this should be done as occasion requires.

Farming.—Increased attention to this important branch is noticeable, and in the few places where ditching is practicable at moderate expense, new farms are opened up. On several of such I saw a few days ago the fruit trees set out last spring, growing in fine order. Some fifteen or more farmers set out trees, 90 per cent of which are doing finely. From personal examination I am satisfied that the estimates of grain raised are within the facts.

Allotments.—A few of these Indians have requested to have their lands allotted to them; though any attempt at general allotment would encounter bitter opposition, especially on the part of those living east of the Green River. One man, Red Moon, a subchief, living in the extreme southeast corner of the reserve, may be fairly denominated a "malcontent," often using threats of violence toward his white neighbors, claiming much more territory than the well-ascertained boundaries will warrant, and is often very sullen and fault-finding at the agency; a regular reactionist, in fact.

Police.—The police of this agency are quite efficient, obeying all orders promptly, and are fairly enlightened and progressive men. No crimes are recorded on this reservation this year. One case of disturbance between two brothers on account of some lands, owned jointly, was nearly leading to violence. Taking my farmer, I met the two parties on the ground with Chief Chav-a-nau, and effected a division and amicable settlement on just terms, since which time all has gone well.

Herding.—By reference to tables it will be seen that these Indians have considerable stock interests, aggregating 6,550 horses, 2,700 sheep, 1,100 goats, 425 cattle, 150 domestic fowls. The cattle noted above are the product of former issues, which have been well cared for.

The Agency herd.—I receipted to ex-Agent Byrnes on July 17, 1890, for 1,200 head of cattle; 53 head of these were slaughtered for issue (by authority). A year ago there were 1,365 head on hand. Chief herder McAndrews is now making a complete roundup, the result of which I will be able to report soon. He advised me that the cattle are in prime condition.

No missionary or evangelical work has ever been attempted on this agency, nor could I say that the field is a promising one; but venture the hope that our new school may be given a distinctively Christian character.

Population.—

Males	520
Females	514
Total	1,034
Uncompahgres	1,001
White Rivers	33
Mixed bloods	2
Number of children of school age	310
Males	172
Females	138

Very respectfully,

ROBERT WAUGH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., *August 26, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of June 23, 1892, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report in reference to the affairs pertaining to this agency.

The Indians connected with this agency and living on the Colville, Spokane, and Cœur d'Aléne reservations are composed of the following tribes or bands: Cœur d'Alénes, Lower Spokanes, Lakes, Colvilles, Okanagans, Columbias, Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Nespilems, and the San Puells. The Calispels and Upper Spokanes are under the charge of this agency, although they do not at present live on any reservation. The following table gives the number of Indians by tribes attached to the agency:

Name of tribe.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Cœur d'Aléne	133	157	68	74	427
Lower Spokane	132	150	91	70	443
Lake	120	117	73	42	352
Colville	108	90	64	39	301
Okanogan	112	135	101	57	405
Columbia	139	150	60	32	390
Nez Percés	43	65	16	14	138
Nespilem	24	22	10	6	62
San Puells*	135	165	.....	.....	300
Calispel*	80	120	.....	.....	200
Upper Spokane*	75	95	.....	.....	170
Total	1,100	1,266	485	331	3,188

*Estimated.

Agriculture.—Agricultural pursuits are observable among these Indians, as many of them have enlarged their fields by inclosing more land, thus increasing the acreage already under fence and cultivation. Several new farms have been opened during the past year. The Cœur d'Aléne tribe has had a very large acreage of new land fenced and broken during the past spring, which they intend to sow to grain during the coming fall and winter. Among the different tribes of Indians under my charge, the Cœur d'Alénes take the lead in farming and agricultural pursuits, and they will compare favorably with the white farmers of that section of the country. There are only a limited number of Indians living on the different reservations who do not live in houses, and nearly all dress in citizen's dress.

Joseph's band of Nez Percés are about the only exception to this rule. They appear to be particularly fond of gathering in the Indian village and living in their tepees the greater portion of the year. Although many of them have comfortable houses, but few occupy them. A number of these Indians wear blankets, notwithstanding the fact that the Government furnishes them full

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suits and an excellent supply of clothing. They are very fond of gambling, playing cards being the principal game. I have talked to them quite often relative to this matter, and they promise they will quit; but when I am absent they will commence again.

There are only a few Indians who lounge around and do nothing; but most of them depend upon their own efforts for a living, and are engaged in cultivating the soil, raising stock, or performing some kind of labor. I am proud to say these Indians are steadily moving forward in the paths of civilized life, and but a few years will elapse until they will be in a self-supporting condition and entirely free from the help of the Government.

Freighting.—The Indians hauled 109,507 pounds of freight for this agency during the past year, and received therefor the sum of $743.25. It is to be regretted that the Government freight is not received until late in the season, for then it is impossible to get the Indians with their small teams to undertake to transport freight from Wilbur, Wash., the nearest railroad station, to the Tonaskot school, which is a distance of over 100 miles over a rough, hilly, and mountainous road. The Indians are anxious to deliver all the freight consigned to this agency, and they would be able to do so, provided the freight was received at the railroad station before the rainy season set in.

Treaty.—The treaty or agreement which was made with the Indians residing on the Colville Reservation in June, 1891, has been ratified, or the modified agreement has. The original agreement made with the Indians was nothing more than a farce; for when it was modified by the delegation in Congress from this State the Indians were ignored. The Government evidently thought the Indians had some right to the Colville Reservation when the Commission was appointed to treat with them; but after the Commission had concluded its labors and when the agreement had been placed before Congress for final action, then the question came up as to whether the Indians had a legal right to the reservation or not. The action taken by Congress in ratifying something in which the Indians had not been given an opportunity to be heard would plainly indicate that they had nothing to say as to the disposition to be made of the Colville Reservation, and that the work of the Commission was labor and money thrown away.

The action on the part of Congress has in no way increased the confidence of the Indians in the Government, but has, on the other hand, had a tendency to lessen it. I was instructed to accompany the Commissioners and assist them in making an agreement looking to the cession of a part of their reservation, and did so; but I can not see wherein I distinguished myself with the Indians, or gained their confidence, only at the time negotiations were being made. They asked me what I thought of the agreement, and I told them in my judgment it was a fair one, and that I thought they were realizing a fair price for the land they were about to sell to the Government. They tell me now that they have been informed that a new agreement has been made, and that their wishes were not consulted in the matter. They are not pleased at the way they have been treated. These Indians evidently have some voice in the Colville Reservation, or else they have none. I regret exceedingly at having taken any part in the late agreement made with these Indians, for by doing so I have given them an opportunity to censure me. I have at all times been honest with the Indians, and have never given them an opportunity to doubt my word except in this agreement. They have at all times put implicit confidence in what Washington, the great father, has had to say to them, but they seem to think something is wrong with the agreement, and many have expressed their regrets at having signed it. They look upon their having signed the agreement as being binding on their part, and therefore can not see how it could be broken or changed without the consent of both parties.

Trespassers.—Much annoyance and extra work has been thrust upon me and my employés on account of white people entering the ceded portion of the Colville Reservation before it is open to white settlement, and making locations thereon. This has had a tendency to cause the Indians much uneasiness; and some of the Indians living on the ceded portion of the reservation have put in much time in traveling back and forth to the agency to ascertain the exact status of affairs. Many of those who entered the reservation as boomers know they had no legal right to do so, and that the Indians were suspicious of their actions and trouble and bloodshed might ensue.

Whisky drinking.—There is a low order of white people to be found near the reservation under this agency, who clandestinely supply the Indians with intoxicating drinks, for which they are well paid. The Indians very rarely give

information which will lead to the arrest of the party or parties furnishing them these intoxicants. When questioned as to where or from whom they purchased the liquor, they will usually say they do not know who the white man was. I have had to punish a number by confining them in the agency jail before they would inform on the guilty parties.

The law does not seem adequate to the proper punishment of these criminals. Many are sentenced to pay a small fine, which they can easily do, and then return and follow their old trade. It is quite a difficult matter to convict on Indian evidence, and it does seem that when a conviction is had they should receive at least a term in State's prison. The whisky traffic among these Indians has given me much trouble and will continue so long as the offenders are dismissed with a benediction. If the law-abiding citizens would lend a helping hand in assisting in the suppression of this illicit traffic it would only be a short time until it could be checked and in a manner stamped out of existence. Parties living in British Columbia and adjoining the Colville Reservation have furnished the Indians a great deal of whisky until recently, when, by cooperating with the British authorities, the whisky traffic is now on the decline.

Crimes.—There have been two Indian murders committed on the Colville Reservation and among the Okanagan tribe of Indians during the past year. Intoxication was supposed to have been the cause.

Indian soldiers.—On September 4, 1891, I left the agency on a tour of inspection through the Colville Reservation, and was accompanied on the trip, which covered a period of twelve days, by Capt. J. M. Lee, of the U. S. Army, and also Robert Flett, the agency interpreter. Capt. Lee was visiting the different tribes of Indians connected with this agency for the purpose, if possible, of inducing them to form a company of Indian soldiers to be stationed at Fort Spokane, Wash. I found Capt. Lee to be a most excellent gentleman and particularly well posted on Indian affairs, he having had many years' experience with them. At every meeting held with the Indians he gave them good advice and encouraged them to adopt the white man's ways. He succeeded in getting them interested in the matter of enlistment, and the Lower Spokanes were the first to furnish some recruits. The company could, I am satisfied, have been filled had Capt. Lee not been crowded for time. The number enlisted up to date is 16.

At first I thought it would be of great good to these Indians; but I am free to confess that I have not a very exalted opinion of Indian soldiers after having seen what I have during the past ten months. They have been permitted to enjoy the unrestricted freedom of the post canteen the same as the white soldiers; and the consequences are they have squandered every dollar of their salary, are in debt, and are fast becoming addicted to a life of drunkenness. The Spokane Reservation and the military reservation at Fort Spokane are divided by the Spokane River. The Indians on the reservation call my attention frequently to the way the Indian soldiers drink, and ask why they are permitted to drink whisky and are not punished while the reservation Indians are. I am of the opinion it would be a wise plan on the part of the Government to disband the Indian company, for they certainly will do no good for themselves, and much harm to the reservation Indians.

Per capita payment.—During the month of last April, assisted by United States Indian Inspector Robert S. Gardner, nearly $500,000 was paid per capita to the Cœur d'Aléne tribe of Indians, arising from the agreement made with these Indians in September, 1889, ratified by an act of Congress on March 3, 1891, by which they sold to the Government about 240,000 acres of their reservation. As a rule these Indians expended their money judiciously. The first act performed by them after receiving their money was to pay their debts, after which they purchased a number of good draft and saddle horses, farm wagons, spring wagons, buggies, and all kinds of farming implements. Many of these Indians made time deposits covering a period of from six months to one year, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, in the banks of Farmington, Tekoa, and Rockford, Wash. A few of the young men squandered their money, however, in drinking whisky, gambling, and riotous living. Taking these Indians as a tribe, I am satisfied they have taken as good care of their money as a like number of whites.

Education.—There are 5 boarding schools under this agency, 4 of which are operated and managed by the Jesuit Fathers and Sisters of Charity, and are under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the superintendents of these schools. Two of these schools are located at De Smet Mission, Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, Idaho, and 2 at the Colville Mission, in the State of Washington.

The schools at De Smet Mission are restricted to 70 pupils, at a cost to the

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Government of $108 per capita per annum. The average attendance during the school year just closed was 70. The progress made by the scholars in these schools for the past year has been very satisfactory. The Fathers furnish the boys every possible facility for acquiring a practical education in the school-room, the workshops, and also in the proper management and care of the school farm. A visit to and inspection of the school conducted by the Sisters of Charity would convince the most skeptical that they understand their business thoroughly, and know how to conduct the affairs of the school in a satisfactory manner. They devote every care and attention to the welfare and training of the pupils. Everything about the school is kept neat and clean. In fact it would be a difficult matter to visit the several rooms and departments connected with this school and observe anything disorderly. The pupils have improved greatly in their studies during the past year. The Sisters teach them music, and in this connection I wish to add that many of the full-blood Indian girls can sing and play as well as their white sisters. They also teach them all kinds of fancy work, such as knitting, crocheting, and embroidering. The girls are also taught the art of cooking, butter-making, gardening, and the care of flowers, and in fact they are taught all the household duties that it is necessary for a woman to know.

The same number of pupils (70), the same per capita, and the same daily average attendance exists at the Colville Mission as at the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation. These schools are in a prosperous condition, and the pupils show signs of great improvement. The exhibition given at the close of the schools by the pupils was well attended, and reflected great credit on the teachers as well as the pupils. The schools at the Colville and De Smet missions have ample facilities for the accommodation of a larger number of pupils than are now allowed them. These schools reflect great credit on the Fathers and Sisters, and they are deserving of much praise.

The Tonasket school is poorly located, there being no available land for a school farm. The supply of water in certain seasons of the year is almost totally unfit for use. The average attendance of pupils at this school during the past school year was 63. The scholars made very good progress in their studies. This is the only school operated by the Government under this agency. Taking everything into consideration, the Tonasket boarding school has done fairly well, although there were many obstacles in the way of its success. * * *

The lack of suitable land for a school farm for this school is very discouraging, and is a serious drawback to the prosperity and welfare of the school. It is plain to be seen that the Tonasket school was not selected for its agricultural advantages. Potatoes and other vegetables could be raised if the school was provided with a school farm which would have a tendency to curtail the expenses in operating and maintaining the school, and would also add to the variety and quality of food furnished the pupils. The lack of a school farm is also materially felt in the instruction of the boys in manual labor, and in the proper use and care of agricultural implements.

This school ought to be made a bonded school, owing to the great distance it is located from the agency, it being between 140 and 150 miles. It is impossible for me to give it the attention which it so badly needs, owing to the great distance and the many other duties which I am called on to perform. It is asking too much of an agent to assume the responsibility under his official bond for the proper care of the Government property at that place, when he is unable to look after and visit the school to exceed six or eight times a year. I hope the time will soon come when better educational facilities will be afforded this agency, and every Indian child of school age placed in school.

The abandonment of the military post at Fort Spokane for school purposes would be a move in the right direction. When Indians like the Lower Spokanes and others are willing and anxious to send their children to school, they should be encouraged, and the necessary facilities furnished them for the education of their children. There are 485 children of school age under this agency, and out of this number less than half have seen the inside of a school building during the past year. If they are wards of the Government the Government certainly ought to provide school facilities, and not permit them to grow up in ignorance and vice.

Missionary work.—There are two Indian missions furnished the Lower Spokane Indians by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. These Indians have two very good church buildings on their reservation, and services are now held every Sunday with a large average attendance. The missionary work on the Colville and Cœur d'Aléne reservations is principally under the charge of the Catholic Church, and they are earnest and zealous in their labors, and are making steady progress among the Indians, whose confidence they have to a marked degree.

Marriages.—A great change in the marriage relations of these people has taken place in the last two years. I have endeavored to put a stop to all Indians living in adultery by punishment in the agency jail. Those who wish to live together as man and wife either come to me to perform the marriage ceremony, or have it performed by the church. A great many marriages have taken place since they have been permitted to come to the agency to be married. I think in time adultery and bigamy will be a thing of the past among these Indians.

Allotments.—I am not prepared to say that a majority of the Indians under this agency are ready to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, but many of them are. The Lake and Okanagan tribes live on the ceded portion of the Colville Reservation, and they claim they are ready to have their lands allotted to them, as they do not want to forfeit their old homes upon which they have lived so long, and where their friends and relatives have been laid to rest. Before allotments can be made the reservation should be surveyed. Nearly all the heads of families are occupying and cultivating separate tracts.

Traders.—Mr. P. A. Ellis is the only white trader conducting a store on the Colville Reservation. There are one or two full blood Indians of the Cœur d'Aléne tribe who have small stores at their village at De Smet Mission, Idaho. Their stock consists principally of groceries, canned goods, etc. Mr. Ellis carries a very respectable stock of general merchandise, which he disposes of to the Indians at reasonable rates.

Inspection.—This agency was visited last September by United States Special Indian Agent Parker, and by United States Indian Inspector B. H. Miller, during the month of January.

Indian police.—Eighteen Indian police and two officers are now allowed this agency. They exert an influence for good government among the Indians, and perform the duties required of them in a very satisfactory manner. Nearly all of the policemen have labored faithfully in keeping order among the Indians, and in running down and ejecting white prospectors and trespassers who have come on the Colville Reservation without authority of law, and made locations thereon. The difficulty is that the employés are not sufficiently remunerated for the services they are expected to perform.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of the same judges as last year. They have been faithful and very attentive to the discharge of their duties and have never been absent on any regular court day. They take a deep interest in all cases coming before the court for adjudication. The judges are of great assistance to the agent in passing upon the numerous cases coming before the court. Fifty-eight cases were tried by the judges during the past year, and I am pleased to state that they have rendered very efficient service and their decisions have in almost all cases been fair and impartial. The following is a summary of the workings of the court during the past year:

Causes.	Number of cases.	Number of days in jail and performance of labor.
Wife beating	5	60 days each.
Larceny	3	One 30 days, two 60 days each.
Adultery	6	Two 15 days each, four 30 days each.
Drunkenness	41	Four 15 days each, fifteen 30 days each, twenty-two 60 days each.
Robbery	3	30 days each.

Road making and repairing.—There was 71 days' labor performed by 135 Indians in repairing 41 miles of roads during the past year. It required much persuasion to get them to see the necessity of repairing and putting their roads in better shape, but now that a start has been made, I feel confident before the close of the present fiscal year many miles of new road will have been made, and the old roads repaired and placed in proper condition.

Employés.—The list of white employés allowed this agency is as follows: 1 clerk, 4 physicians, 2 sawyers and millers, 3 blacksmiths, 1 farmer, 1 additional farmer, 1 carpenter, 1 superintendent, 1 matron, 2 teachers, 1 industrial teacher, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, and 1 cook. Of Indian employes: 1 interpreter, 1 additional farmer, 3 laborers, 1 blacksmith apprentice, 18 policemen, 2 officers, and 3 assistants at the Tonasket school. The employés generally have given good satisfaction during the past year, the exception being at the Tonasket

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school, where it seemed they could and would not get along togother in harmony.

Removal of the Upper Spokanes.—The removal of the upper band of Spokane Indians to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation will, in all probability, take place in the near future, as the agreement made with them in March, 1887, has been ratified by Congress. This is a godsend to these poor degraded people, who have had no houses, and have been hanging around the city of Spokane, leading lives of shame and beggary.

Conclusion.—I wish to express my sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioner and to all the officers of the Department for their kind assistance and strong support in all matters pertaining to the proper management of affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAL. J. COLE,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT COLVILLE AGENCY.

NESPELIM, *Colville Reservation, Wash., July 15, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to present you herewith an annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. At the beginning of this report I can think of no better subject than to describe in a few brief words the country and the different tribes of Indians I am expected to look after and treat.

My office is located in the beautiful valley of Nespelim, and the territory directly under my charge extends from the mouth of the Okanogan River at the southwest corner of the reservation, along the Columbia River to the mouth of the Sanpuell, a distance of about 70 miles, and from the Columbia back into the interior from 20 to 30 miles. In this territory there reside 800 or 900 people, consisting of a few of the Okanagan tribe, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, Moses' band of Columbias, the Nespelim and Sanpuell tribes. Indirectly, and subject to the call of the people and order of the agent, my territory extends from the south of the Sanpuell River up the Columbia River to the British line, a distance of 150 miles, and as much as 50 miles into the interior. This country is occupied below the Kettle River by the Colville tribe, and above the Kettle River to the British line by the Lake tribe, numbering 600 or 700. Besides all this vast territory, I have indirectly under my charge the entire Spokane Reservation, occupied by the Lower Spokanes, numbering 400 or more. In all I have between 800 and 2,000 people to look after, who are scattered over a distance of 300 miles.

I have no complaints to make. I am ready and willing at all times to respond to the calls of the Indians, and I feel sure you will support me, when I state that I have done all within my power to alleviate the suffering of these poor people. Yet I feel and know that I am not doing them justice. Should I spend my entire time in riding over this vast territory, I could not possibly make more than seven or eight trips during the year. This would require at least four good horses, two saddle horses, and two pack horses; and the actual necessary traveling expenses would amount to at least one-half the pay of a physician.

I have written the above to show in a brief manner the great need of at least one more physician to look after these people. There are buildings already erected at the agency headquarters for a physician, and after deducting the necessary traveling expenses of one physician, the additional expense to the Government would be but a trifle.

The moral and sanitary condition of the different tribes.—The few of the Okanagans located on the Okanagan River near its mouth, who come directly under my charge, are well advanced in civilization. They are mostly all Catholics, and are very much devoted to their religion. Their moral condition is good and their sanitary condition is also good. They are willing at all times to take the advice of the physician, and try to follow his directions. They mostly have good log houses and seem to take pride in keeping them neat and clean. They all wear citizens' clothes, and the males all have short hair. They take quite an interest in the school, and their little ones, as a rule, are very polite.

The Nespelims are mostly located in the Nespelim Valley and surrounding mountains. They are a peculiar class of Indians, having a religion of their own. They, as a rule, will receive no aid from the Government. They are very industrious, living in fairly good houses; and their moral and sanitary condition is good. Yet they are hard to become acquainted with. Still, with kind treatment and patience, I am happy to be able to state that I have succeeded in gaining their confidence, and now they are all my friends. To use their own language, I am their "tillicum," which means the same as brother. One case connected with these people, which has been one of great interest to me and by means of which I have gained their gratitude and confidence, I will relate:

Quil-quil-toch-in, a few years since, while hunting deer in the mountains, was pierced in the right eye by a sharp thorn, from which he suffered greatly, and finally lost the eye entirely. Last August, while he was again hunting deer, he was pierced in his left eye by a thorn. While on one of my trips through the mountains I came upon a small tent. I stopped and entering found this man suffering the most intense agony. He related the circumstances to me. I examined the eye carefully, finding it in a terrible condition. The eye had the appearance of a mass of blood. He could see nothing, and was very despondent, saying he would much rather die than lose his sight. I wanted to take him home with me, promising to do all I could for him. But no, he said he had no money to pay me. I went to his friends and talked two days with him and them, but it was always the same answer. He could not pay for the services rendered. I tried all means of persuasion I could think of, even threatening to arrest him, but to no avail. Finally I promised to use my own medicine, and persuaded him he could pay me when he got well by acting as guide in the mountains, which would be the same to me as money. Finally he consented to this. I took him to my office, where for two weeks I watched over him both night and day. We were fortunate enough to have a supply of ice, and I had among my own medicines a supply of pure hydrochlorate of cocaine. It was a hard fight for two weeks. During this period all I could possibly do was to keep the inflammation from increasing. At the expiration of this time improvement set in, and from that time on he gained rapidly. The eye finally got well with a cloudy appearance, which has gradually been disappearing, and a short time since he borrowed my gun, saying he thought his sight was restored enough to shoot. He went to the mountains, and the next day returned with two fine deer. I think the happiest man I ever saw. Since that time these people have called on me a number of times.

The Sanpuell Indians are the worst people that I have anything to do with. They reside mostly on the Sanpuell River. They are surly, ignorant, and filthy, cultivating little land and living almost entirely by fishing and hunting. They have the same religious prejudice as the Nespelims about receiving aid from the Government. As to their morals I can not say. Their sanitary condition is not good.

Moses' Band of Columbias.—These people reside mostly in the Nespelim valley and surrounding mountains. They are true, genuine Indians in every sense of the word. Still they are very easy to get along with, and very pleasant if kindly treated. Old Chief Moses is very much of a gentleman. During the past year he has had good health, with the exception of trouble in one eye, which I will relate further on. As a class I think these people are the most robust and healthy Indians on either reservation. They seem to be more free from consumption, scrofula, and syphilis than any of the other tribes. Some of them have good houses, and most all of them have farms, cultivating small tracts of land. Their moral condition is not very good. As to religion, neither Moses nor his people profess any.

Joseph's Band of Nez Percés reside in the Nespelim valley, and with very few exceptions live in tents the year through. They are not industrious. Their moral and sanitary condition is not good. They profess no religion. Scrofula and constitutional syphilis is very prevalent yet I think there has been a decided improvement during the last year, as a number of them have brought logs to the mill, which have been sawed into lumber, with which they wish to build houses; and I firmly believe they would be in a better condition if the Government would stop issuing them rations.

The Colville and Lake tribes, residing in the north, are good people, well advanced in civilization. They are religious, belonging to the Catholic Church. Their moral condition is good. They have beautiful farms, well cultivated, live in good houses, all wear citizens' clothes, and I do not remember to have seen a long-haired Indian among the males. Their children are neatly dressed and many talk English. Yet they are not a healthy class of people. The seed of consumption and scrofula seems to be widely sown. While among the Colvilles I visited their church and the burying ground adjoining. There I counted ten new graves, mostly all little children. Both the Colvilles and the Lakes requested me to report their condition to the Department, and to intercede in their behalf that a physician be appointed to reside among them.

The Lower Spokanes.—Of these people I can only speak with praise. They are all Christians, belonging to the Presbyterian Church. Morally they are good. They are very industrious, living in good houses, on finely cultivated farms with their irrigating ditches. Yet, like the Lakes and Colvilles, their health is not good. The same diseases, consumption and scrofula, are widely spread. They also earnestly requested me to ask that a physician be appointed to reside among them.

Hospital.—In all this vast reservation there is no hospital of any kind. The various epidemics that visit the Indians and the poor facilities that an agency physician has to combat disease are very strong arguments in favor of a hospital being erected. One is needed very badly. Here is a large field for eye surgery, but for want of a suitable place to perform the operations in, little can be done, as it would be dangerous to attempt any delicate operation in an Indian house or tepee. Also, a great many cases that do not come under the notice of the physician until they have passed into the chronic stage or death has set its seal already upon the patient would be seen and treated in the first stages, as I feel sure that the Indians would in a short time avail themselves of the great benefits they would derive from a hospital.

As to the location of a hospital, right here in the Nespelim valley, within 1½ miles of the mill, there is a most desirable location. There is a full half section of beautiful level land located at the base of the mountain, so situated that the sun shines upon it from the time it rises until it sets; and on the side of the mountain, five or six hundred feet above, there gushes forth the finest spring of clear, cold water that I have ever seen. I think it equals the great spring located at Huntsville, Ala. Here, with little expense, could be made a paradise. There are no mosquitoes, and during the day the wind comes up the valley from the Columbia, and at night it reverses and comes down the valley from the mountains. This spring will supply water sufficient for hospital, school, fountains, and much to spare. Also, the entire tract of land can be irrigated from the Little Nespelim. I earnestly call your attention to the importance of this matter.

The medicine man.—Speaking of this individual, I will briefly refer to my first acquaintance with these people. It was in January, 1890, that I first came among them. Within a very short time an epidemic of influenza and pneumonia broke out. They were all afraid to trust me. The medicine man was king of all he surveyed, telling the people it was a Boston (their term for white man) sickness, and I had brought it amongst them. The sweat house and cold bath were in full sway. The mortality became very great. Finally I succeeded in getting control of a few cases that were given up to die and abandoned by the great medicine man, and with the assistance of Mr. Bouska, the miller, who could converse fluently with them, I was fortunate enough to save them, while their own doctor's cases were dying almost daily. Finally this individual became frightened. He informed them that the sickness was Boston sickness and siwash medicine would not cure it. After that time I had my hands full, Mr. Bouska, acting as interpreter, going with me, and often seeing as many as 50 patients in one day. One of their medicine men and his family was taken sick. He sent for me, and fortunately they all recovered. Since that time I have had no trouble, and to-day their chief doctor, Timpasket, is one of my warmest friends. I have, during the past year, visited his family several times. To be sure they still practice a little in a certain way, but give me no trouble and never try to interfere with my cases. The sweat house is a great drawback, nearly every house having one, and the practice of indulging in these enervating sweats has been and is being discouraged as much as possible.

During the year I have treated 330 full-bloods, 8 half-breeds, and 2 whites, making in all 340 cases. I am happy to state there has been no epidemic of any kind, and the death list has been very low. Of the cases that I have been able to follow out but 7 have died, 4 children under 5 years of age; 1 from acute dysentery, 1 from hereditary syphilis, 1 from scrofula, and 1 from pneumonia; 3 cases over 5 years of age, 2 from consumption and 1 from progressive muscular

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atrophy. These deaths have all taken place here in the Nespelim valley amongst the Moses and Joseph Indians, except the case of progressive muscular atrophy, which occurred in the Spokane Reservation. The number of deaths that have taken place among the Colvilles, Lakes, and Lower Spokanes it is impossible for me to state, as I can not follow them to a termination.

Births.—Here in the Nespelim country, as far as I have been able to learn, there have been 9 children born, 4 males and 5 females. The Indian women are very superstitious in regard to this branch of the profession, and would die before they would submit to a white doctor attending them in confinement.

Medicines.—I do not like to enter complaints in this report, but I must say that the medicines sent are not in all cases what I would wish. The estimate I have made has not been followed out; some things that I wished very badly having been omitted; for instance, the hydrochlorate of cocaine, without which I am satisfied I never could have gained the confidence of these people. There are great sufferers from catarrhal conjunctivitis, which when neglected, in many cases has resulted in ptryglium, from which Chief Moses is a sufferer, and within in a year or two will lose the sight of one eye. Conjunctivitis, which is so widely spread amongst them, is due to smoke and alkali dust, and the proper use of cocaine gives wonderful relief. During the past year I have paid out $30 for this medicine alone. Some have called me a fool for doing it, but I feel well repaid, as I am sure I have saved two or three from blindness and given great relief to many. I sincerely hope this article will not be again overlooked when the next supply of medicines are shipped.

In conclusion, I desire to thank both you and Mr. A. M. Anderson, your clerk, for the assistance you have both rendered me in the prosecution of my duties; also the employés generally, for their uniform courtesy and affable manner.

I am, very respectfully,

E. H. LATHAM,
Agency Physician, Nespelim, Colville Reservation.

Maj. HAL J. COLE,
Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 19, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency, together with statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Location.—The Makah Indians live in four separate villages, one village at Neah Bay 2 miles; one at the mouth of Wa-atch River, 5 miles; one at the mouth of Sueze River, 6 miles, and one at the mouth of Osett River, 18 miles from the agency. All of the above villages, with the exception of the one at Neah Bay, are located south of Cape Flattery on the Pacific Ocean.

Lands.—Of the 23,000 acres comprising the Makah Reservation there are between 2,000 and 3,000 acres that could be brought into cultivation; most of this, however, is tide land subject to overflow by the ocean tides, and would have to be diked and ditched before it would be of any value except for grazing. The balance of the bottom land is mostly sandy beach, very thin, and would require fertilizing every year to raise a crop of vegetables.

The character of the remaining 20,000 acres is mountainous, and is covered with a heavy growth of hemlock and spruce, is utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, and is absolutely of no value to the Indians.

Allotments.—The survey petitioned for January 30, 1891, is now in operation. My recommendation to the Department that the land fronting on Neah Bay, on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, on the Pacific Ocean, and on the Wa-atch and Sueze River bottoms be subdivided so that each Indian would receive 10 acres frontage on the bay, ocean, straits or one of the rivers, has been approved and the survey so ordered.

This has been entirely satisfactory to the Indians, as it insures an equitable allotment of all the best agricultural land, as well as what is far more important to them, a fair distribution of the most desirable location on the water front.

Agriculture.—It is perhaps necessary for me to explain that the number of Indian families reported by me as engaged in agriculture (and I have so reported all the families) are engaged only to the extent of a patch of potatoes and other vegetables. This meager showing is not due to any lack of enterprise on the part of the Indians, but rather to the limited quantity and very inferior quality of the soil coupled with climatic conditions that make it utterly impossible to successfully grow either wheat, oats, barley, rye, or corn.

Commencing from the establishment of the reservation by treaty, in 1855, up to the present time there has not been a bushel of the above-named cereals raised on the reservation. To make my statement more easily understood, I append hereto report of mean temperature and rainfall for each month of the year 1891, kindly furnished me by Mr. Charles Adie, the Weather Bureau officer stationed at Neah Bay:

	Temperature.	Rainfall.		Temperature.	Rainfall.
		Inches.			*Inches.*
January	45.0	15.93	August	68.3	2.11
February	36.5	6.64	September	62.6	10.78
March	42.5	9.80	October	52.2	10.06
April	48.0	11.81	November	48.2	23.06
May	53.2	.91	December	43.1	23.91
June	55.1	6.17			
July	59.2	1.08	Total		122.39

Though the Indians under my charge have not made a very creditable showing in the agricultural line, I have no reason to be ashamed of their success in other and more congonial pursuits.

Fish.—The Makah Indians caught this season 1,931 seals; quoting the price offered, $11 per skin would amount to the respectable sum of $21,241. There were five schooners engaged in seal hunting owned and manned by Indians, an addition of two to the number of schooners owned by Indians last year. Since the sealing season has closed they have purchased two more, making in all seven schooners owned by the Makah Indians. These Indians have captured 3 whales up to date. The blubber they render into oil. The balance is cut into thin strips and dried for winter use. The oil that is not needed for home consumption is readily disposed of to the coast Indians at $1 per gallon.

These Indians have caught, and are still catching, great quantities of halibut, cod, sea bass, and salmon. A new market has been opened to them for the disposal of their surplus fish. The steamer *Francis Cutting* owned by the Puget Sound Fish Company, at Tacoma, makes two trips to Neah Bay each week. This steamer up to date has purchased from the Indians and white fishermen each trip from 6 to 30 tons of fish. The fish are packed on ice and are taken to the company's cold-storage house in Tacoma, and from there shipped to New York.

The Makah Indians have not only made a success of what might be considered their legitimate business, hunting seals, whales, and fishing for halibut and other food fishes; they have branched out the past year in other lines, and the two stores on the reservation are owned by Indians of the full blood. One of them purchased last January the stock of the white trader for $3,000, in cash, and has been doing a very nice business ever since. We have also a hotel, run by a full-blooded Indian, who stated to me that he had saved $1,000, which he proposed to invest in the erection of a more pretentious building for the accommodation of his guests.

To the absolute prohibition of "potlatching" (giving away) I attribute the material prosperity of the Makah Indians, and if this prohibition can be continued a few years longer, I have no doubt but that they will be the richest Indians west of the Rocky Mountains.

Quillayutes.—I regret to state that the Quillayute Indians, who live 35 miles south of this agency, are not so prosperous and happy. The delay in the settlement of the land contest (now pending before the honorable Secretary of the Interior), involving as it does the site of their village, their frontage on ocean and river, as well as all their improvements, has had a most discouraging effect on them. It is to be hoped that a just and equitable decision (which in my opinion must necessarily be in favor of the Indians) may be speedily reached.

A number of the Quillayutte Indians have severed their tribal relations and have filed homestead entries on public land. Their conduct subsequently, however, has not been what their friends and well-wishers would desire. From the reports I receive from time to time it would seem to me that in making citizens of these half-civilized Indians without any safeguards or previous training, we only hasten their destruction. It would appear that many of them in becoming citizens had no higher object in view than to gain their freedom from agency control, so as to free themselves from an objectionable wife or to gain the white man's privilege of getting beastly drunk. The evil does not stop here. Whisky is sold to the reservation Indians by the newly emancipated wards of the Government, and to facilitate the speedy demoralization and utter extinction of this tribe of Indians a whisky mill, with license from the Government to sell intoxicating liquors in not less quantities than a quart, has been established within a quarter of a mile of the Quillayute Reservation.

The question arises, What are we to do with the citizen Indians? Their friends on the reservation who receive the whisky will not testify against them;

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besides they are not the real culprits. They are simply the "go-between" of some miserable white scoundrels who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, and who therefore resort to this vile and contemptible method of augmenting their ill-gotten gains.

Schools.—There are two schools at this agency. One, an industrial boarding school located at the agency, is well conducted, and the pupils receive excellent care. I think the school will compare favorably with any Indian school of like grade, both for proficiency and discipline, in the United States. I give it as my opinion that more good can be accomplished and better results obtained at this particular school than at the higher training schools where it is made necessary to remove the children from their homes for years. They become more civilized and better educated at the training schools, it can not be denied; but on the other hand, when they return after years of absence, they are not in touch with their people. Fisherman's fare is distasteful to them, and when it comes to earning their own living, as they will be obliged to do, their brothers taught at the agency school will outstrip them in the battle of life.

I respectfully call your attention to report of superintendent herein inclosed, which is made a part of this report.

The Quillayute day school, located 35 miles south of the agency, I was obliged to close June 30, 1892, on account of an epidemic of influenza and whooping-cough. The average attendance for the year, on account of sickness, was small, being 39$\frac{11}{188}$. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 60. I am in hopes the children will be all right when the school opens in October.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses comprises three judges, who formerly were pupils of the agency schools. They are intelligent, speak, read, and write the English language, dress like white men, and two of them are subscribers for weekly newspapers. I find the court of great assistance to me in the settlement of difficulties which otherwise would require considerable of my time to attend to. The decisions, as a rule, are just, and in no case have the decisions of the court been appealed from.

The police force at the agency consists of 1 captain and 7 privates. They are prompt in the discharge of their duties, reliable, and efficient. I have them distributed among the different villages, the same as reported in my last annual report.

Inspectors.—United States Inspector Benjamin H. Miller was here two days, the 1st of last February, and made a careful inspection of everything connected with the agency and school. W. T. Leeke, supervisor of Indian schools, paid us a visit in June and expressed himself well satisfied with the discipline and progress made by the pupils of the industrial boarding school. Mr. Leeke visited the Quillayute day school also.

Census.—The census for the year ending June 30, 1892, shows the number at the agency to be 685, divided as follows:

	Makahs.	Quillayutes.
Whole number	442	243
Males above 18 years of age	141	73
Females above 14 years of age	162	83
School children between 6 and 16 years	59	43

In conclusion I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesy extended to me during the past year by the officers of the Indian Department.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. McGLINN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *July 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the rules of the Department, my third annual report of the sanitary condition of the Neah Bay Agency and industrial school for the year ending June 30, 1892.

During this period we have been visited by three epidemics—that of measles in July and August, 1891; in March and April, 1892, la grippe fastened itself on nearly every one living here; whilst in May whooping cough arrived, and is still present with us. No death resulted from measles, but it has left several of the children with very defective conditions of their lungs. Three children and one old man died from influenza; but I do not in any way lay claim to being the cause of this happy state of affairs, for I was one of the first to become affected, and was confined to my bed for several weeks during the time it was at its worst. We were in a very helpless condition, with no one to look after us, and are to be congratulated at the fortunate sequence of events. The whooping cough has been more fatal, particularly so at Quillayute, where 13 children succumbed to it, whilst only 1 has died here.

In company with Mr. Leeke, the school supervisor, I visited the Quillayute Village on June 22 and found things there from a sanitary point of view in a very deplorable condition. Influenza and whooping cough were rampant; many children had died and several were dying, and the filthy condition of the houses was beyond description. I gave orders to the police to wash out the houses and whitewash the walls, and suggested that the school be closed.

When sick these Indians are in a very helpless condition for most of the year. They can obtain no medical assistance, the sea, as a rule, being so rough that it is impossible to get anywhere, which was realized by Mr. Leeke, who experienced the trip of 40 miles in a "dug-out" at a time when we consider it easy traveling. There can be but one opinion as to the necessity for a physician to permanently reside at Quillayute, and I believe at a small expense one could be induced to live there if he were allowed to augment his salary by private practice amongst the four or five hundred settlers in the vicinity.

From a surgeon's standpoint very few interesting cases have come under my notice, one being a case of partial periostitis and caries of the temporal bone; a case of necrosis of head of tibia and upper half of lower third of femur, and a case of intussusception. I operated in the first two cases with complete success, but could not obtain permission to do it in that of the last.

I am glad to state that I have next to no trouble in getting them to carry out my instructions, more particularly when relief is quietly obtained, in which manner they are very like their white relations.

I am, respectfully, yours,

H. A. RUNNALLS,
M. R. C. S., S. S. A.

JNO. P. McGLINN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NEAH BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 12, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Neah Bay industrial boarding school. I took charge of the school October 17, 1892. School had not then opened, but the children returned October 26. During vacation the children and their parents go up Sound to work in the hop fields, and owing to this they were a little slow coming into school; but aside from this the average attendance has been very good.

The enrollment and average attendance for the year by quarters has been as follows:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
First quarter	61	50$\frac{1}{3}$
Second quarter	63	52$\frac{1}{4}$
Third quarter	65	58$\frac{3}{4}$
Fourth quarter	61	58$\frac{1}{1}$
For the year		55$\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{3}$

Buildings.—The buildings are all wood, old and very poorly arranged. The dormitories are much too small for the number of children who are compelled to sleep in them. We also need another schoolroom and another sitting room for the boys. We will have another schoolroom as soon as a cottage can be erected for the superintendent, as the quarters he now occupies will be changed and fitted up with school furniture. When Supervisor W. T. Leeke visited us he said he would recommend that a sitting room be built for the boys, and I earnestly hope that such an addition will be allowed. It can be made with little expense, and by making it two stories high it would give more space in the boys' dormitory.

Industrial work.—The industrial work has been carried on in accordance with the rules of the Department as far as possible. Owing to the excessive rains during the winter and the short, cool summers little farming can be done. The apprentices and school boys, under directions from the industrial teacher and superintendent, during the winter months, slashed about 5 acres of dense underbrush and cut the trees on the same. This has been burned off, and will add to our pasturage next year. There are not more than 11 acres cleared suitable for cultivation near the school. This has been put in timothy, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, and garden vegetables. We have a splendid garden, which furnishes at present all the vegetables we can use. The children are well fed, comfortably clothed, and are happy. A fact that leads one to believe they are contented is that there has not been a runaway the past year.

Most of our hay is put up on a prairie about 4 miles from the school. This year the schoolboys and apprentices have put up about 75 tons of hay, 10 tons of this being timothy.

Five boys were allowed to go out sealing for a few days with their fathers. They caught 30 seals all together.

The industrial work of the girls is very satisfactory. They are taught to sew, cook, nurse the sick, and are given instruction in all branches of housekeeping. All the details are carefully made out each month, and the duties rotated so that each pupil has a change of work.

Literary.—I think the course of study, as outlined for Indian schools, is a good one. We have followed it as closely as possible. The lack of proper books has operated against us. Very few of the books actually needed are on hand, but I have estimated for all the books needed to fully carry out the work in the grades we have represented. Taking into consideration the books we have had to use, I am well pleased with the year's work.

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One feature of our work especially which met with considerable success was the effort to overcome the timidity of the children. This was done by frequent socials, where the boys and girls met and enjoyed games under the direction of a teacher, dialogues, public recitations, etc.

During this year the talking of the Indian language was forbidden. The old Indians took kindly to it and the plan worked admirably, especially among the younger children.

I am very thankful for the hearty support of the agent in all matters pertaining to my work. Education on this reservation is compulsory to the fullest extent. Every child of suitable age and health is in school.

Sincerely thanking you for your kindness during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON,
Superintendent.

JOHN P. MCGLINN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 26, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my twenty-second annual report.

There have been no marked changes in the condition of any of the Indians connected with this agency during the past year. Their general health has been fair, their morals, habits of industry, and general deportment much the same as heretofore, and their development into the exercise of the full rights of citizenship gradual but progressive. I will mention in detail the several reservations connected with this agency, giving a few of the more salient features of each.

The Puyallup Reservation is situated between the city of Tacoma and the town of Puyallup, bordering on each, and contains over 18,000 acres, all but about 585 of which, being that part reserved for school and agency purposes, has been allotted and patented to the Indians residing thereon. Owing to their contiguity to a large and growing city the lands are extremely valuable. The daily intercourse of these Indians with enterprising and thrifty white men has developed them in intelligence and energy, while on the other hand the special temptations to which they are exposed has demoralized them, so that we have here the brightest as well as the most debased Indians of the agency.

Not more than one-third of the land in the reservation is occupied by the Indians, and the rest should be put upon the market and sold. How best to do this so as to protect the Indians from being imposed upon and assist them in the enjoyment of the proceeds is the problem which is now in the hands of Congress to decide. Quite a number of Indians have rented part of their land to white men to cultivate, which brings them in good returns.

There is a large boarding school on this reservation, with an attendance of about 140 pupils. The children in their attainments will compare favorably with children of white parents living in neighboring country districts. Six have graduated this year from the grammar grade, three of whom have been transferred to the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. Since the Indians have become citizens it is difficult to secure the same regularity in attendance which we had while they were under the control of the Government.

There is a justice of the peace and constable among them, who were elected under the State laws, and who perform their duties as competently and faithfully as white officers generally do.

The court of Indian offenses still exists and acts as a board of arbitration in cases where the Indians are too poor to try their causes before the justice of the peace.

There are two churches on the reservation, one Catholic and one Presbyterian, in which services are usually conducted every Sabbath. There is no resident missionary.

Most of the Indians are either farmers or carpenters, and are hardly as thrifty or industrious as they were a year ago. Drunkenness and idleness is rather on the increase. The population is about 660.

The S'kokomish Reservation is situated on Hood's Canal and comprises about 5,060 acres, most of which, with the exception of 320 acres reserved for a school farm, has been allotted and patented. A small portion, which was added on after the treaty was made by executive order, has been allotted, but the patents have not yet been issued. Not more than one-fourth of the land on the reservation is fit for agriculture; being far from market, but little farming is done. Considerable logging is done by many of the Indians.

The court of Indian offenses has been their only court of arbitration; but a short time since the reservation was made a precinct by the county commissioners. Precinct officers, both full blood Indians, have been nominated, and the justice of the peace will probably take the place of the Indian court and do its business during the coming year.

There is a boarding school of about 50 scholars which is well conducted, three having graduated from the grammar grade this year.

There is a Congregational missionary resident on the reservation, who conducts services every Sabbath in the Government schoolhouse, there being no separate church building.

The Chehalis Reservation is situated on the Chehalis River at the mouth of Black River, and is about 24 miles from Gate City on the North Pacific Railroad. It originally comprised something over 4,000 acres, but not being a treaty reservation, and at the time there being no other way for the Indians to obtain titles to their allotments, the reservation was abandoned, declared open for settlement, when the Indians all filed on their places under the general Indian homestead act and so hold their land in that way.

About 400 acres was reserved for a school farm, which is still a reservation. These Indians are mostly farmers. There is a court of Indian offenses here, but it has scarcely anything to do.

The boarding school which is conducted here has had about 50 pupils in attendance the past year, and has graduated three or four from the grammar grade. These Indians have become rather more a part of the white settlement than those on either of the above-mentioned tribes.

There is no missionary doing anything for these Indians, but nearly all attend the Government Sabbath school. There is also among them a kind of religious society called "Shakers," which has a remote resemblance to the "Messiah craze." Many are very sincere in their belief and earnest in the performance of the duties imposed by the sect. Their code of morals is very good, and they are a very temperate tribe of Indians—much the best, in this respect, connected with this agency. At a gathering of several hundred held on this reservation about the 4th of July, which lasted about a week, it is said not a drunken Indian was seen, although there were saloons within a very few miles of there.

The Nisqually Reservation is situated on the Nisqually River, about 20 miles west from Tacoma. It comprises about 4,760 acres, and is all allotted and patented. There are no white employés on this reservation. Most of the Indians send their children to the Puyallup Reservation school.

There is a court of Indian offenses here, and it divides the business about equally with the neighboring justice of the peace.

The reservation is all inclosed with a good fence. Perhaps four-fifths is good pasture, and most of the rest fair bottom land fit for agriculture. The Indians are all farmers and stock-raisers, but not very thrifty.

There are two small church buildings on the reservation, one a Catholic and the other a Presbyterian. There is no resident missionary, but services are held occasionally when some one visits them. The Indians are quiet and peaceable and are becoming more and more identified with the whites.

The Squakson Reservation is situated on an island about 12 miles north from Olympia, and comprises nearly 1,500 acres, being the whole of the island. There are no white employés on this reservation, and the Indians send their children to the Chehalis and S'kokomish schools.

The court of Indian offenses exists, but does very little business. Very few of them spend much of their time on the reservation, though most of them have homes there. The land is all poor and covered with scrubby timber.

Most of the Indians make their living gathering oysters in a bay several miles distant. Some work at logging. But very little farming is done by them.

This settlement of Indians is where the "Shaker" religion first started. One of the Indians fell into a trance, had a vision of the other world, had communication with the spirits, and was informed what his people must do to gain an entrance into the blest abode. This was many years ago, but the sect has still held together, and the past year have built quite a neat church.

But very little missionary work has been done among them of late years. They are quite temperate, but not as intelligent or thrifty as those belonging to either of the above-mentioned tribes.

Allotments.—All of the above, having received their lands in severalty, are citizens of the United States and of the State of Washington. They vote, pay taxes on personal property, and are not subject to the authority of the Indian Department. They need advice and instruction, and would be better if they had more earnest missionary work done among them. They naturally drift in among and coalesce with the lower orders of society, and are of course affected by their en-

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vironment. They are not vicious, but lack energy and moral tone. As they more and more have to rely on themselves these defects become more and more apparent. The restrictions in a great measure having been removed, they are drinking with more frequency than formerly.

The Quinaielt Reservation is situated on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, about 25 miles north of Grays Harbor, and comprises about 224,000 acres, with a resident population of perhaps 250 Indians. Nearly all of it is an uninhabited wilderness and a great portion unexplored. It has been supposed until late years that it was worthless, but later investigation has shown that there is much good land on it. It is, however, very inaccessible. What few settlements there are are at the mouth of the rivers near the ocean, where they can catch fish and clams, hunt sea otter, and go up and down the beach freighting for the whites, who of late years are coming into the country bordering on the reservation.

They do but very little farming, cut a little hay, and raise a few potatoes and vegetables. The land near the coast is poor and hard to clear and this accounts for it. The good land is farther inland.

There are no roads, and all transportation has to be up the river in canoes, which is difficult and expensive. The younger men would go up there and open up places if it were not so inaccessible. They also complain that there not having been any subdivisional surveys if they clear up land it may come on someone's else claim when surveyed and they lose their work. The contract is now let for surveying the boundary lines of the reservation, and the work will probably be done during the current fiscal year.

They are not a healthy tribe and seem to be diminishing more rapidly than any of the others.

They have a court of Indian offenses which works well.

There is a boarding school on the reservation with a usual attendance of 30 scholars. Three pupils graduated from the eighth grade this year. No missionary work has been done here, except what is done by the superintendent of the school in his Sabbath school work, which is conducted in the same way that the Chehalis school is.

The Georgetown Reservation is situated on the north side of Shoalwater Bay. It contains 335 acres and is not allotted. Many years ago there was quite a village here, and the land bordering on the water front was laid out into town lots of a few acres each; was surveyed and plotted under the direction of the agent, and they given deeds for each allotment. They built good houses, fenced their gardens, and had a schoolhouse built for them, in which a day school was taught. Later a village was built some 15 miles across the bay and the oyster industry developed so as to furnish them with employment at profitable wages, and most of them moved away. Some purchased town lots and built houses in the new town, but the old village and reservation has been nearly deserted.

Nothing has been done for them for many years now. The better class have become absorbed into the white settlement, and the more worthless element roam about, getting work as they can and need, and return to the reservation for a few months in the year. Their employment is principally fishing and oystering.

The S'Klallam tribe of Indians have no reservation, but own some 200 acres of land near Dunginess, where they have a village and in which is kept a day school of some 25 scholars. They have a court of Indian offenses, which operates in connection with the justice of the peace. There is a church organization, and a Sunday school is kept up by the teacher. A missionary visits them several times a year. They are farmers and citizens. About 100 make this village, which is called Jamestown, their home.

Near Port Gamble is another Indian village called Boston, where about the same number make their headquarters and get work at the sawmill, loading vessels and doing other mill work. There is a day school here of about 25 scholars. There is a Catholic church building here in which the Indians hold services quite regularly, and they are visited by the priest on stated occasions. They are well to do, but are very intemperate, being so near to the mill where there is a saloon, and coming in contact as they do with so many of the low classs of whites.

There are other villages along the Straits occupied by members of this tribe, but these are the principal ones. There are many other Indians scattered about the country, some of whom have homestead claims, some roam about, some send their children to Government schools, some to district schools, and some to none at all. All are self-supporting, but do not accumulate much property. They work when they feel like it and take life easily.

All the Indians of this agency are partly civilized, many of them wholly so. All wear citizen clothes, and most speak English. With them absorption into the body politic seems to be the solution of the Indian problem, and it is very nearly accomplished. Education and the influence of surrounding whites have been the chief factors.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF S'KOKOMISH SCHOOL.

S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION, WASH., *July 1, 1892.*

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

The school work began October 12, 1891, after a vacation of about six weeks.

During the vacation the buildings were overhauled and thoroughly repaired. The grounds were cleaned and put in shape and everything made as neat as possible for the commencement of school.

The farm.—The school farm embraces about 20 acres of meadow, 3 acres of garden, and 4 acres of orchard, making a total of 27 acres under cultivation, which yielded 350 bushels apples, 50 bushels beets, 100 head cabbage, 50 bushels carrots, 50 tons hay, 200 bushels potatoes, and 500 bushels turnips, and which supplied sufficient vegetables for the school tables and feed for the stock, except that 100 bushels of potatoes were purchased for the school, owing to the loss here by decay.

Stock.—The school herd consists of 8 head of horses, 3 hogs, and 23 cattle, including calves and yearlings. During the year, 287 pounds of butter have been made, and the children supplied with abundance of milk. The school stands in need of a dairy house, the cost of which would not exceed $100. From the herd of cattle, 11 have been butchered during the year for the use of the school, making a total of 2,831 pounds of beef, net.

Buildings.—There are 18 buildings, all frame and well adapted to the various uses. A boarding house affords plenty of room for girls' dormitory, kitchen, and dining room. The laundry is large enough for every purpose. The boys' sitting room and dormitory is in a separate building and is entirely too small to accommodate the numbers we now have. The school building, consisting of two rooms, will accommodate 80 pupils. There is a carpenter and blacksmith shop, root house, apple-house, and commissary, each large enough to serve their purpose. Three dwellings are occupied by the missionary, physician, and assistant seamstress, respectively. There are also a barn, a horse stable, a tool house, storehouse, and two unoccupied cottages.

Industrial.—On the farm the boys take a great interest in the work. It is their pride to have the crops cultivated and looking well. Each of the large boys in his turn takes charge of a gang of his fellow workers and directs the work. Splendid work is being performed not only on the farm but on the buildings, and, under the guidance of a teacher, skilled not only as a farmer but as a carpenter, better progress is being made in this department than heretofore.

In the kitchen and sewing room excellent work has been performed. Both departments are under the charge of experienced workers. The amount and quality of work that is turned out of the sewing room is wonderful considering that 5 large girls with the assistance of the seamstress and assistant perform the sewing for a school of 56 pupils. The smaller girls render what help they can, and do exceedingly well for their age and strength.

School.—At the beginning of the fiscal year the school had an attendance of 35 pupils. From that time the numbers have been steadily growing until at the close of the year we count 56 in good standing, 32 male and 24 female, the highest number, I believe, that this school has ever reached. I took charge of the schoolroom work January 1, 1892, Miss N. R. Southworth having had charge from November 11, 1891, to that date. I found the school graded according to the course of study prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The primary department enrolls 36 pupils, and is crowded to its full capacity. The advanced department enrolls 20 pupils. Excellent work on the part of the pupils has been performed. No promotions have yet been made, but all the grades except the first and second will be ready for advancement to the next grade by October next.

The course of study as now laid out seems well adapted to this school, and while it is not high enough for some, yet it seems to fit the average pupil perfectly. One trouble has been the scarcity of text-books, the supply here having been sufficient for only 25 pupils. At the close of the year's work I intend to hold examinations for promotion, and expect that good work will be done, especially in the lower grades, as one can readily see that the younger children are advancing more rapidly than did the classes of 1890-'91.

Employés.—The employés have labored throughout the year for the advancement of the school, doing good work during the past year, and feeling confident that still better work can be performed the next.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good. La grippe had full sway during its time, but nothing serious occurred, and all regained full strength and health. No deaths have occurred at the school and very little sickness except as above mentioned.

Water.—The supply of water from the hills having been stopped it is necessary to use the river water, which, in summer, when the incoming tide flows to and above this point, is unfit for laundry purposes. I would suggest that pipes be extended far enough up the river to reach fresh water at all times, and that some force be applied to draw and force it to the school. Such a power could be obtained in the windmill and force pump, and could be purchased and set in place at a reasonable expense.

Drainage.—The drainage is being improved on from year to year, a sewer now leads down to a slough or arm of the bay in the rear of the buildings, through which all the refuse is washed and there connects with the salt water.

Religious.—The religious instruction is conducted by the missionary, Rev. M. Eells. The Bibles furnished the school are placed in the hands of the pupils. Thursday evening is set apart for

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prayer meetings for employés as well as pupils. This meeting is presided over by the missionary, and in his absence by the superintendent.

Sunday school is held each Sunday in the church, and a large number of young people from the reservation sometimes attend. The school church is Congregational. At the religious services of the Sabbath all the pupils and employés attend. The Indians seem very much interested in the religious work and attend very regularly.

Very respectfully,

R. S. GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUINAIELT SCHOOL.

QUINAIELT SUBAGENCY, WASH., *August 1, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I hereby submit my third annual report of the Quinaielt boarding school and Quinaielt subagency.

Attendance.—At the beginning of the year just closed there were 28 pupils attending this school—16 boys and 12 girls—and during the year 1 boy was transferred from the Chehalis school and 3 more were added from the camp, making the total enrollment 32. During the same time 1 boy was transferred to the Puyallup school; 1 girl was allowed to leave, and was employed as assistant cook, and 2 pupils died—1 boy and 1 girl—which left an enrollment of 28 at the close of the year. The average attendance for the year was 28.

School work.—The school has been carefully graded and the course of study adopted for reservation boarding schools followed out, all the grades having pupils excepting the fourth and seventh. Though sickness during the latter part of the year kept many of the pupils from attending the schoolroom exercises, yet I found all well prepared to advance to the next higher grade, so the year we have just entered upon finds pupils in all the grades (there being some new pupils just brought in for the first grade) excepting the fifth and eighth. The pupils (3 boys) that have just completed the work of the eighth grade will be transferred to some industrial school, I hope.

The new text-books, reading and music charts and other new school aids that have been in use here during the past year we have found very helpful indeed, and we hope to still improve our school along on this line.

Industrial work.—While we have had a successful year in schoolroom work the industrial work has not been neglected but rather been carried on with a high degree of success, which is pleasing to note. The farm and garden has been greatly improved. The bottom land here being very hard to clear I find that we can not enlarge our farm very rapidly, our time being taken up in keeping what we have cleared in a good state of cultivation. During the winter season drift logs, brush, etc., are floated over a large portion of the farm by the high tides and the strong winds of last winter blew down many large trees that were growing in and around our clearing which cost a great deal of labor to remove. However, the soil is very productive, and though we are obliged to expend this additional labor, we are fully repaid for it. As will be seen by the accompanying statistics, our farm only contains 10 acres and I estimate we will harvest this year 500 bushels of vegetables and 20 tons of hay.

Under the direction of the industrial teacher the boys have been carefully instructed in doing farm and garden work as well as caring for the stock. They do their work cheerfully and willingly and have made excellent progress in this part of their education. We have only 3 large girls in the school and they have gained great proficiency in the making of their own garments and in doing the work of the kitchen, dining room, dormitories, and laundry, which work they are regularly detailed to do by the matron. The smaller girls are required to do the mending, some plain sewing and fronting, which work, together with that of cutting and sewing rags for mats, keeps them employed in the afternoons.

Improvements.—The buildings are greatly improved. Upon taking charge here, three years ago, I found the buildings all in a "tumble-down" condition. Only one room (employé's) was papered on the side walls and not on the ceiling. The floors of the boarding house were made of rough planks, the rafters and shingles answering for the ceilings of the dining rooms, kitchens, and dormitories, and in some of the rooms rough shakes were nailed on the walls. Though there was a good supply of paint on hand, yet not a drop had been used. Now floors have been put in dining, sewing, and school rooms, as well as new ceilings, and the side walls of all rooms are papered. The outside of the schoolhouse has been painted, and the boarding house and fences whitened, which improvements, together with flower gardens, gravel walks, etc., just completed last spring, add greatly to the general appearance of the place.

Land.—The Indians here are not citizens. The reservation contains about 221,000 acres, which as yet is not surveyed. A contract was let last year to have the outside lines run, but the contractor failed to complete the work. I have surveyed, by running inaccurate lines, 15 claims of 160 acres each along both sides of the Quinaielt and Queets Rivers. These claims have been taken up by Indians, and each man has his small garden and hay field. The Indians are very anxious to have the bottom lands along these rivers surveyed as soon as possible and so have their claims definitely located, which if done will greatly stimulate them to move on and improve their farms. At present they are slow in making improvements, fearing that their work might prove to be on some other claim than their own after the official survey is completed. I would urge that at least the boundary lines and river bottoms be surveyed as soon as possible.

Fish and game are becoming scarce and the hunting of the sea otter, which has been a very profitable business for these Indians, can no longer be considered a leading industry with them, there being many more white men hunting now than in the past.

The Hoh Indians, living about 30 miles north of the agency, off the reservation, have not taken claims, and the whites have taken up all the desirable claims in the Hoh River Valley, leaving these Indians in a small village of their own at the mouth of this river. It has been hard times with them during the past year and I think when the reservation is surveyed they will gladly come in and take up claims.

The Georgetown tribe have a small reservation on Shoal Water Bay and will not likely come to Quinaielt, but all other Indians living on and near the Quinaielt Reserve are looking forward anxiously for the survey to be completed when they are ready to settle on farms. These Indians, though not citizens, wear citizens' dress in full and many of them can use very good English—in fact, I think I am safe in saying that all these Indians under 30 years of age can use English enough for ordinary conversation. They will make good and peaceable citizens and therefore should be given the right to become such in the near future.

Roads.—There are no roads on the reservation except one about one-quarter of a mile long over Point Granville, which point extends so far into the ocean that teams can not get around it at low tide. The only way to get to the agency is to travel the beach at low tide, or on the ocean to the mouth of the Quinaielt River by sail boat or canoe.

Missionary.—We are in the same need of a missionary that we were in a year ago. I have heard three sermons during the past three years, and we have employés here that have not heard even one during that time. We have Sunday school and Bible study every Sabbath conducted by the school employés and myself. Would like to have more work done along this line, but we have not the time to devote to it. On three sides of the reservation there are 400 settlers, and on the reservation 164 Indians, besides school and agency employés, and not a missionary within 40 miles of the school. A good field in which to labor for the Master. Who will come to us?

Thanking my superiors in the service for courtesies extended and encouragement given,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. AGAR,
Superintendent.

EDWIN EELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL.

CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL,
Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Gate City, Wash.

SIR: I herewith present my second annual report.

As much of the history of this school as is possible for me to get was embodied in my last report.

The school is located about 45 miles west of south of the agency. The reservation consists of only about 4,600 acres, all of which, except the school farm of 471 acres, is allotted to 40 families. Only one-half of our pupils are of the Chehalis tribe, the others being drawn from nine different tribes. This diversity of language renders the teaching of English comparatively easy.

The capacity of the buildings, when we have an equal number of boys and girls, is 50, or 25 of each sex. More than this number crowds us beyond the limit of health.

We have enrolled this year 69 pupils, and our average attendance has been 48. Our largest average attendance during any one month was 52. We held this average for four months.

The health of the school during the year has been remarkably good, except la grippe, which took down 25 of our number. Some were quite sick, but all recovered.

The work of the school, both literary and industrial, has been very satisfactory. The school has been graded for years, and the work of the year has been on the same line of thorough, systematic progress that has been a marked characteristic of my predecessor's work.

Industrial work.—The industrial teaching has been eminently successful. The girls have been well taught in all branches of housekeeping, butter-making, and the like. In the sewing room five girls have been taught to cut and fit dresses, and all the girls, except the very smallest, have been taught to sew, knit, darn, and mend. Besides the usual amount of mending there have been made 505 garments and 29 yards of rag carpet.

The industrial teacher has taught the boys practically by putting in and caring for 31 acres of small grain, 8 acres of potatoes, and other vegetables, harvesting 21 acres of hay, cutting and hauling wood for 14 stoves and one fireplace, caring for 7 horses and colts, milking 10 to 15 cows, caring for hogs, poultry, etc., keeping in repair 12 old wooden buildings and 5 miles of fence.

Requests for all necessary improvements were made in my last report. I have repeated these requests in reply to the Commissioner's circular letter in reference to fire protection, and have also made formal statements to Supervisor Leeke and Special Agent Leonard. Hence I deem it well to omit these requests from this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW H. VIELS,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.,
August 17, 1892.

SIR: This, my second annual report of the Tulalip Agency, including the Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Muckleshoot, and Madison reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is respectfully submitted.

Census of June 30, 1892—

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Muckleshoot.	Madison.	Totals.
Males above 18 years	147	114	79	51	51	442
Males under 18 years	83	81	53	37	29	283
Females above 14 years	176	128	88	53	58	503
Females under 14 years	54	78	37	20	23	212
Total of all ages	460	401	257	161	161	1,440
Children between 6 and 16	83	94	51	40	24	292

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The census for some years past has been made up by deducting the deaths and adding the births of one fiscal year as such were reported from and to the census of the preceding year, and to such unsatisfactory method is due the apparent discrepancy between the census of 1891 and 1892, which latter was compiled by a careful personal canvass of each reservation.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of 7 judges, who receive a salary of $8 per month each from the Government, and who are located as follows: 3 at Tulalip, 2 at Lummi, and 2 at Swinomish. These judges are civilized and progressive, and there is a noteworthy improvement in the attitude of the court and the conduct of cases.

Criminal offenses:

	Cases.
Adultery	5
Assault	8
Intoxication	62
Perjury	2
Ta-man-no-us	2
Total	79
Civil suits: Number of cases	40

The police force comprises 1 captain and 5 privates stationed at Tulalip, 2 privates at Swinomish, 2 at Lummi, 1 at Muckleshoot, and 1 at Madison.

For the most part the police have done good work and but few changes in the personnel have been necessary.

Indian lands.—

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Muckleshoot.	Madison.
Number of allotments	97	75	48	None...	31
Unoccupied allotments	13	15	5	None...	20
Number on definite unallotted tracts	10	9	5	17	6
Applications for allotments	88	17	15	24	22

The effect of the allotment system, so far as a title to a separate tract of land goes, is most beneficial, and incites the Indian to greater industry, gives him more individual independence, and tends greatly to weaken the tribal relation. The allottees generally appreciate their privileges in the ownership of land in severalty, and effort is being made to so inform them that they may exercise the right of suffrage in an intelligent and conscientious manner.

No allottees have leased their land, though to some it would be of great advantage so to do, as many have neither the necessary knowledge or money to enable them to clear and cultivate their heavily timbered holdings. The duration of a lease as provided in the amended allotment act of 1887 is too short for a lessee to derive any benefit therefrom. Given a lease for seven years the lessee could put a tract of land in good condition for the Indian owner of same to farm and would have a sufficient occupancy to repay him for time, money, and labor expended.

During the year seven Indians at Tulalip have cut the timber on portions of their land for purposes of cultivation, the amount cleared being in the aggregate 40 acres. The timber so cut has been sold by these Indians and the proceeds therefrom used to improve their farms and add to their stock. Heretofore the Indians have never, unaided, cleared any of their timber tracts, and that they have done so this year is encouraging as showing a tendency to greater individual effort and progress.

Acres cultivated, crops raised, and other results of farming.—

Number of—	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Muckleshoot.	Madison.	Total.
Acres broken	100	75	5	.....	3	183
Acres cultivated	600	500	400	400	130	2,000
Rods of fencing made	.....	75	100	.....	.....	175
Bushels of wheat	.....	50	.....	200	.....	250
Bushels of oats	200	500	15,150	3,000	.....	18,850
Bushels of potatoes	3,500	1,000	200	2,000	500	7,200
Bushels of other vegetables	4,316	1,180	180	530	490	6,696
Tons of hops	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Tons of hay cut	400	214	25	150	15	804
Pounds of butter made	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Cords of wood cut	800	50	150	500	17	1,517
Feet of timber marketed	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Horses	400	192	130	100	19	841
Mules	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Cattle	460	500	90	50	31	1,131
Swine	250	400	.....	10	3	663
Sheep	104	700	150	20	.....	974
Domestic fowls	1,000	1,200	300	500	400	3,400

Improvements.—At Tulalip the road between the agency and Marysville, the nearest town, has been materially shortened by the construction of 3 miles of new road. Four bridges have been built, at an aggregate cost of $575, $204.22 of which being proceeds from fines of the court of Indian offenses and the balance made up by subscription from the Indians. The entire 8 miles of road between the agency and Marysville has been put in good repair by the voluntary labor of these same Indians and they now have comparatively easy access to the market afforded them by the proximity of a town. One mile of good walk has been built connecting the agency with the Tulalip boarding school, which enables those living at these points to associate with each other more frequently and easily than has heretofore been possible, and the consequent exchange of courtesies serves to increase the harmonious relations existing at all times between the agency and school.

A good drainage system connected with all the agency buildings has been constructed, thereby lessening the danger of malarial diseases to which the before-time lack of drainage was conducive.

At Lummi the day-school building has been put in good repair and an addition been built for the use of primary classes.

The agency house has been made habitable for the resident farmer; fences now surround the Government buildings; the several sloughs on the road between the reservation and the nearest town have been bridged, in contemplation of a proposed county road to be made across the reservation, and, in short, a general spirit of progress pervades and is made evident by the improvements noted.

At Swinomish a county road has been made crossing the reservation and connecting same with the town of Anacortes, and to that end the Swinomish Slough has been substantially bridged. The agency house has been repaired, and here, as also at Lummi and Muckleshoot, contrary to the custom of past years, the farmer employed by the Government resides on the reservation, has no interest other than the work for which he is paid, and is required to attend strictly and conscientiously to such work.

At Muckleshoot, 2½ miles of road have been made, the farms have been generally improved, and it is intended to request authority from the Indian Office for the building, during the ensuing fiscal year, of a suitable dwelling for the farmer, as well as a jail for criminal offenders.

At Madison an irregular farmer was allowed for the months of May and June, 1892, and though the time was too short to enable me to report any specific improvement, still the general condition of the Indians is not a little improved, and should they be allowed a regular farmer will, by an increase of product and by other results of practical work, give evidence of the benefit derived from having a competent head to direct them in their labor.

Education.—Effort has been made to enlarge the Tulalip boarding school so as to accommodate 150 pupils, to be taken from the Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Madison reservations; also for the establishment of a Government boarding school at Lummi, for 100 pupils to be taken from Lummi and Swinomish, and in this way to provide for the proper education of the Indian children of this agency; but

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lack of funds prevents the carrying out of this proposed educational plan, at least for the present.

During the year the agency has been favored by the visit in turn of Inspector Benj. H. Miller, School Supervisor T. W. Locke, and Hon. Darwin R. Jaines, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and to these gentlemen the agent is greatly indebted for advice and encouragement given him in his plans for the betterment of the condition of the Indians and for the proper discharge of the duties of his office.

In conclusion permit me to thank the Department for the consideration shown me throughout the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. C. THORNTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August 31, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The general physical condition of the D'Wamish and allied tribes has been fairly good. No epidemics or contagions have prevailed. The principal diseases are, as they have been for many years, consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, and constitutional syphilis; to the latter trouble the majority of their diseases can be traced. Very few cases of primary venereal diseases have been reported.

During the year 430 Indians received medical treatment; of this number 219 were males and 211 females. These represent the actual cases treated, and do not include the many persons to whom domestic or simple remedies were furnished.

Many teeth have been extracted among the younger generation; sufficient indeed to justify me in requesting you to estimate for a dental chair; but this I will not do. The teeth of many of the very old Indians are beautiful in their solidity and evenness, doubtless due to the simple character of the food to which they have always been accustomed. There were 60 births: 32 males and 28 females. Deaths 53; 28 males and 25 females.

I have visited at irregular intervals during the year the four reservations connected with this agency, and have sent them occasional supplies of simple remedies. More money should be allowed for traveling expenses, so that the physician could visit these people more frequently.

Hospital.—I earnestly call your attention to the great need that exists at this agency for the establishment of a hospital. I am confident that the Indians would avail themselves of its benefits and that lives could be saved. Many cases that now become chronic through neglect or improper treatment in their homes, could be cured before they reach that stage. The sick on the other reservations could be removed here for treatment, whereas many of them now die for lack of intelligent nursing and medical assistence. It is especially important in treating surgical cases that hospital facilities be allowed.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy and assistance rendered, I am

Very respectfully,

E. BUCHANAN,
Agency Physician.

C. C. THORNTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF LUMMI SCHOOL.

LUMMI INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH., *August 23, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit my first annual report as teacher of the Lummi day school.

Attendance.—After a lapse of some ten or twelve years this school was reopened on October 1, of last year, upon the recommendation of Dr. Dorchester. As considerable doubt was entertained as to the number of pupils that would attend, no new buildings were erected. The old one (20 by 30) having accommodation for about 40 children, was thought to be sufficiently large; but in this repect the first quarters attendance of 75 proved that nothing like room enough had been provided, while during the year the enrollment reached as high as 80 with an average attendance of over 60. I have endeavored to the best of my ability to give to each pupil the care and training most needed, but owing to the great number of children, and the many different grades, I have been required to teach I found it impossible to do all I would wish in this regard, especially with the primary grades that require so much personal attention; but as an assistant teacher has been appointed for the coming year, I look forward to a much greater advancement in those grades.

School work.—The work accomplished by the school in general has far exceeded my expectation. The scholars have proven their appreciation of the establishment of this school by their industry, good behavior, progress, and regular attendance.

The senior grade have completed the practical arithmetic, history, and geography of the United States, and have made marked progress in English grammar, their most difficult subject. A daily talk of from ten to fifteen minutes on some interesting subject, has been given, and the pupils required to reproduce the same in writing at home each evening. This practice has been the means of acquainting them with a great many subjects of which they knew nothing before, and greatly aided in improving their knowledge of the English language.

Each of the national holidays has been fittingly observed, and every effort has been made to induce their parents to visit the school at such times and occasionally assist at the exercises.

A temperance literary society has been formed in which both the scholars and their parents have taken a very great interest, the membership reaching nearly 200.

Marked improvement is noticeable in the courtesy and politeness which the different sexes extend to each other, and this is due, I think, to the wise and proper method of having the boys and girls taught in common and allowed to mingle with each other in a social manner.

One of the greatest needs of this reservation in regard to the future advancement of the Indian children is a boarding school. It is impossible to give them the necessary training in a school of this kind. In addition to "book knowledge" they need practical lessons in manual labor. Naturally lazy, it is undoubtedly just as necessary that they be taught to plow and reap as to read and write. On this reservation their homes are so widely scattered that many of them are compelled to travel as far as 5, 6, and even 7 miles to school. This, of course, can not be done by the smaller children and they are obliged to remain home during the long rainy season.

Fishing being one of the main means of support among this tribe I have experienced no little difficulty in preventing them from taking their children from school when they go on their fishing trips in June and July. Had we a boarding school this and many other troubles would be averted, much to the interest of the children. I can safely say that 125 pupils could be secured from this reserve alone, and should the children from the Swinomish tribe be sent here the attendance would not fall short of 175.

The present schoolhouse has been improved by the addition of a small room for the assistant teacher; but the building being situated in a low, marshy spot, nearly half the year we are surrounded by water, which makes it exceedingly disagreeable and unhealthy.

In conclusion permit me to thank the honorable Commissioner and yourself for the very courteous treatment I have received during the year, and hoping by perseverance to instill into the minds of my Indian pupils the principles of true Americanism,

I am, your obedient servant,

D. H. B. EVANS.

C. C. THORNTON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TULALIP SCHOOL.

ST. ANN'S MISSION, *Tulalip, Wash., August 31, 1892.*

SIR: Complying with your desire, I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the Tulalip industrial boarding school.

Though, during the first two months of the scholastic year, we had great difficulties in collecting the children, after the "hop-picking" season, yet the past year has been for the school one of admirable success and progress in every respect. True, indeed, the average contract number of our pupils was again reduced, thus preventing us from making many greatly needed improvements, especially in the industrial line; still, through the closest economy, great self-denial on the part of the eight good Sisters of Charity, who have been managing the institution with me, and some small charitable donations, we have succeeded in keeping the school running in a very flourishing way during the entire year. Our pupils have always been over the contract number, numbering at times 140, though the contract was only for 105. Never have we refused admittance to any child seeking admittance here.

The school management has been in general the same as given you in my report of last year. Schoolroom exercises were held in the forenoon and industrial work in the afternoon, the boys being placed in charge of the industrial teachers, who instructed them in farming, shoemaking, baking, carpentering, and other manual labors, while the girls were in charge of their matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress, who instructed them in general household duties, several of the girls using the sewing machine with ease and skill.

Knowing well that upon the efficiency of teachers depends in a great part the progress of Indian civilization, we have always made it one of our principal points to secure the services of the best teachers.

Towards the middle of the scholastic year we bought a first-class piano, in order to give music lessons to those that show talent in that department of education.

Apart from the lessons the pupils receive in all kinds of vocal music, we have also an appointed hour every day, during which all are obliged to take part in learning to sing national songs. The national songs I have noticed not only help in themselves to Americanize them, but also give them a love for the study of United States history.

We have been free during the whole year from any kind of sickness. It must be here added that Dr. Buchanan, the agency physician, has been very devoted to the school, giving it almost daily visits.

In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere thanks to yourself, Mr. Thornton, for your great kindness to us during the whole year.

Yours, respectfully,

N. J. POWER.
Superintendent

C. C. THORNTON.
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., *Yakima Agency, August 23, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency. The reservation contains about 800,000 acres of land, mostly dry sage brush land; except along the heads of creeks. In the mountains there are probably 50,000 acres of fairly good pine timber, where the Indians obtain wood, posts, rails, and lumber. Very little has been done in the way of irrigation, and as grain or produce of any kind can not be raised without irrigating the land, advancement in the way of farming is very slow and unsatisfactory except in a few cases where they are favorably located bordering on some small water course or creek.

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A few of the Indians are doing well raising stock. Most of them still cling to the Indian pony, which is very unprofitable and almost impossible to find a market for. About 300 of them have been sold during the past year and shipped to Eastern markets. Prices of ponies vary according to size, selling from $5 to $10 each. They are raising more cattle than heretofore, and most of them are desirous of increasing the stock of cattle. On account of the scarcity of water nearly all the stock are kept in the mountains during the summer months and are brought into the lower valleys during the winter. Most of the Indians manage to put up a little hay, which grows wild along the creeks, for feed during the winter. This land has been fenced by the Indians for winter pasture and for the hay, and I estimate that about 20,000 acres have been so fenced, which has no doubt been included in former reports as improved farms, which do not produce anything but wild rice grass, and are claimed and owned by a few of the more wealthy Indians.

Allotments.—Col. John K. Rankin, of Kansas, appointed as special agent to do this work, arrived here about the first of May. He has allotted up to this date 25,000 acres of land to 305 Indians. So far nearly all have taken arable land, or what can be made so with little expense by taking water from creeks in ditches. At first the old chiefs and many of the leading Indians were opposed to allotting the lands, but by patient effort and explanations the work is progressing nicely and without any serious trouble. Many of the Indians will have to select lands that are worthless without water, with the view and expectation of being able to irrigate their lands in the near future. There is plenty of water in the creeks and streams in and bordering the reservation to irrigate a large portion of the lands, but it can only be obtained by quite a large expenditure of money, which the Indians are not able to furnish. I would recommend that the Indians be induced to sell a portion of their surplus lands and that a sufficient amount of the proceeds be used to build dams and irrigating ditches to furnish water for the lands allotted, which would also increase the value of the surplus lands.

Census.—The census is as yet not completed, and at this time of the year so many of the Indians are away in the mountains and at the rivers hunting and fishing that it is impossible to obtain an accurate census, and no funds are allowed for the purpose. When the allotting agent's work is completed his books will show a very accurate census of all the Indians on the reservation. As far as the work has progressed he has recorded 500 names, and I do not believe the whole number will exceed 1,200 Indians, including half and quarter breeds.

Intoxicants.—Nearly all the trouble on the reservation is caused by whisky or something of an alcoholic nature which the Indians seem to be able to procure in the surrounding towns. I have discharged several policemen for drunkenness, who had been recommended by the best Indians, and many others have been punished and fined by the Indian court; some placed in the agency prison; 20 white men have been convicted and sentenced to the United States penitentiary by the United States courts for selling liquor to the Indians, and many others fined by the civil authorities under the State law, but still the traffic continues. The majority of persons convicted are tramps, who seem to be as well contented in prison as any place.

Indian doctors.—A great many of the Indians still adhere to and believe in the Indian doctor and his power for good or evil. Indians have applied to me for permission to kill Indian doctors whom they believed had "witched" some of their friends or children and caused them to die, and it seems impossible to disabuse their minds of this notion. This practice seems to be about as hard to suppress as the whisky business.

Boundary lines.—As referred to in my last annual report the Indians are very much dissatisfied in regard to the survey of the western boundary line of the reservation made in 1890 and are not willing to accept it as a final established line, as it cuts off from the reservation three or four townships that they have always claimed and been led to believe belonged to them.

Industries.—There is a very good sawmill at this agency; about 500,000 feet of lumber was sawed this year. The work of hauling logs and sawing was all done by Indians except one white man employed as engineer. There is also a gristmill with a white man employed as miller; but the mill is very old and makes a very poor quality of flour. One blacksmith shop has an Indian employed as blacksmith with two Indian boys as apprentices. One harness shop has an Indian harness and shoemaker employed with two Indian boys as apprentices; also a carpenter and wagon shop has a white carpenter and wagonmaker employed with two Indian boys as apprentices. These shops do a great deal of work repairing wagons, plows, machines, harnesses, saddles, and all kinds of tools for the Indians; but as the amount allowed for salaries for agency employés for another

year has been reduced $1,500 from the amount allowed during the past year I will not be able to continue the work at the shops and mills as heretofore.

There is also a herd of about 300 head of cattle belonging to the Government on the reservation, an Indian being employed as herder. I have asked for authority to sell the herd, as I do not consider it economy to retain it, and I trust the authority will be granted.

Indian police.—We have a force of eight Indian police, including a captain. This police force is a great help to the agent, but their pay is so small that few care to accept the position, and it is very difficult to procure the service of capable Indians who are willing to devote their time to the business, at a salary of but $10 per month. The same may be said of the Indian court; the salary of a judge is only $5 per month.

Statistics.—The table of statistics accompanying this report will present in a concise form the result of our work during the year, so far as it is possible to correctly present the same at this early date. Much of the data is from necessity simply estimated, yet I have been very careful to refrain from rose-colored statements. The Indians as a rule are willing to work for a reasonable compensation when they can secure employment, and those that have a supply of water have good gardens and small fields of wheat and oats.

Schools.—The attendance of pupils at the agency boarding school, the past year, was nearly double that of the previous year; 123 were enrolled, while the average attendance was 103. Many of the children were brought in from the camps of the wild Indians and could not speak or understand a word of English, and at the end of the term there was a marked improvement, and I consider the school quite a success and hope to be able to report still more improvement another year. I submit herewith a report from the school superintendent, as a part of my report, also the school statistics for the year.

Recommendation.—I would most earnestly recommend, that a liberal allowance from the irrigation appropriation, be granted for the purpose of irrigating the lands on this reservation; also that a practical and experienced farmer be employed, to assist and instruct the Indians in properly irrigating, and laying out and repairing roads, and such other work as is very necessary in assisting and advising the Indians in taking care of their grain and hay.

Indians belonging to but not residing on this reservation are variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000. As a rule they continue to live in aboriginal style. They buy from the "Boston man" (white man) a little flour, coffee, calico, and occasionally a blanket, and live in small villages, a few families in a place, along some of the mountain streams, where fish can be obtained. In summer they always go to the mountains; the men lie around the camps, perhaps occasionally hunting, while the women are laying in a supply of roots and berries for winter use. The camas root is their staple food, and it takes the place of our bread, and grows in great abundance on the marshy flats in the mountains; a great many of the reservation Indians depend largely upon this root for their food. The plant resembles an onion in size and shape, is dried in the sun, then baked in the ashes; sometimes being ground and mixed with flour. In the fall the Indians again return to the lower valleys to spend the winter, participating in their various dances. Often their supply of provisions is exhausted, and the spring finds them, many of them, in a starving condition. Many of the children are scrofulous and consumptive, and die very young, and very few healthy children can be found among them. The same is true of about one-half of the reservation Indians.

Very respectfully,

JAY LYNCH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AT YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following statements and observations in regard to the field-matron work on this reservation:

Number of Indian families visited	115
Number of above families previously visited	96
Number of persons in above families	300
Number of families living in houses	97
Number of families living in tepees, hogans, or other Indian habitations	18

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In addition to the days occupied in visiting I have had Indians at my home on forty-seven days, who came for help, counsel, and sympathy, in fact, for whatever they felt in need.

It is impossible to tell how many have been induced to adopt civilized practices in their households in my short time of service as field matron, as many have had more or less instruction by others, and but for the preceding eleven months of my work as missionary I should have found it difficult to accomplish anything in many cases. I have been under the necessity of running after women, even into the fields (as they are shy with strangers, and sometimes afraid), but now they welcome me wherever I go, simply because they have become acquainted and learned to know me. Old women come to me if they are destitute of food, or a young woman comes for help in making a dress for her baby; one comes for me to prepare broth for a sick child (expecting me to furnish material) or to put an alleviator on a sore tooth or eyes; to cut a pattern or dress; to write a note; to hear complaints, or to explain many things which they do not understand. Young women and girls come and I teach sewing or a bit of fancy work, giving them the materials, or the use of patterns in dressmaking—anything that they are willing to learn. Some come just to see me and my house. I am obliged to do this work whenever they come (if I am at home), as the setting apart of a day in the week does not cause them to come on that day. Even when they wish to learn (which is often not the case) they are in no hurry, as, for instance, I went five times to teach one woman to make biscuit before she was ready to learn, though I had given her flour and baking powder.

I have made the fire at church and rung the bell for service, tolled the bell for burials, led prayer meetings, held funeral services, preached, and one couple came to me to perform the marriage ceremony, which service I had to decline.

The number of families visited is not commensurate with the number of visits made, as one visit counts for but little, and it is often necessary to make several before any apparent progress is made. A few families have been visited but once, many of them a number of times, and at one home I visited a sick woman twice a day for several successive days, furnishing and preparing all her food and looking after her comfort in various ways. This is possible in but few cases as most of the Indians live at a distance varying from 3 to 40 miles.

In visiting I frequently find two or more families in one house, sometimes living as one family; in other cases each family providing for itself. For this and other reasons it is difficult to tell the exact number belonging to each family. Many have vague ideas in regard to degrees of relationship, and seem suspicious of many questions, and yet some very old women have given me the most information on the subject. The difficulty arising from different languages I have been able to so far overcome that I get along in most cases without an interpreter.

While most of our people have houses of some sort, it is also true that nearly all live outside of them all summer. I am myself glad to be camped by the creek, instead of being shut up in the house when the mercury goes up to 110° (as it has done), and not a shower all summer. Consequently there is not the same incentive to the care of houses that there is in the East. The houses are small and very scantily furnished, as most of the Indians are poor and find it hard to get money enough for necessary food and clothing.

So far as my opportunities for observation go, most of the women cook well whatever they can get to cook, though they sometimes serve the food in "the good old-fashioned way," *i. e.*, by spreading a mat on the ground and using it for a table. They do this even when there is a table in the house; Indians being so made like white people that they prefer (oftentimes) the old accustomed ways to foreign innovations; and it is only by patient and persevering, yet kind and loving, efforts that they are led to gradually adopt "Boston" ways.

In order to teach "regularity in meals" it would be necessary to supply food material, to a great extent, in many of the homes, as the familiar saying that "with Indians it is either feasting or famishing," fits those on this reservation as well as others.

While many are industrious, and in a sense provident (and a few are able to buy whatever they need), many more are very poor, scarcely able to provide for a day, begging food from the agent or from those who have a little surplus, or going to eat wherever they know there is food. Those who are better off never refuse to feed the poor or the lazy ones; and if a man "kills a beef" or brings a load of salmon from the Columbia, the probability is that he will give away the greater part of it to the numbers who flock to him like chickens to the corn basket. I have eaten with six different families, and have seen the food from many homes as prepared for our Fourth of July dinner, and I think the cooking equal to the average in the country homes.

Many women keep their scant stock of clothing clean, though, sometimes, I do not see how they do it unless the children go to bed until their clothes are washed. It is impracticable for laundry work to be done systematically, and I am glad to see so many "pieces" on the line, whether it is on regulation Monday or some other day.

The same poverty (and nomadic habit) interferes with teaching the "adorning of homes with pictures, curtains, etc." When people find it difficult to get sufficient food they have nothing to spare for adornment, and my stock of supplies is limited. I have, however, given many pictures and other small articles of household or personal adornment, as friends in the East have from time to time kindly sent to me. Indian women make mats of rushes and of rags; baskets of twine and husks, and they are generally industrious.

Our work with them is, of necessity, slow work; yet not for that reason to be neglected. I do hope the field matrons will not be discouraged at difficulties, but putting hearts of love into the work, and remembering that "our Master" said "Ye have done it unto me," may they go on and help prepare them for the time when, instead of Indian tribes, we shall recognize individuals who are subject to and protected by the same laws as their white brethren; and instead of reservations we shall see not only farms, but villages and cities, wherein good schools shall furnish instruction alike to white and Indian children.

Wherever water is obtainable they plant trees near the houses; but in this country, where it never rains, no grass, flowers, or anything else can be grown without irrigation, except on some low lands along the streams and near the river, where a good deal of hay is produced. This, however, gives revenue to but very few individuals. Most of the land is "sage brush"—desert and worthless without water, of which the only source is the small streams and springs, with limited facilities for distributing the small supply. Yet, many manage to raise vegetables and fruit; and if our Indians had thousands of dollars to pay for an irrigating canal, with the business ability to manage such an enterprise, they might have orchards and grain fields, instead of desert lands.

This also renders impracticable the keeping of milch cows to any great extent, and the stock is mostly "on the range," getting its own living. It is impossible to get milk, except in a few instances, where the Indian is so fortunate as to have pasturage near home. This is one of my great regrets, when I see children poorly fed, and families which would be so much better off if they had milk, butter, and cheese; but they can not feed the cows at home, and the cows will not come home to be milked. I get along by keeping a supply of condensed milk.

Beekeeping is impossible, as everything is barren and dry in summer, except along the water courses, many of which run dry, while the cattle stay in the mountains.

If it be borne in mind that our reservation has an area of 1,350 square miles, and that the homes of the Indians are scattered over this large tract without regard to anything but to be located near water, and that there is no such thing as a village or even three houses near together, it will enable one to understand the difficulty in the way of organizing societies, or of getting together at stated times.

We have had a weekly prayer meeting, and I have had a weekly sewing class (in which I furnished materials and gave the women all the articles made), but with the same result—sometimes a few attend, at other times not one, and never a really good attendance. In addition to the long distances most of them must travel to reach any place of meeting, their habit of going to the mountains in spring for edible roots, in summer for berries, to the Columbia for salmon, to the hop fields in September, and sometimes to the mountains again for hunting, makes so many breaks that no organized work can prosper under such conditions.

This also interferes with proper care of the sick, as they are often out of reach of the physician or anyone else who can help them. No one can go everywhere that they go, and as we do not always know when they are away, the field matron has driven many miles only to find closed houses in many instances. Even when away from their homes they are scattered so that the children of different families are not much together except at school.

They do not seem to need instruction in play, but I have given scrapbooks of pictures, dolls, and other things to the little girls, and have tried to do whatever I have had opportunity for.

It is not only impracticable to enumerate all the directions in which a field matron can lend her aid, but it is impossible to limit the good that must result from the loving service of Christian women who live among Indian women and seek to lend a hand in His name. I would most respectfully suggest and recommend that instead of one field matron for a brief time we have two or more all the year round, that the work may be more quickly and thoroughly done.

My work as field matron has been for but a few months, and I have been able to reach only a part of the reservation: but in my humble position as missionary I shall, by the dear Lord's help, continue my work, though I may not know how much I have been able to help until the great books are opened.

Very respectfully submitted.

EMILY C. MILLER.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILBUR SCHOOL, YAKIMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with official instructions I have the honor to present this, my first annual report of Wilbur boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

School has been in session nine months, with a total enrollment of 126. Average attendance, second quarter, 80; third quarter, 112; fourth quarter, 117; average for the year, 103.

Although the sanitary condition of the school premises is none of the best, the general health has been excellent. But four deaths have occurred, three from lung diseases and one from fever.

The building for the girls' department is an excellent one, but all the other school buildings are in a bad state of repair.

The water supply is inadequate during the dry season. This serious defect, I think, can be remedied by an artesian well, since the conditions appear favorable for securing a good flow at no great depth. If the sinking of an artesian well be considered too costly an experiment I would recommend the erection of a windmill. Abundance of water can be secured at a depth of 20 feet.

In the schoolrooms excellent work has been done. The teachers, three in number, are faithful and progressive, and the results of their labors compare favorably with similar grades in white schools. The employés all seem to be alive to the great importance of faithful work in preparing these young people for American citizenship, and are anxious that the school shall record greater advancement the coming year than ever before.

For a number of years past the farm has produced little, but we are able to report good results at this time, owing to an extremely early spring and an unusually large amount of rain. Twelve acres of oats yielded over 400 bushels; 4 acres of potatoes, not dug yet, about 300 bushels; one-half acre peas, over 100 bushels in pods; five-eighths acres carrots, 2 tons; one-fourth acre turnips, 100 bushels; besides plenty of beans, beets, radishes, lettuce, and onions.

The boys of the school have done the farming and gardening, besides doing a considerable amount of repairing and improvement of buildings and grounds.

Finally, I desire to recognize the hearty cooperation of the agent, Mr. Lynch, in all my efforts to advance the school, and to express my hearty appreciation of the very considerate treatment I have received at the hands of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Respectfully submitted.

STOKLEY C. ROBERTS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 31, 1892.

SIR: In obedience to instructions and official regulations, the following report of affairs and occurrences at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1892, is respectfully submitted:

Location.—The Oneida Reservation, containing 65,540 acres, situated between the counties of Brown and Outagamie; the Menomonee Reservation, consisting of 10 townships of land (3 of which are in Oconto County and 7 in Shawano County); and the Stockbridge Reservation, containing 18 sections of land adjoining the Menomonee Reservation in Shawano County, form the territory constituting the Green Bay Agency. The agency office is at Keshena, 8 miles from the railway station in Shawano.

Oneida Indians.—Allotments of land in severalty to Oneida Indians were practically completed when I took charge of the agency a little more than two years ago, but the announcement of official approval has not yet been made. The Oneidas are well advanced in civilization, many of them possessing good farms and buildings, using improved machinery, and having comfortable surroundings and appliances in their homes equal to their white neighbors off the reservation. Some members of this tribe are also very poor, living precariously in badly conditioned cabins, with little hope of improvement.

A large number of children have been taken from this reservation to different Government training schools, more than 300 having been in such schools during the past year. Upon this reservation, on land set apart for a school farm, two brick buildings are in process of construction for use as a Government school, with the expectation that such school will be opened for pupils this fall. Six day schools are maintained by the Government.

Upon this reservation there are three church buildings: A large stone edifice erected a number of years ago by Episcopalians, a new and large edifice of wood, nearly complete, by the Methodist denomination, and a smaller one by Roman Catholics.

The Stockbridge Indians had land allotted to them in severalty in 1874, which allotments seem never to have been perfected to the extent of placing each allottee in possession of his own allotment. Conflicting claims under treaties and acts of Congress appear to have kept these people in a state of unrest for quite a number of years, and little progress is visible in the development of farms. There is no church upon this reservation, but religious services have been held a large portion of the time in their schoolhouse, conducted chiefly by Congregational missionaries. A school is maintained at an annual expense for a teacher of $500 from the annuity of the tribe.

In my opinion these people are as nearly civilized as they are likely to become in another score of years with present surroundings, and as well qualified to take care of themselves as they will be if their land is deeded to them in fee simple.

Menomonee Indians.—Upon the Menomonee Reservation there are no schools other than the Government boarding school, with a capacity for accommodating 150 pupils, and the Catholic contract school, with accommodations for about the same number of children.

One new building, 40 by 72 feet, two stories high besides the basement, has been completed during the past year, adding largely to the convenience as well as increase of accommodations at the Government school. Also, an addition of 36 feet to the main building for larger laundry, bathroom, and room for baking oven, are valuable improvements. The main Government school building has for two winters been warmed by steam, proving much more satisfactory than the former method by use of stoves. The new building was designed for steam heating, but apparatus has not been ordered. In connection with these buildings there are three wells; one of them for a wind motor, pumping water to a 75-barrel tank over the laundry; another is for a power pump with hose, as a protection in case of fire.

There has also been erected a good building, 40 by 60 feet, two stories, and warmed by steam, for use as a hospital for the sick among Menomonee Indians, which proves very satisfactory in all respects.

The Menomonees have a good roller process flouring mill, at which flour is manufactured for school and agency use as well as grist grinding for members of the tribe free from tolls. A sawmill capable of cutting 10,000 feet per day, at which lumber is manufactured for any one building upon the reservation who desires it, is also a valuable property, the power for operating both mills being furnished by the Wolf River.

Timber.—This tribe also has a valuable property in standing timber on the reservation of hemlock, oak, maple, and pine, the latter being estimated at about 360,000,000 feet. Under the law, approved June 12, 1890, by banking and sale of this pine a fund is being accumulated of great importance for the future of these Indians. The winter before the enactment of this law, 1889-'90, 25,691,568 feet were banked and sold, realizing the sum of $218,178.32, of which $21,817.83 was deposited in the United States Treasury for the support of the poor and sick of the tribe with other incidental expenses, and the sum of $194,801.19 was paid to the persons who banked the logs.

In the winter of 1890-'91, under the new law, there were banked 22,769,560 feet of logs, which were sold for $232,262.78. After paying individual Indians a stipulated price under contract for banking said logs, the sum of $165,135.90 was left in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Menomonee tribe.

In the winter of 1891-'92, under similar contracts with individual Menomonees, 20,600,000 feet of logs were banked, which were sold for the sum of $211,600 ($10.58 per thousand), and after paying expense of banking, etc., as before, there was left in the United States Treasury the sum of $138,622.33 to the credit of the tribe. Of the money so held in United States Treasury, four-fifths of the amount, or $237,003.50 for the two seasons' logging, is to be upon interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; while the sum of $50,751.64 is held to be used for the benefit of the tribe, under direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

In the first-named payment, where all money received for logs sold, excepting only 10 per cent reserved for support of sick and poor members of the tribe, there was a failure to pay indebtedness incurred by those engaged in logging to an amount estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000.

In the season of 1890-'91, under the new law, 133 Menomonees entered into contracts for banking logs, and from poor management of some of them after payment it was ascertained that an indebtedness of about $2,800 had been unpaid.

In last season's logging, 1891-'92, with 83 contractors for banking logs, an unpaid indebtedness is reported of about $400.

From this it would appear that these people are adopting better methods of management, and therefore secure better results in logging. Some of them, by industry and proper care, have in each winter earned good wages, with a fair balance when paid.

Schools.—Upon the Menomonee Reservation two schools have been maintained during the past year, one a Government boarding school, with a capacity for 100 pupils, and the Catholic contract school, caring for 140 or 150 pupils. Upon the Stockbridge Reservation one day school has been maintained; the salary of the teacher being $500, being payable from interest of funds of the tribe. Upon the Oneida Reservation 6 day schools have been maintained at the expense of the Government.

These schools exert a healthful influence in giving tone to the character of pupils and to the families of the pupils. But at several of the Oneida day schools the attendance is so small as to hardly warrant continuance. Nonreservation schools secure so many pupils from these day schools as to leave little encouragement for teachers. In my opinion much better results are obtained in boarding schools, because pupils are kept more constantly in school and under supervision of teachers.

Census.—The number of Oneidas on the reservation is returned as 1,762. Children of school age, 597, of which more than 300 have attended nonreservation schools during the past year. Number of Stockbridge tribe is 143, with 42 children of school age. Whole number of Menomonees reported on the reservation is 1,335, with 343 children of school age.

For detailed statements of products and other statistics, I would respectfully refer to accompanying reports.

Indian court.—This tribunal has been of much service, not only in the cases where judgments have been rendered, but in influencing settlement of difficulties out of court. During the last fiscal year judgments were rendered by this court in six criminal cases and in twenty-four civil actions. The three judges of this court are old and influential members of the tribe, who have been continued in office for several years because of good character and fitness for the position.

Agriculture.—There have been continuous efforts to inspire in these people an interest in agricultural work as the surest means of bettering their condition, ac-

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counting the timber interest as a deposit with the Government which will soon be paying annual dividends of increasing value. More acres have been plowed this season than in any previous year, with a more promising yield of growing crops at the present time, which gives great encouragement to the workers.

Farming is farthest advanced among the Oneidas, they having engaged in this pursuit at an earlier period than Stockbridges or Menomonees. The Stockbridges do not attend to farm work with much energy, and little improvement is observable on that reservation. The great drawback to advancement of these Indians in moral stamina and industry is the indulgence in alcoholic drinks, affecting the Oneidas least, but is strong with the Stockbridges and Menomonees.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. KELSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AT GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *Keshena, Wis.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual sanitary report of the Menomonee Indians of Green Bay Agency, Wis.

Being situated in a generally healthful locality, we have been quite exempt from zymotic diseases. During the past fiscal year these people have been free from invasion of any epidemic. At present there are a few sporadic cases of pertussis. During the winter months several cases of la grippe were reported. The cause of the greatest fatality among the Menomonees is consumption. Scrofula, as regards the number of cases, specially among the children, ranks second.

Little can be done to battle these two great constitutional diseases so long as those suffering from these disorders continue to live as at present. It is the object of the agency physician to render all possible aid to families situated thus, endeavoring to put into effect and simplify the fundamental principles of hygiene and sanitary science. In a number of instances large families are living in one small room; this, coupled with a lack of clean and nutritious food, is a barrier to results to be expected from therapeutics.

There has been noticed an uncommonly large number of eye disorders, conjunctivitis (A) being the most prominent pathological condition. It is believed, however, the diet in a great majority of instances is the cause.

Early in the spring the Menomonees completed a thoroughly substantial and spacious hospital. Here the sick are cared for and everything done for their comfort. Yet I am pained to say in many cases it requires a deal of coaxing and stratagem on the part of the physician to get them to enter. Gradually this dread will vanish, and ere long, if progression in this line continues, anyone will enter cheerfully when occasion demands.

I can say with certainty nearly every Menomonee employs the agency physician or some regular physician, as they prefer. Some still cling to their herb and root doctrine, and yet at the same time they are learning rapidly to have faith in the regular physician. When one thinks of the many domestic remedies the civilized people employ, is it not asking too much of the Indian to abandon his time-tried, cherished root and herb and pin his trust immediately in the regular doctor?

A number of cases requiring surgical attention have occurred during the year, a majority of which, when the cause was ascertained, was due to whisky.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, there were 31 births and 22 deaths.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. HORTON FITCH,
Agency Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, *Ashland, Wis., August 29, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

In the La Pointe Agency are seven reservations; four of them are found in the State of Wisconsin and three in the State of Minnesota.

The following table gives the name, location, and area of each of the reservations:

Name of reservation.	County and State.	Acreage.
Red Cliff	Bayfield County, Wis	11,457
Bad River	Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	Sawyer County, Wis	66,130
Lac du Flambeau	Oneida County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac	Carlton County, Minn	92,346
Vermillion Lake	St. Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn	131,629
Grand Portage	Cook County, Minn	51,840

The Red Cliff Reservation is located 5 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway. A good wagon road connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay.

The Bad River Reservation lies a few miles east of the city of Ashland. The principal settlement is at Odanah, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway, 10 miles east of Ashland.

The Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation is located in Sawyer County, Wis. The nearest railway town is Hayward, a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway. The principal Indian villages, Lac Courte d'Oreilles and Pahquauhwong, are distant from Hayward 22 miles and are connected with the last mentioned town by means of a fair wagon road.

Of Lac du Flambeau Reserve, the principal village is located at the foot of the lake bearing the same name and 25 miles from Minocqua, a station on the Valley division of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. A fair wagon road winding through the woods connects these places.

The Fond du Lac Reservation is found about 24 miles west of Duluth. The Indian village of Fond du Lac is situated 2 miles from Cloquet, a station on the lines of the Duluth and Winnipeg and Duluth and St. Paul Railways. Another village on this reservation is located 10 miles west from Cloquet and 1 mile from Sawyer, a station on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Vermillion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from the town of Tower, a station on the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. The Boise Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca Counties, in the State of Minnesota, beside the one at Vermillion Lake, but the farmer, teachers, and blacksmith are established at Vermillion Lake.

The Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is built on Grand Portage Bay about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, a stream that, for a number of miles, forms the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Census.—The aggregate population of the reserve of this agency is 4,816, and is apportioned among the several reservations as follows:

Red Cliff	500
Bad River	603
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,214
Lac du Flambeau	660
Fond du Lac	735
Vermillion Lake	774
Grand Portage	315
Total	4,816

The following table gives the several classes of persons as required by section 211 of the Indian regulations:

Name of band.	Males above 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	130	141	170
Bad River	230	211	136
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	364	415	319
Lac du Flambeau	213	253	143
Fond du Lac	178	237	220
Vermillion Lake	230	234	169
Grand Portage	75	97	79
Total	1,410	1,588	1,236

Condition of Indians.—A decided improvement is manifest in the condition of these Indians during the past year. This is especially true of the Indians on the reserves in Wisconsin. They have taken a greater interest in farming than they have shown at any former period. A larger area has been brought under cultivation, the crops have been well cultivated, and the abundant crops harvested have opened the eyes of the natives to great wealth slumbering in the soil.

The teams and utensils in the possession of the Government farmers have been constantly employed in the clearing of lands and preparing them for planting.

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The farmers report a general improvement in the disposition of the Indians in the direction of farming.

The Indians were able to provide for their wants during the past winter, and it was not necessary to call upon the Government for assistance. This fact goes to demonstrate that the lessons of thrift and industry which the farmers have labored to impress upon the Indians have been productive of excellent results.

The industry of these people has improved in other directions. Many of them have spent several months in the logging camps at remunerative wages, while others have been engaged in clearing lands for cultivation, and have realized a fair income from the sale of ties, posts, poles, and cord wood, removed in the work of converting the forest into a farm.

The farmers have expressed themselves as highly gratified at the general improvement in the industrial affairs of the Indians, and particularly at the zeal and energy manifested in the cultivation of the soil.

Many of these people speak some English. They all dress like their white neighbors, and a blanket Indian is a rare spectacle among them.

A large majority of them reside in houses constructed of hewn logs or sawed lumber. Some are still found in wigwams, covered with the bark of the cedar or birch. Many of these houses are provided with the kitchen and household furniture usually found in the abodes of civilized men. The better houses are occupied by the most advanced and progressive of the Indians. The condition of the house is an index and a measure of the civilization of its occupants.

Employés.—The following table contains the names of the employés of this agency, the position of each, and the places at which they are engaged:

Name.	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	Agency.
J. K. McDonald	Additional farmer	Vermillion Lake.
Daniel Sullivan	....do	Lac du Flambeau.
Wm. J. Walker	....do	Bad River.
J. W. Morgan	....do	Lac Courte d'Oreilles.
Roderick MacLennan	....do	Fond du Lac.
J. P. Cox	Physician	Lac Courte d'Oreilles.
George E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	Vermillion Lake.

These employés have been zealous and energetic in the discharge of the several duties assigned to them.

The clerical labor of this office is too great to be imposed upon one clerk. During the three years that I have had charge of the office the present clerk has had no vacation. He has been at his desk constantly, often pursuing his labors far into the night to complete official business. The preparation of the rolls for the payment of the cash annuity to the Minnesota Chippewas has greatly increased the duties of the clerk. Three years ago the assistant clerkship which had been allowed this office from time immemorial was discontinued. A prompt and satisfactory performance of the duties of this office requires that an assistant clerk should be added to its clerical force.

Farming.—The past year has witnessed a decided improvement in the art of farming among the Indians of this agency. The teams provided by the Department in the spring of 1891 enabled the farmers to break up new lands and to improve the cultivation of those that had been tilled heretofore.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable season a fair crop was harvested. During the past year the Indians were so well provided with the products of their own industry that it was not deemed necessary to call upon the Department to afford them special relief, as it has been heretofore. The following statement shows the result of the agricultural labors of the Indians during the year:

Hay	tons	1,197
Potatoes	bushels	27,500
Turnips	do	6,125
Onions	do	200
Cabbage	heads	6,000
Beans	bushels	105

These farm products have been supplemented by the natural productions of this region, wild rice, blueberries, blackberries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, and plums. Wild rice is found in great quantities in some of the lakes and streams of this region. It is harvested by the Indians and stored for winter use or sold to their neighbors. The wild berries are found in great abundance and a ready market is provided in the neighboring cities and towns.

The Indians are not successful in the care of domestic animals. These animals require both forage and protection to enable them to survive the severe winters of this latitude, and the Indian is too indolent to make the necessary provision for their comfort. The following statement shows the number of domestic animals owned by the Indians of this agency:

Horses	214
Cattle	594
Hogs	113
Fowls	2,840

The progress made by the Indians in the field of agriculture during the past year is very encouraging both to the Indians and to the Government farmers. The Indians have manifested an unusual interest in the care and cultivation of their little fields. All the ground that could be prepared by the teams has been cultivated. Where the men are shiftless the women can always be relied on to cultivate and harvest the crop. Farming has become a matter of necessity. From the reserves in the State of Wisconsin the game has disappeared and the Indian finds himself confronted with the alternative either to follow some civilized occupation or to suffer the pangs of hunger.

The conditions surrounding the reserves in Minnesota are quite different. In the vast wilderness extending from the shore of Lake Superior to the Canadian boundary, the moose, caribou, and black bear are still found. The lakes and rivers of that region are still supplied with fish. On account of the abundance of fish and game the Indians of that region, especially the Boise Fortes, pay but little attention to the cultivation of the soil. While they can eke out a meager subsistence by hunting and fishing, their progress in civilization will be slow.

Sanitary condition.—During the past year the Indians have not suffered from the attack of any epidemic disease. A majority of the deaths occurring among them are due to pulmonary consumption.

The Government furnishes no medical attendance for the reserves of this agency except Lac Courte d'Oreilles. Dr. J. P. Cox, the agency physician, resides on that reservation and devotes his time to the improvement of the sanitary condition of that community. The reserves are so widely scattered that it is not practicable for the doctor to give any attention to the medical needs of the other reserves.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on the reserves of this agency during the last five years. Arrangements have been made to allot lands to the Chippewas of Minnesota, and allotments to these Indians will probably be completed within the next two years.

The Wisconsin Chippewas are all anxious for their allotments, and they are greatly disappointed at the failure of the Government to permit them to take their lands in severalty either under the treaty of 1854, or under the provisions of the general allotment act.

By direction of the Indian Office schedules of allotment for a number of Indians on Bad River and Lac du Flambeau were sent to the Department in October of 1890. These selections have not yet been approved by the Department. These people claim that their selections hitherto made under the treaty of 1854 have invariably been approved by the Department, and they are at a loss to understand why the policy of the Government has been changed. These people are all willing and eager to take their lands in severalty.

The condition of these Indians would be improved by the general allotment of their lands and a final disposition of any surplus lands that might remain after the allotments are completed. The sooner the tribal estate is settled the sooner the influence of the so-called chiefs will be dissipated, the tribe disbanded, and each individual be permitted to work out his own temporal salvation. The presence of tribal property and tribal interests seem to perpetuate the influence of the chiefs and medicine men, and to bring the individuals under their control. The final disposition of the tribal property will emancipate the individual and leave him free to pursue his chosen industry without interference on the part of the self-styled chiefs.

The following table indicates the number of allotments made on each of the reserves of this agency to date, the number of allottees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted:

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Name of reservation.	No. of allotments.	Sex of allottees.		Number of acres allotted.
		Male.	Female.	
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	477	315	162	37,582.45
Bad River	357	246	111	27,437.79
Fond du Lac	99	56	43	7,805.75
Lac du Flambeau	89	57	32	7,080.32
Red Cliff	35	28	7	2,535.91
Total	1,057	702	355	82,448.22

Schools.—Connected with this agency are 11 day and 2 boarding schools. Of the day schools 7 are maintained by the Government and 4 by religious denominations.

The following table contains the names of the several schools, their location, the names of the teachers, and the annual compensation paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Day schools.				
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	28	Cordelia Sullivan	$600
			Julia Curran	300
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	15	Vacant	600
Normantown	do	23	do	600
Vermillion Lake	Vermillion Lake	37	A. S. Meserve	600
			Sara D. Meserve	300
Pahquauhwong	Lac Courte d'Oreilles	24	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Carrie Geraghty	300
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	8	Alfred Slater	480
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	Lac Courte d'Oreilles	30	Nora Morgan	600
Catholic Mission	do	39	Sister Fabiola	
			Sister Frances	
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	33	Sister S. Reineck	
Parochial	Bayfield, Wis	33	Sister A. Werckmann	
			Sister Celestine	
St. Mary's	Bad River	31	Sister Athanasia	
			Sister Seraphia	
Boarding schools.				
			Sister Celestine	
St. Mary's	Bad River	45	Sister Athanasia	
			Sister Seraphia	
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	36	Sister A. Werckmann	
			Sister V. Steidl	

The boarding school at Bayfield, the day school at Red Cliff, both day and boarding school at Bad River, and the day school at Lac Courte d'Oreilles are conducted by Catholic Sisters.

Until October, 1891, the Round Lake Mission day school was taught by the Misses Dougherty, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. This school has been transferred to Pelican Lake, in the country of the Bois Fortes, in northern Minnesota. It is conducted by the Misses Dougherty, who find in their new location a wider field for the exercise of their philanthropic efforts to elevate the untutored savage out of the ignorance and superstition that envelop him.

The Catholic Sisters receive from the Government $7.50 per quarter for each pupil in the day schools and $27 per quarter for each pupil taught in the boarding schools.

Instruction is also imparted to Indian children in two public schools of the State of Wisconsin; one of these schools is located near Round Lake, in Sawyer County, and the other is at Odanah, in Ashland County. The school authorities in the district in which these schools are maintained receive from the Government $10 per quarter for each pupil taught during the quarter.

The pupils in each and all of these schools have made commendable progress during the past year. The teachers have been zealous in their efforts to improve the mental and moral character of the children submitted to their care, and their labors have been rewarded by a measure of success which is encouraging.

But few people appreciate the difficulties attending the management of an Indian day school. The Indian child commences his literary training in utter ignorance of the English language. His first lesson is to learn a new language

under the most unfavorable circumstances. He hears English during six hours of the day for five days in the week, and during the rest of the time he is immersed in his own vernacular. His attendance is irregular. During the season of sugar making, rice harvest, and berry picking he is removed entirely from the influence of the school, and loses much of the progress that he has already made. Physical comforts are not provided for him, and he suffers from want of proper food and clothing. To secure success under such unpropitious surroundings, the teacher of a day school on these reserves must possess an inexhaustible fund of patience and perseverance, and must bring to the work a zeal and devotion that know no flagging.

All the teachers agree that the noon lunch is a powerful incentive to promote attendance in the day schools. It often happens that some of those attending school have no food during the day except that which is provided by the teacher at noon.

During the past year a schoolhouse was built at Normantown to accommodate a number of the Fond du Lac Indians. A dwelling house was also provided at that place for the use of the Government teacher. This school has been in operation during the last quarter of the year under the direction of Miss Macaulay, the teacher furnished by the Department. This school has been well attended, and has proved a success from its commencement. A teachers' residence has also been provided for the school at Pahquauhwong and for the school at Vermillion Lake. These dwellings were very much needed. They serve to relieve the teachers from many discomforts attending a residence in a school building. The condition of the pupils is also improved by the consequent enlargement of the schoolroom.

The following table shows the number of persons of school age on the several reserves of this agency, the number enrolled in the schools, the average attendance for the year and for the last quarter of the year:

Name of reservation.	Number enrolled in schools.	Average attendance for year.	Persons of school age.	Average attendance for last quarter of year.
Lac Courte d'Orielles	162	83	319	93
Vermillion Lake	86	37	169	35
Fond du Lac	80	34	220	43
Lac du Flambeau	73	28	143	37
Bad River	141	70	136	97
Red Cliff	82	35	170	32
Grand Portage	30	8	79	(*)
Total	627	305	1,236	337

* No school during last quarter.

Missionary work.—The work of the Christian missionary is being prosecuted with an encouraging degree of success on all these reserves. On six of the reserves the Catholic Church has erected chapels, and religious exercises are held in them at stated intervals. The Presbyterian Church maintains three missionaries on as many reserves. During the past year it established a mission among the Boise Fortes, and is making excellent progress among these people, who have hitherto adhered resolutely to their pagan superstitions.

Claims.—It is claimed by these people that there is due to them under the provisions of the treaty of 1854 about $120,000, and that a still larger amount is due to them under treaties of an earlier date. These claims should be investigated at the earliest date practicable, and if it is determined that the Indians are entitled to arrearages under old treaties, the sums due should be paid to them. If it should be found that the claims are imaginary the Indians should be so informed. The Indians waste a great deal of time in the discussion of these old claims. Controversies on these tribal matters serve to perpetuate the influence of the so-called chiefs, many of whom are opposed to all progress and civilization. The fact that these claims are outstanding affects injuriously the industry of these people. They are anticipating settlement and payment and neglect the work they have at home. The Indian is more disposed to wait than to work. The best interests of these Indians would be subserved by the final settlement of all the old claims against the Government.

Highways.—These reserves are not yet provided with public roads. There is

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no law governing the location of highways over them. It has heretofore been recommended that the local road laws be extended over the reserves. If the authority to procure the right of way and to construct public roads across the reserves were conferred upon the local State or county officers roads would soon be provided. In some cases such roads have become a matter of necessity to connect white settlements and they would be promptly built if a way were provided to establish them legally.

The Indians are beginning to perceive the necessity for public roads, but they have not the means to construct them. The Indians at Fond du Lac, appreciating the necessity for a road across their lands, have requested the Department to allow them to expend for this purpose $400 of the money coming to them for right of way of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad. The action of these Indians demonstrates the marked progress they have made in the way of civilization.

Public roads are indispensable in the settlement of any country. These Indians can make but little use of their lands until roads are provided. In the summer season the greater portion of this country within and without the reserve is inaccessible except over roads constructed at large expense. The country is covered with timber, broken with swamps, rivers, and creeks, and in its natural condition traversable only on foot. In his wild state the Indian utilized the streams and lakes as avenues of communication, but these are of very little use to him in his civilized condition. He needs roads and must have them in order to improve the lands which the Government is setting apart for his use. The road laws of the State should be extended over the reserves.

Railroads.—The Northern Pacific Railroad runs across the southern border of the Fond du Lac Reservation for about 12 miles, and occupies a strip of land 200 feet in width. The Indians claim that they have never received any compensation for the right of way taken and used by this railroad corporation across their lands. This claim should be investigated, and if there is any compensation due to the Indians for right of way it should be paid to them. On the other hand, if the claim has no foundation they should be so advised.

During the past year arrangements have been made with the Red Cliff Indians in the State of Wisconsin for the right of way of the Bayfield Transfer Railway Company along the lake front of said reservation. The contracts for this right of way have received the approval of the Department.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad was constructed across the southern border of the Bad River Reservation five years ago, and the Indians and the railway company have not yet been able to agree upon the compensation for the right of way. Compensation for the right of way has recently been the subject of negotiations between the Indians and the railway authorities, and it is probable that this vexed question will soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Policemen.—During the past year 13 policemen have been employed on the several reservations. These policemen have been distributed as follows: 1 at Bad River, 3 at Lac Court d'Oreilles, 3 at Lac du Flambeau, 3 at Fond du Lac, and 3 at Vermillion Lake.

The police have performed excellent service in preventing the introduction of whisky upon the reserves. As a rule the Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, but when under the influence of intoxicating liquor they are liable to become violent and dangerous. By excluding liquor from the reserves the tranquillity of the community is assured.

Courts of Indian offenses have not been introduced into this agency. The rights of the Indians are determined by the State and national courts. Crimes and misdemeanors are punished in the local courts. The Indians holding allotments understand that they have a right to appeal to the courts for the settlement of personal and property rights, and they act accordingly.

Cash Annuity.—The first annual payment provided by the treaty of 1889 was made to the Minnesota Chippewas in the autumn of 1890. The payment due in the fall of 1891 was unavoidably delayed and was not made until the winter of 1892.

These payments should be completed by the 15th of October. The Grand Portage reserve can be reached only by boat, and the navigation of Lake Superior late in the fall is both difficult and dangerous. The payment to the Boise Fortes should be made by the middle of October or postponed until the winter roads are opened. Payment in the early fall is desirable, as it is then much more convenient for the Indians to congregate at the place of payment. Payment in winter is attended with more or less hardships and suffering from the intense cold of this region and should be avoided if possible.

All these people have received their cash annuity except a band of the Boise Fortes living on the Deer Lake Reservation and another band living near Nett Lake. The Deer Lake band has not received any of the payments due under the treaty, nor has it assigned any reason for its failure to appear and accept payment.

The Nett Lake Indians failed to appear at Pelican Lake last February to receive its share of the annuity, claiming that it is entitled to payment at Nett Lake. Under the order of the Indian Office, I offered them their pay at Pelican Lake on the 11th of June. A number of the leading Indians appeared but refused to accept the money until it should be tendered to them at Nett Lake. They claim that the treaty of 1889 provided for payment at Nett Lake. This claim does not, however, appear to be sustained by the terms of the treaty.

Conclusion.—On a general survey of the situation it appears that the art of agriculture has made commendable progress among these people, and a livelier interest has been manifested in the education of their children in the schools. In the lines of civilized industry they have developed a degree of interest hitherto unknown among them.

The prospect is decidedly encouraging to those who desire to see these Indians relieved from the further guardianship of the National Government, the autonomy of the tribe destroyed, the individuals invested with all civil and political rights, and absorbed in the community as citizens by the State and National Government.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

M. A. LEAHY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.,
August 24, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of the affairs of this agency. Nothing of an unusual nature has passed during the year. The Indians have been contented and more inclined to work and improve their ranches. They did not get any seed last spring, and as a consequence have only a small acreage of grain and garden vegetables planted. Some bought seed with their own funds, and their grain and vegetables are looking well.

Industries.—By authority of the War Department the post quartermaster at Fort Washakie was authorized to purchase in open market, in all 1,600 cords of wood from the Indians; which amount they have now delivered, receiving $5 per cord in pole lengths. They also delivered at this agency and school 125 cords at the same price, the delivery being completed in one day. They have also delivered at Fort Washakie 250 tons of hay, for which they were paid $10 per ton, and 30 tons for the agency, for which they received the same price, and have considerable hay left which they are putting up for their own use. In addition to this they have freighted their flour, 340,000 pounds, from Lander, distant 15 miles, for which they were paid 15 cents per 100 pounds, making a total earned by them of $12,275. The principal part of this work was done since the 1st of June.

This money received by them for wood, hay, and freighting flour, enables them to supply themselves with many of the necessaries of life which under other circumstances they could not have done. Were it possible to have the Indian freight forwarded to the railroad stations of Casper or Rawlins as early as the grass is sufficiently grown in the spring to support their horses they would freight it all to the agency before the close of the season in the fall. I earnestly recommend that this be done and the freight given them next year.

School.—The Government school at this agency has been successfully managed by Superintendents Roberts and Lovejoy. Mr. Roberts, on account of the health of his family, felt it to be his duty to resign the position of superintendent, which he did on the 14th of October, 1891, after getting the school in good shape. Dr.

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Lovejoy assumed the duties of his position on October 15, 1891, and carried it forward very successfully the remainder of the year. Unfortunately during the latter part of May diphtheria made its appearance among the pupils, and the first case proved fatal on the seventh day after the child was taken sick. The school was temporarily closed, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There were six other cases, all of which I am pleased to say recovered.

Arrangements had been perfected to reopen the school on June 13, when one of Dr. Lovejoy's little boys was taken ill with the disease, and by the advice of the agency physician and the post surgeon at Fort Washakie, the reopening of the school was again deferred, and the annual vacation being close at hand it was not again opened. The school building has been thoroughly cleansed and the interior whitewashed, using corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, and salt in the whitewash as a precaution against diphtheria; yet the old building is musty and damp and should be abandoned for school purposes as soon as possible.

The Indian pupils made good progress in their studies and schoolroom exercises and in their industrial training. The boys have taken interest in their outdoor work; the girls have assisted in cooking, laundry work, and in the sewing room. The most difficult obstacle to overcome is that of inducing them to speak English. It may appear strange, yet it is nevertheless true there is a larger percentage of the pupils that can read English plainly and distinctly than there is that can or do speak the English language.

The school employés have all taken deep interest in their work; they have been harmonious and agreeable to each other and readily obeyed the orders given by the superintendent. The showing would have been better had it not been for the drawback caused by the appearance of diphtheria.

The construction of the three new brick school buildings is progressing very favorably at present; the brickwork of the school building is completed and the roof is being put on. The first story of the brick is laid on the boys' dormitory and will be completed in a short time. All the material needed for carrying the work forward is on the ground. The boilers for the steam-heating apparatus and other fixtures are on the road and will arrive in a short time. The boilers will then be placed in the girls' dormitory, which has been prepared to receive them. The girls' dormitory will then be completed as soon as possible consistent with good workmanship. The material used in the construction of these buildings is all first class and the work is well done.

The St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Mission School has been conducted more to my satisfaction during the past fiscal year than the year previous; still, a disturbing element existed that kept the school from attaining the success that it would have otherwise attained. This disturbing element has been removed and the school will be more satisfactorily conducted in the future.

The agency physician, Dr. F. H. Welty, has furnished me the following data showing births, deaths, and cases treated and in what months la grippe and diphtheria prevailed:

	Births.		Deaths.	Number of cases treated per month.
1891.	*Male.*	*Female.*		
July				
August	3	2	4	68
September			2	59
October	1	2	8	60
November	2		3	71
December	2		9	103
1892.				*179
January	2	2	5	*187
February	3	1	5	*143
March	1	2	10	†179
April	3	2	4	148
May	5	2	8	‡130
June	3	2	4	124
	28	15	57	1,451

* La grippe prevailed.
† Only three cases remained in April.
‡ Six cases of diphtheria, one fatal.

There are many minor cases of which no report has been made. The prevailing diseases resulting in death are consumption and scrofula.

Buildings.—The agency employés' houses are sadly in need of repair. These buildings should be sided and new doors, windows, and floors put in. The roofs are in very bad repair, leaking badly even when a very light rain is falling, damaging the plastering and causing dampness throughout the buildings. They should be reroofed with tin or metal slating, from the fact that the roofs are so flat that wooden shingles (with which they are now covered) would not last but a short time without leaking.

The roof of the stone warehouse is faulty, leaking, in many places. The old shingles have warped and are shrunken badly, and much dust passes in during high winds and dust storms so as to cover the goods and boxes with dust, making them very disagreeable to handle. This building should also be covered with tin or slate-metal roofing.

The blacksmith shop is in good repair; though small it is convenient and well lighted. The sawmill is in running order. It has been supplied with a new carriage track and otherwise improved. A sawyer is needed for a part of the year. The Indians would get in logs and shingle stuff provided they could get them sawed up.

The slaughterhouse and cattle corrals are in first-class order, the latter being commodious and strong. The wildest range cattle are easily held in it.

The new barn and hay shed combined, 30 by 100 feet, and shed for agricultural implements, 30 by 100 feet, located 140 feet distant from the barn with stockade 10 feet high between the two buildings, are now completed in good shape. The exterior and shingle roofs have been given a coat of mineral paint to protect them from the weather, and adds much to their appearance and neatness. The barn is provided with strong stalls and mangers for 14 horses. A floor of matched lumber is laid over the stable, giving a large, commodious granary, 30 by 30 feet, where feed can be securely kept. The gates of the stockades and doors of the barn are strong, and the entire structure can be locked up, securing safety for all articles placed therein. The fences surrounding have been reset and provided with strong, substantial gates. The school fences have been repaired and no trouble has been experienced from trespassing stock this season.

The construction of the four new buildings for the Arapaho issue station is progressing very favorably. The stone foundations are all completed. The blacksmith and carpenter shops are roofed in and the slaughterhouse is being pushed forward and will shortly be inclosed. Then the woodwork of the warehouse will be commenced; the material is nearly all on the ground. These buildings are advantageously located and will when completed be very convenient; the workmanship has been well done.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that an appropriation is absolutely needed for the erection of a new building for an office, to secure safety for the books and papers; the room at present occupied is small and inconvenient, being 9½ by 18 feet. The dispensary is in a small room in the same building, and is very insecure and liable to take fire at any time.

Population.—The number of Indians of both tribes located on this reservation, as per census completed June 30, 1892, is as follows:

Whole number of both tribes	1,719
Shoshones: Males 436; females 454	890
Arapahoes: Males 394; females 435	829
School age:	
Shoshones: Males 124; females 123	247
Arapahoes: Males 124; females 120	244
Total of school age	491
Shoshones:	
Males over 18 years of age	241
Females over 14 years of age	284
Arapahoes:	
Males over 18 years of age	185
Females over 14 years of age	285

Crime.—There has not been so much of horse and cattle thieving going on this past summer as was formerly done. There were some cattle branded in advance of the round-up this spring, but no owner could be found to claim the brand. The

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parties suspected of being engaged in this business have all been ordered to leave the reservation and those who do return are very sly and are seldom seen.

Whisky-selling to Indians has been carried on by white men to an alarming extent. On the 5th of November last, on the North Fork of the Popoagie River and within the limits of the reserve, a Shoshone Indian named Poe-he-wah, while drunk, shot and instantly killed another Shoshone named Par-mo-ditse and tried to kill other Indians, who disarmed him. He then fled to Fort Hall Agency, where he was apprehended by Agent Fisher, was brought back to this State, given a preliminary examination, and confined in the Laramie County jail at Cheyenne. At the April term of the United States court held at Cheyenne the grand jury found a bill of indictment against him for murder in the first degree. He secured a continuance until the November term, 1892, and is now confined in jail.

At the April term of the same court four parties, two of whom were colored, were sentenced, three of them to one year's imprisonment each; the other, a boy, was sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment in the Laramie County jail; another party secured a continuance until the November term and was released on bond. Indictments were also found against other parties, two of which fled the country and will probably not again return. Convictions were secured in each case that was tried. Due credit for working up these cases is hereby given the members of the Indian police force.

Frequent complaints have reached this office that parties on Green River and tributaries distant about 60 miles from the agency are selling whisky to Indians, labeled lemon extract, Jamaica ginger, etc. I have frequently urged citizens to make complaint to the proper court and have the guilty parties punished, but can not induce them to do so, they fearing retaliation from the whisky-sellers. This is an inducement for the Indians to leave the reservation, which they would not do were this evil removed, which endangers the lives and property of innocent citizens.

The escaped murderer, George Wosaw, who killed the boy Dry Mouth, referred to in my last annual report, has not yet been recaptured, although a strict watch has been kept for him by the chief of police and the deputy United States marshal.

The judges of the court of Indian offenses of both tribes have been zealous, and have rendered good service in their way of adjusting matters of dispute between parties in their respective tribes. Their decisions have always been respected by the Indians. The court has been the means of relieving the agent of many annoyances.

The Indian police have performed their duties well in keeping order in their respective tribes. They have taken interest in trying to break up whisky-selling to Indians, and have rendered good service, considering the amount of money they receive for their labor.

The agency employés have discharged their duties satisfactorily. Their relations are agreeable and pleasant. They have done their work well, and have the confidence of the Indians generally.

Allow me to state, in conclusion, that during the past three years that I have been in charge here I have reasons to be proud of the improvements made at the agency. I desire to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all connected with the Indian Office for the uniform courteous treatment shown me in official relations, and desire a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FOSHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOSHONE BOARDING SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER INDIAN SCHOOL,
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., August 15, 1892.

SIR: I herewith tender to you my first annual report of Wind River boarding school. On the 15th of October last I took charge, vice the Rev. John Roberts, resigned, he having been intimately connected with Indian educational work since the first establishment of schools among the Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes at this agency. The principal reason for his resignation was the ill health of a little daughter, no doubt caused by the very bad sanitary condition of the present school building, whose hygienic conditions are the worst I have met with in an experience of seventeen years as a teacher.

During the winter just past the health of the Indian children in school was very good, a result I attribute, first, to the rigid enforcement of the wearing of warm flannel next to the skin (a thing most Indian children dislike very much to do); and second, to a dining room well supplied with thoroughly cooked, healthy, digestible food. I strongly advocate the idea that the

cooking department of all boarding schools should be in the hands of an efficient lady cook, and especially should this be the case in schools where little Indian girls are being educated.

The average daily attendance during the time school was in session was very good, but I think the standard should be much higher than it has been during the past year. The parents have often come and asked that their children might go home, giving generally as a reason the plea of sickness, either of the child or some relative at home, and we often gave a ticket of leave of absence. But from past experience I believe now the child should be retained in school in all save very exceptional cases; for where there is irregular attendance advancement is an impossibility, and the granting of leaves of absence has a tendency to bring discontentment into the school.

It has been asserted that the growth of an Indian child stops when it is confined in school. My experience so far shows differently; during the past year those children whose attendance was most perfect made as rapid strides in growth and were fully as healthy as any on the reservation.

So far we have made no changes in the daily work, our object being if possible to keep the condition of the school up to the standard to which it had been raised by our predecessor.

The advancement made in all the departments was very satisfactory until the unfortunate breaking out of diphtheria in the latter part of May, when the school was peremptorily closed. The employés as a rule have been very thorough, efficient workers, carrying on their various departments in a most commendable and praiseworthy manner.

The industrial work on the school farm was practically through before we came in charge last fall, but under the management of the teacher, Mr. E. C. Major, it could not have been otherwise than excellent.

The completion of the new school buildings now in process of erection and the removal of the school thereto will be hailed with delight by the Indian children, and with heartfelt thanks by all the employés of the force, who stand in constant dread of spending another winter in the old, disease-laden adobe building.

Thanking you sincerely for the aid and assistance you have given me while commencing so important a work as Indian instruction.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

WALTER LOVEJOY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

JOHN FOSHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

IN THE FIELD, *August 16, 1892.*

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

As in previous years, I have followed out the wishes of the Office by continuing in the field, inspecting the schools at remote points. On my present tour, since February 15, I have visited Fort Yuma, Cal., Pima, Phœnix, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Williams (the nearest point to the Supai in the winter), the Moqui and Fort Defiance, in Arizona; and the three boarding schools in Santa Fé, one at Bernalillo, and one at Albuquerque, the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches, and eighteen of the nineteen Pueblos, in New Mexico.

As in my previous reports, and in accordance with instructions from the Department, in addition to inspecting the schools, the school force, etc., I have studied the environments, the moral and social condition of the agencies, the indications of progress among the Indian tribes, the evils militating against their advancement in civilization, and what can be done to promote their welfare.

Early in April, I received the following letter of specific instructions from your office:

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1892.*

SIR: * * * I write to ask that you will make a critical, comprehensive, and, so far as practicable, exhaustive study of the situation in New Mexico among the Pueblo Indians, something after the manner of your investigations among the Dakota Sioux.

I inclose for your information a tabular statement. * * * After you have made a study of the situation, I would be glad to have you submit to me, along with the specific facts upon which you base your conclusions, your generalizations on the following points among others:

First. The general condition—moral, intellectual, economic, social, and political—of the Indians.

Second. The present facilities for education.

Third. Recommendations as to the immediate future.

(*a*) How can their present schools be improved?

(*b*) Should there be any new schools established? If so, where?

(*c*) How can the attendance be increased?

(*d*) What hindrances are there in the way of the successful progress of the Government schools?

(*e*) Is it desirable to place any considerable number of these Pueblo Indians in schools outside of the Territory? If so, where?

Fourth. Of course I should be glad for you to submit detailed reports in reference to each of the schools, Government and contract, which you visit; and I think it would be best to make those reports first, and then, as a summary of your observations, make the report to which I have referred above.

In your report upon the individual boarding schools, I would be glad to have your views, particularly with reference to the present facilities for industrial training, and suggestions from you as to any improvement, either in kind, number, or quality of the industrial education.

I regard the present condition of the New Mexico Indians as particularly interesting, owing to the fact that, while they are not recognized as citizens of the United States, they have by some courts been declared to be such, and they are not so fully under the control of the Indian Office as to enable it to put into operation, for their benefit, the law of compulsory attendance. It must, therefore, depend very largely upon persuasion for increasing the attendance at the schools.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

Dr. DANIEL DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools, Gallup, N. Mex.

It is my purpose to comprise in this report:

First. Results of my investigations in New Mexico, in accordance with office letter of March 31.

Second. A similar exhibit of results relating to Arizona.

Third. Important phases of the Indian problem.

NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico comprises the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches and the Pueblo Indians. Fort Defiance, the agency headquarters of the Navajo reservation, being in Arizona, the Navajoes will be treated as a part of that Territory. There are some other scattering Indians—Navajoes, long separated from the tribe, and a few Pueblos, people no longer identified with any village—of whom there are no statistics and who are too few in number to be an appreciable quantity.

PUEBLOS.

History.—The historical status of the Pueblos is a matter of considerable importance. The theory that the Spanish adventurers found the Pueblos of New Mexico a wild and barbarous race, and that they reduced them to subjection, placed them in villages, and taught them the arts of civilized life, does not accord with the best testimonies. On the other hand, it is indisputable that the Pueblo Indians, when the Spanish army first appeared in New Mexico, were a peaceable, quiet, and industrious people, living by the cultivation of the soil, and residing in villages often located upon high, rocky bluffs, for protection against wild, warlike tribes. Many are the historic evidences that the villages, localities, habits, and pursuits of this people are substantially the same as when first discovered by Europeans. The Spaniards brought them under subjection, treated them with cruelty, planted the Roman Catholic religion among them, and introduced a few new elements of civilization. These kind and peaceable people became easy victims of Spanish cupidity and despotism. The cruel domination of the Spaniards and the meek obedience of the Pueblo Indians continued till 1670, when the latter rebelled against their masters and expelled them from New Mexico. Eighteen years later the Spaniards reappeared with sufficient force to subdue and chastise the rebels. A few years subsequent, the conquerors executed to the various Pueblos legal titles to their lands.

For centuries these people have lived in fixed communities, each with its own municipal government; and since the Spanish conquest each has had a Roman Catholic church, with its forms of worship and a priest as their spiritual adviser. Recently this church has declined somewhat, and in some of the Pueblos it has ceased to have much influence. During immemorial periods, this primitive people manufac-

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tured all their blankets, clothing, agricultural and culinary implements. While partaking of many elements pecular to civilized nations, they are nevertheless Indians in features, hair, habits, and complexion. In respect to complexion, they are in striking contrast with all the Indians of Arizona, though living on the same parallel of latitude. The Pimas, Papagoes, Apaches, Mohaves, and Yumas are exceptionally the darkest of all the American Indians; but the Pueblo Indians, like those of the Puget Sound regions, have a decidedly Mongolian complexion.

The mysteries of the Pueblo people have never been unveiled. A profound and curious interest centers in them. Their ancestors are supposed to have built, in some indefinite past period, the solid structures, the ruins of which, like those of Casa Grande, Arizona, are scattered here and there. Ethnologists also have attempted to identify the Pueblo Indians with the cave dwellers of the regions a little to the northwest, the pottery of those caves having a remarkable resemblance to that made by this peaceable people. They are presumed to have fled there for shelter from savage intruders. These ancient people have been referred to as Montezumas, whose followers they claim to be, formerly extending south into Chihuahua and west into Arizona. They were evidently, at one time, advanced in arts and sciences beyond any other American Indians, though of late retrograding. Once they had a complete system of government, a fragment of which remains. Their kings of wide sway have disappeared. The remains of ancient ditches show their system of irrigation before the days of our fathers, and they are still an agricultural people, with flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of horses and cattle, attended by *pastores*, who drive the flocks away in the morning and return in the evening.

These pueblos are located 250 miles up and down the valley of the Rio Grande, and extend west of Albuquerque along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, as far as Zuni, on the border of Arizona. The dialects of the villages differ much, though confined chiefly to three, several pueblos speaking the Tequa, others the Tano, and others the Queres.

These pueblos are bodies corporate. The patent of the land is held by each pueblo as an incorporated community. There is much individual property in most of the pueblos, and there are cases of very rich men in some villages.

The history of this pueblo people certainly dates back beyond the coming of Coronado to New Mexico. Mr. A. de F. Bandelier has enumerated 97 pueblos, as existing about the year A. D. 1600 in New Mexico and Arizona, 50 of them in the valley of the Rio Grande and its branches, with a probable population of 30,000, just before the rebellion of 1680. He thinks that at a later period, as a protection against the Navajoes and Apaches, the Pueblos built their larger communal homes. Since the time of the conquest, they seem to have been dwindling in numbers, though perhaps the statistics of former periods are not quite reliable. The best data collated by those who have studied Pueblo history, show variable estimates of the population.

In the seventeenth century, the policy of consolidating these pueblos was adopted, which brought together small adjacent groups into one central village, where there were a church, a priest, and local civic officers. From 1680 to 1696 the work of reduction and consolidation went forward rapidly. In 1742 the list of the pueblos in New Mexico was as it now stands, except that Pecos and Galistea have become defunct, and Sandia was added in 1748.

Statistics of population.—These are largely estimates, the Pueblos looking with much suspicion and superstition upon any attempts at enumeration. The "dumb secrecy of the red men" baffles the census taker. They look upon the knight of the pen, ink and book as a sagamore who has come to question them with evil intent; and they secrete their children and confuse their questioner. Quite recently the figures have been more definite and exact. Infectious diseases play fearful havoc in the ill-ventilated pueblo houses, from which the germs of smallpox, measles, etc., can not be expelled. Close intermarriage is another cause of decline in numbers, both together leading to a gradual diminution of the population.

The following are the most available figures of the total population of the pueblos since 1600. The figures for that year and for 1660 probably embrace the Moqui.

Year.	Population	Authority.
1600	30,000	A. de F. Bandelier.
1660	23,000	Do.
1706	9,453	Franciscan missionaries.
1793	9,732	Do.
1835	8,172	Governor Alencaster.
1840	10,000	Ladd's History of New Mexico.
1846	8,000	Do.
1858	8,000	Surveyor-general of New Mexico.
1869	8,000	Chief Justice Watts.
1870	7,683	Gen. F. A. Walker.
1874	10,905	Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner Indian Affairs.
1874	9,500	Superintendent of Indians in New Mexico.
1880	7,683	Commissioner's Report, 1880.
1885	7,707	Commissioner J. H. Oberly.
1890	8,285	Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The population by pueblos is as follows:

Name.	1895.	1890.
Taos	508	382
Picuris	205	91
San Juan	194	374
Santa Clara	186	204
San Ildefonso	175	151
Nambe	143	*86
Pojoaque	100	119
Tesuque	131	102
Cochiti	656	285
Santo Domingo	333	969
San Felipe	289	499
Sandia	314	145
Jemez	264	483
Zia	254	110
Santa Ana	450	271
Isleta	419	1,007
Acoma	731	597
Laguna	940	963
Zuñi	1,470	1,547
Total	7,807	8,285

*The very latest figures are 70. †The very latest figures are 14.

Lands held by Pueblo Indians in New Mexico are given in the table below. The figures usually given are 906,845 acres. It is possible that some portions have been sold, but these figures are taken from the report of the United States Land Office, for 1880. Allowing the population to be 8,000, here are 134 acres plus, for each individual.

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Much of it is fit only for pasture, and some is wholly waste land, but rich, fertile, well-watered valleys are extensive:

Name.	Date of grant by Spain.	Date of confirmation by United States.	Number of acres.	When patented.
Jemez	1689	1858	17,510.45	1864
Acoma	1689	1858	95,791.60	1877
San Juan	1689	1853	17,544.77	1864
Picuris	1689	1858	17,460.69	1864
San Felipe	1689	1858	34,763.86	1864
Cochiti	1689	1858	24,256.50	1864
Santo Domingo	1689	1858	24,743.11	1864
Taos	1689	1858	17,360.55	1864
Santa Clara	1689	1858	17,368.52	1864
Tesuque	1689	1858	17,471.12	1864
San Ildefonso	1689	1858	17,292.64	1864
Pojoaque	1689	1858	13,620.38	1864
Zia	1689	1858	17,514.63	1864
Sandia	1748	1858	24,187.29	1864
Isleta	(1)	1856	110,080.31	1864
Nambe	(1)	1858	13,590.33	1864
Laguna	1689	(1)	125,225.18	1864
Santa Ana	1689	1876	17,581.25	(1)
Zuñi	1689	(1)	215,040.00	(1)
Zia, Jemez, and Santa Ana	1760	(1)	*262,819.00	(1)
Total			1,056,211.24	

* Held jointly by these pueblos.

These Pueblo grants are widely separated. Taos, the most northerly, is 85 miles northeast of Santa Fe and 355 miles from Zuñi. Laguna is 160 miles southwest from Santa Fé, and Jemez is 60 miles west, and Isleta is 97 miles south. They are all, save Zuñi and Acoma, in the valley of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, occupying much of the best land in New Mexico, with large facilities for irrigation.

Joint tenement houses.—The architecture of the pueblos is peculiar. The material of which their houses are made is adobe or stone, laid in adobe mortar, seldom hewn or matched stones. Bandelier very aptly describes their houses as a "honeycombed, communal, agglomeration of many-storied dwellings, with the stories retreating like steps of a staircase, from the bottom to the top." Formerly there was no entrance to the first story, except by ascending a ladder, and descending another ladder through a hole in the roof. Nor were there any windows, until, after the price of glass was reduced, the people learned its use.

In those days, instead of a wooden door with hinges, there was a robe or mat hung in the open doorway. Now, with a sense of security not formerly enjoyed, there are numerous entrances on the ground floor; but the antique wall ladder still helps to reach the upper stories. The pueblos are not as many-storied as formerly, generally only one or two, except Zuni and Taos, which have four or five stories. The rooms are also larger than in former times.

The roofs are covered with logs, reeds, brush, and hay, and then with a layer of mud, which usually hardens and becomes waterproof, but often needs repairs. The floors are constructed of beaten earth "slicked over" with soft mortar. The interior of each apartment is roughly plastered with clay mortar, and whitewashed with calcined gypsum. The women do this work, often with their hands. These communal houses are located at some point within the pueblo grant, convenient to water; and the lands for cultivation and for pasture are widely extended around the village.

It is the current opinion of men for a long time familiar with these people, that during the last quarter of a century they have not increased in numbers. About forty years ago there were 22 pueblos. Three have disappeared entirely; 1 of the remaining 19, Pojoaque, had only 14 inhabitants at the time of my visit, and two others less than 200. The Pueblo mothers are said to be fertile in offspring, but many children die in tender years. The people as a whole impress me as not being very strong physically. The old adobe houses, ill ventilated, and occupied continuously for centuries, must be very unhealthy. Measles, diphtheria, and small-pox sweep off many each year, and leave self-perpetuating germs in the miserable dwellings.

It is impossible to forecast the future of this people, if they are permitted to remain in these oldtime abodes, constructed, with such radical disregard of vital hygienic conditions. Could they be moved out, into houses erected on severalty allotments, their future prospects would doubtless be enhanced. Dynamite would perform a benevolent work if applied under these old pueblos, unless our antiquarians and ethnologists too strongly insist upon preserving and setting apart some of them, as curious relics and reminders of the olden times. If the pueblos were simply villages like American villages, the case would be different; instead of that, they are a conglomeration of abodes built directly against, and in numerous cases over, each other, with few windows, sometimes none.

Character of the people.—Governor Prince (History of New Mexico, p. 39) describes this people as "industrious, frugal, honest, and hospitable." Mrs. Lew Wallace says:

As a class the Pueblos are the most industrious, useful, and orderly people on the frontier, at peace with each other and the surrounding Mexicans. They raise large crops of grain, plowing with a crooked stick, the Oriental implements in the days of Moses, and frequently stirring the soil with a rude hoe, for where irrigation is necessary, constant work is required.

Prof. Ladd (Story of New Mexico, p. 210) says:

The Pueblo people, in comparison with other Indians, are very interesting to observers. They are generally finely formed and of noble appearance. In stature their height is medium, their bodies muscular, and their chest large. * * * They are very hospitable and courteous to strangers, with a gracious speech to their guests.

Agriculture was and is the chief reliance. It was carried on in a very primitive way; the soft, rich soil of the valleys was cultivated with a large hoe and a wooden plow—a section of a tree, 2 feet long, pointed at one end, running flat like a shovel-plow, and guided by a projecting branch for a handle. Not a particle of iron was used in the construction of these plows or of the great lumbering *carretas*, or Mexican ox-carts, whose wheels were made of sections of great trees, supported by rude axles which creaked hideously under their loads. (Ladd, p. 233.)

It is of this people, with their large landed interests, granted by Spain, confirmed by the Mexican Republic, and reconfirmed by the United States, with rites, institutions, and peculiarities which have survived three modern governments, of whose relations to modern progress and to the laws and Government of the United States I am to write. The education and civilization of this people are questions closely tied up with their old-time institutions and customs, hitherto warring sharply against the ideals of advancement cherished in our times.

Our enterprising ethnologists, enthusiastically studying the Pueblo people from the standpoint of archæology, have expressed great interest in their quaint primeval types. Prof. John Fisk (Introduction to "The Song of the Ancient People," by Edna Dean Proctor) says:

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona are still surviving examples of this advanced aboriginal society. * * * Of the Pueblo Indians the principal surviving

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groups are those of the Rio Grande Valley, the Zuñis of New Mexico, and the Moquis (or Hopi) of Arizona. * * * In many respects the Zuñis are the most characteristic and interesting of all. But the Pueblos least modified by contact with white men are surely those of the Moquis. * * * Few Americans realize how highly our country is favored in having within its limits such communities as those of the Moquis and Zuñis. Our land is certainly lacking in such features of human interest as the ruins of mediæval castles and Grecian temples. But we may be to some extent consoled when we reflect that within our broad domains we have surviving remnants of a state of society so old-fashioned as to make that of the Book of Genesis seem modern by comparison.

I raise no issue with the ethnologists; but it has been made my duty to study these peculiar people, under the direction of a paternal government, from the standpoint of education, civilization, etc., in the interest of progress.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO.

Far back in the colonial era the Franciscans taught the Pueblos simple industries, the use of tools, and some methods of agriculture; and they introduced a few domestic animals—the horse, cow, sheep, goat, etc. But the missionaries did not learn the Pueblo language, nor did they attempt to teach sciences. Hence little progress was made, nor were the Pueblo methods of cultivating the soil much changed. They are today, as agriculturists, substantially as the Franciscans found them.

In 1872 Gen. F. A. Walker said: "During the past two years efforts have been made for schools, and five schools have been conducted." In 1873 six schools were reported by the agent as in successful operation. In the first quarter of 1874 there were eight schools, with an enrollment of 298, average attendance 170. Agent Edwin C. Lewis reported "a fair improvement observable," but said "a central training school is much needed."

In 1874 Dr. Benjamin M. Thomas, the present Secretary of the Territorial government, a gentleman of the highest character and respectability, who had demonstrated his ability by three years' service among the Navajos and Southern Apaches, was appointed agent for the Pueblo Indians, which position he held for ten years. He states that he found three or four day-schools in the pueblos, and made vigorous efforts to establish others. He tried to establish an industrial branch in one, but failed During his administration he went personally into all the pueblos again and again, attempting to establish schools, and the result was that in the ten years the day-schools ranged from three to seven, all Government schools. Dr. Thomas says: "There were no denominational schools until later. The teachers' salaries were $720 annually. Only one school was continuous, the others running from one to four years each; and the number of pupils in each ranging from seven to twenty, rarely more. The Roman Catholics opposed the schools, the parents were indifferent, and early in the spring took away their boys to herd the cattle. When the children returned from these schools, the old fellows, as at this day, worked hard to pound out of them all they had learned."

The Presbyterians have been active in the educational work for the Pueblo Indians. Rev. John Menaul, M. D., at Laguna, Rev. M. Palmer, at Zuñi, and Rev. J. M. Shields, M. D., at Jemez, all began their labors before 1878, teaching in Government schools, until, at a later date, the contract system was introduced.

In 1878 the Indian agent reported the total number of pupils as 243, with an average attendance of 78.

The first Indian boarding school in the Territory was started in Albuquerque, June 1, 1881, under contract with Rev. Henry Kendall, D.D., secretary of Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The school site was bought in 1882, in part a contribution of the citizens of Albuquerque. This school was subsequently bought by the United States Government, and had in the fiscal year 1892 an enrollment of 304 pupils.

In 1879 twenty-two Pueblo youths were received into St. Michael's College, Santa Fé; but the institution failed to receive Government support, and the young Indians were returned to their villages.

In 1885 an Indian boarding school was opened on the Mescalero Reservation.

The Ramona school was opened in 1885, as a department of the University of New Mexico, for Indian girls; but it has since been opened to both sexes.

In 1886 the Bernalillo school, under the Sisters of Loretto, entered the list, with two departments, boys and girls.

In 1887 the boys' department of the Bernalillo school was transferred to Santa Fé, and the St. Catherine's boys' school was opened.

The same year the Presbyterians opened a boarding school for Indian youth of both sexes at Albuquerque, under Rev. Dr. Coltman, but this school was suspended in 1891.

In 1891 the Dawes Institute, a Government training school, was opened in Santa Fé, and now has 166 pupils.

Hon. John H. Oberly, in 1885, reported the following for New Mexico:—

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Pueblo Agency:		
Mescalero Boarding School	15	11
Albuquerque Boarding School	178	87
Ramona, at Santa Fé	67	33
Isleta Day School	37	15
Jemez Day School	76	24
Laguna Day School	76	27
San Juan Day School	35	5
Santa Clara School	24	11
Zuñi School	56	31
Total	564	244

Since the above date these Indian schools of the Territory have more than doubled in number and attendance.

	Number schools.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
1885	9	564	244
1892	20	1,274	834
Increase	11	710	590

The following table will show the gain in detail:

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Name of school.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Boarding schools.																						
Albuquerque:																						
Government training	80	45																			295	204
Presbyterian contract																						
Bernalillo:																						
Roman Catholic boys																						
Roman Catholic girls																					106	85
Santa Fé:																						
Ramona, Congregational contract																					50	38
St. Catharine, Roman Catholic boys																					100	57
Government training																					200	124
Mescalero Government Agency																					50	177
Day schools.																						52
Acoma:																						
Contract																					50	17
Acoquia contract																					30	8
McCarty's Government																					30	8
Cochiti, Government																					30	11
Isleta:																					30	24
Presbyterian contract																					30	12
Roman Catholic contract																					30	11
Jemez:																					30	13
Presbyterian contract																					30	15
Roman Catholic contract																					30	20
Laguna:																					30	20
Government																					30	21
Pajuate Roman Catholic contract																					30	11
Yesita, Presbyterian contract																					30	15
San Felipe, Government																					30	20
Santa Clara, Government																					30	20
San Juan, Roman Catholic contract																					30	21
Santo Domingo, Roman Catholic contract																					30	20
Taos, Roman Catholic contract																					30	20
Zuñi, Presbyterian contract																					30	20
Total	261	124	319	167	377	189	364	144	727	497	1,007	644	1,002	679	1,053	682	999	639	1,114	771	1,574	854

Name of school.	Capacity.
Boarding schools.	
Albuquerque:	
Government training	300
Presbyterian contract	
Bernalillo:	
Roman Catholic boys	
Roman Catholic girls	100
Santa Fé:	
Ramona, Congregational contract	50
St. Catharine, Roman Catholic boys	100
Government training	200
Mescalero Government Agency	50
Day schools.	
Acoma:	
Contract	50
Acoquia contract	30
McCarty's Government	30
Cochiti, Government	30
Isleta:	
Presbyterian contract	30
Roman Catholic contract	30
Jemez:	
Presbyterian contract	75
Roman Catholic contract	75
Laguna:	
Government	75
Pajuate Roman Catholic contract	30
Yesita, Presbyterian contract	30
San Felipe, Government	30
Santa Clara, Government	30
San Juan, Roman Catholic contract	30
Santo Domingo, Roman Catholic contract	30
Taos, Roman Catholic contract	30
Zuñi, Presbyterian contract	75
Total	1,475

* Closed.

† Changed to St. Catharine's.

‡ Discontinued.

New Mexican pupils in school.—The preceding table shows the growth of attendance upon Indian schools in New Mexico; but it does not tell the whole story, or at least not as discriminatingly as is desired. In the Government boarding schools at Santa Fé and at Albuquerque are many pupils from Arizona; and many New Mexican pupils are in schools outside the Territory. Another exhibit will therefore be necessary to show how the work of education is going on in New Mexico, and particularly among the Pueblos.

Children from Pueblos and other New Mexico tribes.

	Pueblos.	Other tribes.
In day schools	505	.....
In boarding schools in New Mexico:		
St. Catharine's	85	*3
Bernalillo	50	*10
Ramona	54	.....
Albuquerque, Government	82	*4
Santa Fe, Government	86	*8 ‖ 133
Boarding schools outside New Mexico:		
Genoa, Nebr	26	†9
Carlisle, Pa	61	.....
Mescalero Agency School	.....	§52
Grand Junction, Colo	.....	§10
Fort Lewis, Colo	.....	§20
Total	949	155

Aggregate, 1,104.

* Tame Navajoes. † Hicarilla Apaches. ‡ Mescalero Apaches.

It has been said that there are in the New Mexico Indian Boarding Schools a large number of pupils from Arizona. The following table will show this class:

In Albuquerque Government School:	
Pimas	90
Papagoes	15
Hualpais	4
San Carlos Apaches	46
White Mountain Apaches	24
In Santo Fé Government school: San Carlos Apaches	39
In Ramona contract school: San Carlos Apaches	5
Total	223

The Indian School Population in New Mexico may be analyzed as follows:

	Total population.	Of school age.	Pupils.	
			In school.	Not in school.
Pueblos	8,285	1,624	949	675
Jicarilla Apaches	824	164	33	131
Mescalero Apaches	531	106	88	18
Total	9,640	1,894	1,070	824

Besides the above, there are scattered bands of the Navajo tribe, long separated and isolated, in various parts of the Territory, sometimes called "Tame Navajoes"; and 34 children of these are in the schools. But as the parents are not included in any of the above sta-

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tistics of population, the children are not reckoned as counting in the above table.

There are in the Territory accommodations for 1,475 Indian pupils. Deducting the 1,070 pupils now in the schools, it shows accommodations for 405 more children; but in the 1,070 are the 123 pupils who are at schools outside the Territory, and therefore not using any accommodations in the New Mexico schools. Adding 123 to 405, we have 528 accommodations unused as yet, or room for 528 of the 824 children not now in any school. If we take out of the New Mexico schools the 223 Arizona pupils, we should have 528 plus 223 accommodations, or 751—enough room for all the New Mexico pupils of school age. It is probable, however, for reasons I need not dwell upon, that the Indian Office will think it wise to continue the policy of mixing in the schools the youth from various tribes.

Pursuing the question of school accommodations further, it is important that a weak point in the statistics for the day schools be noticed. By referring to the table, it will be seen that the enrollment very greatly exceeds the average attendance; and it is well known to those familiar with said schools, that the enrollment is only slight evidence of what is being done educationally. There is no means of enforcing regular attendance. Pupils come once, twice, or thrice a week as they please; sometimes they remain for half a day, sometimes for an hour or two, and then leave without let or hindrance. The teachers say they mark the pupils as present, if they are there at all during the day. There is absolutely no power to enforce attendance by teacher, parents, priests, or pueblo governor; and very few people in the village care to have the children educated. Most are opposed to schools.

Furthermore, in order to understand the degree in which the pueblo children are provided with school facilities, it will be necessary to look at some individual pueblos.

Zuñi, with 300 children of school age, has one school which will accommodate 75 pupils. Last year the enrollment was 21, with an average attendance of 12. Not a child from Zuñi is in any other school; and I could find no record of more than 4 who had ever been to an outside school (Carlisle), save 2 who went to Albuquerque and immediately ran home again.

Santo Domingo, with a school population of 190, has school accommodations for 50, with 30 enrolled in the local boys' day school, and 12 in St. Catharine's. Not a boy in any other school. Not a girl in any school anywhere.

Acoma, with a school population of 120, has accommodations for 50 pupils. In this local day school are 27 pupils enrolled, and in all outside schools there are only 10 more.

Sandia, close to Albuquerque, with a population of 28 children who should be pupils, has no school and only 10 pupils in the boarding schools.

Santa Ana, with 54 of school age, has no school and only 7 children in any boarding school.

Taos, with a school population of 80, has an enrollment of 38 in its local day school and only 12 in boarding schools.

San Ildefonso, with 30 children who should be in school, has no local school and only 10 in any school.

San Juan, with a school population of 75, has only 37 in its local school and 14 in other schools.

San Felipe, with 100 who should be students, has no local school (it once had one, see table) and only 13 of its children are now in school anywhere.

I need not specify further. Think of day schools with the following exhibits:

Enrolled.....18-29-30-86-30-26-53, etc.
Average attendance..... 8- 8- 8-11-12-11-15, etc.

And these pupils all live within a half mile, mostly within a quarter of a mile, of the school. Some of the day-school teachers have often told me that they go after their pupils, morning and afternoon, to secure their attendance. Teachers in Government schools, in Presbyterian schools, and in Roman Catholic schools have all told me the same story; and yet these same schools have only a meager attendance.

Why is it?

First. There is no police power to put and keep children in day schools, as in the well-regulated agencies at Rosebud and Standing Rock, S. Dak.

Second. Pueblo children know nothing of discipline. Discipline is a thing unknown in the pueblos, except in enforcing pagan and tribal customs, which are all against education.

Third. The parents literally have no desire to see their children educated. Ofttimes, when these pueblos express a desire for a school in their village, what we mean by education has not once been in their minds; but their thoughts have been of some material advantage, in the form of perquisites, occasional gifts, etc., which might come from the school.

Fourth. There is, therefore, no latent sentiment for education, to sustain the school and help the attendance, but opposition.

It is not surprising that only meager results are gained. But even under such unfavorable circumstances, about one-third of the day schools I have found are good schools; and, under the circumstances, I could not find it in my heart to criticise the hard workers in about another third of these schools. Of the others I have no extenuation to offer. The best teachers are good object lessons in the midst of the densest pagan darkness.

The boarding schools are all doing much better work than the day schools, because their possibilities are much better; and, with one exception, they are all doing better than they were two years ago.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

What can be recommended?

First. The continuance of all existing schools. They are advanced outposts of civilization, and stand for progress. Like many other small beginnings, it is to be hoped that good will come out of them.

Second. That a day school for girls be established in the Santo Domingo pueblo. Let the day school for boys remain. I have elsewhere said that not a girl from this pueblo of 190 children of school age is in any school anywhere. I would send there two good women, for no woman ought to be in this pueblo alone, one of whom shall be an assistant, and teach sewing. Build for this school a house like those for day schools on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. Two separate houses would not be as well here. These teachers might not succeed at once, but in time they would triumph. This post would need some of the best of women. Santo Domingo is only 2 miles from Wallace, a railroad station.

Third. Open another school at San Felipe. There was a school at this pueblo in 1886, '87, and '88, which had an average attendance rang-

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ing from 10 to 40. Why it was discontinued I have never heard. Here are 100 children of school age.

Fourth. A day school should be opened at Acoma, in the center of the old pueblo. Here are a great number of children, 120 in the whole pueblo, of whom a small part are at Acomita, where a school is located.

Fifth. I would also make a move on Zuñi, hard though it is. Let Miss De Sette continue, but with enlarged possibilities, if possible. But start a bonded industrial school on a limited scale. Put in a superintendent who can do what is being done at Moqui, and start the old people on advanced lines of civilization. Such a superintendent will need the strong support of the Government, and should have powers similar to an Indian agent's. Here are 1,547 people, probably more, with a school population of 320, and only 21 enrolled in any school last year. None in schools outside the pueblo.

Sixth. I have thus recommended four new schools. This is no time for retreat. We should push on this work with a firm hand.

Seventh. The Department should require that the contract day schools of New Mexico be placed on a higher level. There should be a better class of teachers, a better supply of schoolbooks, maps, and blackboards. Kindergarten materials are of prime importance in day schools. There are some excellent teachers in contract day schools but others are of the poorest class that I have ever found, with low ideals, ragged clothing, and teaching in rooms anything but attractive. Indians are not likely to be improved by such instructors.

Eighth. In your letter you inquire—

Is it desirable to place any considerable number of these Pueblo Indians in schools outside of the Territory? If so, where?

I would have these pupils in schools inside the Territory, where their parents can come and see them and get some benefit from the schools for themselves, and where the pupils can go home every year, under suitable regulations. Of course, some might go to more remote eastern schools, but the majority of these pupils will do better nearer home. Eastern schools may teach the trades as well, though not better, than they are being taught at Albuquerque, and, we hope very soon, at Santa Fé; but eastern schools can never teach agriculture to New Mexican Pueblos, *i. e.*, an agriculture which will much improve upon their methods, in that peculiar field.

Ninth. I would have a Pueblo agent who will not be hampered with the Jicarillas. These Apaches are a tribe of 824 persons, and Dulce, their agency, is 224 miles northwest from Santa Fé, the headquarters of the Pueblo and Jicarilla agent. They should have an agent who can live with them and do more for them than one can do who has the nineteen Pueblos to look after. The farthest Zuni is 255 miles from Santa Fé, southwest. The Pueblos are enough for one agent, and he should be a man of nerve, who will push matters to the verge of his authority. It is hoped there may yet be legislation to help out this work of civilization among these dark centers.

Tenth. In the meantime, I would have the superintendents of Fisk and Dawes institutes, draw many more pupils from the pueblos into their schools. These great schools are primarily for the Pueblo Indians, and need not be filled from Arizona.

Eleventh. More should be done for the Jicarilla Apaches. They have 160 children of school age, of whom 33 have been at Dawes Institute during the past year. A portion of this tribe is off the reservation, in Mora county—perhaps 40 families—whether or not permanently absent, I do not know. But even these are not beyond reach. These

Apaches are too scattered for a day school, and they are very convenient to Fort Lewis, which has the same climatic conditions. I think the dislike to that school may yet be overcome. The Jicarilla Apaches are among the most virtuous Indians in the United States, though yet quite wild. They are very poor and live where self-support is a hard problem, yet all the white people around there desire their land. They have been grossly abused and neglected.

Twelfth. It is very important that the industrial work at Fisk and Dawes institutes be kept up to the maximum of their possibilities; and St. Catharine's school should develop lines of work in some useful industries. Simple machines for spinning and weaving, not expensive or elaborate, it would seem possible to find; and through these schools, spinning and weaving could be introduced into all the pueblos, and into the Navajo and Apache tribes. This would be a great achievement. I hope by due inquiry to find such machines.

DIFFICULTIES.

I have thus freely stated what seem to me to be the needs of Indian education in New Mexico at the present time. I am aware that it is comparatively an easy task to state them on paper, but during the time of writing there have pressed upon my mind some great difficulties which are in the way of the progress we desire.

In your letter of March 31 you ask—

What hindrances are there in the way of the successful progress of the Government schools?

This inquiry opens up the most important part of the discussion in the present paper.

The difficulties, as I apprehend them, are radical and inhere in the Pueblo genius, the Pueblo religion, and the Pueblo organism. When I speak of the Pueblo religion, I do not mean the influence which the Roman Catholic Church exerts in opposition to the Government schools. It is well known that there has been much of this, but it is confined to a few pueblos. In some of these, if there is anything of the kind, the influence is scarcely perceptible; and in others it has been waning yearly, until quite recently, when has been revived and intensified. Few Pueblo Indians are likely to champion the interests of any religious denomination very zealously, though possibly the hierarchy may at times skillfully manipulate some of them. The principal religion of the Pueblos is the darkest of superstitions, a pagan fetishism which controls the whole life.

The Roman Catholics have quite as much difficulty in getting pupils for their schools as have the Government or the Presbyterians. The main source of the difficulties, therefore, is in the peculiarities of the pueblo people, which will be more fully stated further on.

During my stay in New Mexico, I visited all the pueblos but one, Picuris, a small pueblo of 100 people, all of whose children are in school. During these visits, aided by an interpreter, I held interviews with the governors and *principales*. The audiences numbered from a half dozen to forty at a time, and the interviews continued from a half hour to three hours. These Indians were always courteous, and in some degree interested in the topics presented. I made many inquiries into pueblo matters, always avoiding questions pertaining to their native religion, upon which topic assurance had been given by those long acquainted with Pueblo Indians that they would be so reticent no satisfaction could be obtained.

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These very peculiar people are slow to speak to outsiders about their native customs and history. They possess a sort of native shrewdness, but in small, narrow ways. They are dwarfed mentally, the result of centuries of indifference to the outside world. Not one in five hundred can read at all, and those very little. There is nothing stimulating in their dark paganism, but far the reverse. Their close, ill-ventilated homes, and a system of existence which allows of no ventilation of ideas, has stifled life and thought. Moreover, their social habits have sapped physical strength and mental energy, and made them a small, obtuse people. Though more industrious than the wild Indian, the Pueblo is no match, in acuteness and breadth of intellect, with the Navajo, the Apache, the Comanche, the Cheyenne, the Nez Percé, or the Sioux.

I presented the compliments of the Government in each interview, and stated what is being done all over the country for the education of the Indian, and how he is advancing along the line of civilization; but all this talk fell dead upon their dull ears. The idea of progress has no place in their minds. They face toward the olden times, save as they hope for the coming of Montezuma; but I could not convince them that education is the real Montezuma. I told them that educated young Indians were earning a better living than formerly, and that some were rising to positions of respectability and usefulness; but again I found myself treading, to them, an unknown domain, for they have no idea of respectability and usefulness, as we use the terms. They listened attentively, curiously, modestly. I tried to reason with them, and draw them out. Sometimes they would follow a little way; but they soon fell into their old circle of ideas, around which they traveled in their long beaten tracks.

They said they were glad I came, were thankful "Washington takes notice of us." I replied, "Washington thinks a great deal of the Pueblo people. You have always been true to the Government, have never made war and caused Washington trouble, as the Apaches and Navajoes have; and therefore Washington wants to do the very best possible for you. And Washington thinks the very best thing that can be done for you is to educate your children." They looked up complacently, half smiled, and subsided again into the old impassive stolidity, saying, "Our fathers never went to school, and we must do as they did." In all my interviews I failed to discover their inner heart life, so completely is it walled in with a dumb secrecy. In one or two instances I succeeded in getting a response in favor of a school, but the apparent motive was a narrow selfishness—a hope that some material benefit might accrue.

I studied the Pueblos in their government, their history, their social life, their religion, their agriculture, etc., and, as the result, I see difficulties not easily overcome in the way of their education and civilization. They are shut in by ramparts of conservatism, such as I never met elsewhere, fortified within and without. Some of the inherent difficulties will now be shown in detail.

The question of the civil status is mixed, and embarrasses progressive action. Some persons have very confidently pronounced the Pueblo Indians as *de jure* citizens; nevertheless they are recognized by the General Government as "wards," and they themselves refuse to accept the relation of *de facto* citizenship.

The civil status of the Pueblo Indians under the old Mexican régime is a matter of much interest and importance, being recognized as citizens and entitled to the highest official positions. From about 1690 downward the titles to their lands were never questioned, a high authority says, either under Spanish rule or under the Republic. According to the decree dated Iguala, February 24, 1821 (sec. 12), the Pueblo Indians were made citizens of New Spain, which afterwards became the Republic of Mexico. The section reads:

> All the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction of Europeans, Africans, or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy, with eligibility to every office according to their merits and virtues.

The term "habitantes," says a legal authority, is limited by Mexican usage to persons having a place of abode, not vagrants or nomads. The Pueblo Indians, having fixed abodes, came within this section and were made citizens by it. According to Galvani's collection of decrees of the Mexican nation, the term *propiedates*, in Mexican law, applies to the Pueblo people or town Indians, classifying them as citizens. When the Mexican nation changed their monarchy of New Spain into the Republic of Mexico, the status of these citizens as to person and property was affirmed; nor was it changed or curtailed down to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor was any discrimination made against them in respect to the rights of citizenship.

This being the previous status of the Pueblo people prior to the aforesaid treaty, how was their condition affected by the treaty?

Justice Nelson has said (United States *vs.* Ritchie, 17 How., 525):

> They were made citizens of the United States, inasmuch as not one of them elected to retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, but acquired under the treaty those of the United States.

This is clearly in accordance with articles 8 and 9 of said treaty, which guarantees that "the persons and property transferred by Mexico to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same rights as are enjoyed by citizens of the United States."

Such was the condition of the Pueblo Indians under Spanish and Mexican rule, and according to the obligation of 1848 they came under the Government of the United States, holding titles to lands and eligible to all the rights of citizenship. They were *de jure*, and should have been made *de facto*, citizens of the United States, entitled to vote and hold office. The supreme court of New Mexico has twice (1867, 1874) so decided.

The first Territorial legislature of New Mexico passed an act incorporating the Pueblos, in accordance with the previous acts of the Mexican Republic and the old Spanish laws. The statute provided—

> That the Pueblo Indians living in towns and villages built on lands granted to such Indians by the laws of Spain and Mexico, conceding to such inhabitants certain lands and privileges to be used for the common benefit, are severally thereby created and constituted bodies politic and corporate, and shall be known in law by the name of the "Pueblo de ——," and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, bring and defend, etc., in any court of law or equity. (*See* Compiled Laws of New Mexico.)

Such was the property status of the Pueblos recognized by the first Territorial legislature, prior to the adoption of the constitution in 1850.

Nevertheless, acting under the seventh section of the constitution, the legislature of New Mexico, February 16, 1854 (sec. 70), defined the electoral rights and privileges of this people as follows:

> That the Pueblo Indians of this Territory, for the present and until they shall be declared by the Congress of the United States to have the right, are excluded from the privilege of voting at the popular elections of the Territory, except at the elections for overseers of ditches to which they belong, and, in the elections proper of their own pueblos, to elect their officers according their ancient customs.

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Such legislation was subject to the approval or disapproval of Congress. Inasmuch as it has never been disapproved by Congress, it must be regarded as in force in New Mexico. Thus was the right of the people to exercise the elective franchise first limited. It was done without any previous attempt to fix their status as wild Indians, which they never have been from time immemorial. Under the plan of Iguala, the treaty of Cordover, and the decrees of the Mexican Congress they were known as *naturales*, in contradistinction from *salvages*. As such, under the treaty of 1848, they became citizens of the United States.

The action of the New Mexican courts has been quite uniform—that the Pueblo people are citizens so far as the right of property is concerned. As to voting, the courts have ruled that if they should rise up and demand the right to vote, the court would decide in their favor. This people, however, have never been inclined to this extension of their electoral privileges, being afraid, it is said, of taxes; nor have they ever protested against any curtailment of their rights.

At this point I desire to call attention to an important matter which has received considerable notice from leading jurists in New Mexico, who have said: "What right has the Government to reduce this people to the condition of 'wards' and place them under the management of an Indian agent?" Chief Justice Watts, of the supreme court of New Mexico, January, 1869, officially said:

> No person has ever been authorized by Congress to be appointed agent for the Pueblo Indians, nor has anyone ever been commissioned as agent for them; and the designation of an agent for the Pueblos by the Indian department is without any authority of Congress or the decision of any judicial tribunal authorized to pass upon the question; and the transfer of 8,000 of the most honest, industrious, and law-abiding citizens of New Mexico to the provisions of a code of laws made for savages, by the simple stroke of the pen of an Indian Commissioner, will never be assented to by Congress or the judicial tribunals of the country, so long as solemn treaties of human laws afford any protection to the liberty and property of citizens.

Again he says:

> For the Indian department to insist, as they have done for the last fifteen years, upon the reduction of these citizens to a state of vassalage, under the Indian intercourse act, is passing strange. A law made for wild, wandering savages, to be extended over a people living for three centuries in fenced abodes, and cultivating the soil for the maintenance of themselves and families, and giving an example of virtue, honesty and industry, to their more civilized neighbors, is wholly inapplicable to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The same authority adds:

> Because the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs construed the Pueblos as tribal Indians and not citizens, by sending an agent to them, argues nothing, unless it argues an intention on the part of the Government simply to become advised with reference to them and to assist them by the direction of their energies to a higher degree of civilization and enlightenment. As they own their homes, are in a degree civilized and Christianized, and are entirely self-sustaining, an agent can do little more for them than what has just been mentioned. (See United States *vs.* Ritchie, 17 How., 539, 540; also decree of the Mexican Congress, Appendix, Eschriche, p. 194, Ar. 19; also United States *vs.* José Juan Lucero, Supreme Court, Jan., 1869. C. J., Watts.)

The action of the Territorial legislature in 1854, referred to in a preceding paragraph, declaring that the Pueblo Indians are "excluded from the privilege of voting at the popular elections of the Territory," and restricting them to the local Pueblos, seems to have been the first legal limitation imposed upon them; and it is a very significant fact, which should not escape notice, that the same year was the date of the appointment of the first Indian agent to the Pueblos. Since then they have been treated *de facto* as wards, while according to the law of nations they were *de jure* citizens. This policy has been continued unquestioned, so far as I have been able to ascertain, until the present time, and the Indian Agents for the Pueblos have been confirmed by the action of the United States Senate. But the agents who have held this position have often felt embarrassed by the want of authority. If, in peculiar exigencies which have sometimes arisen, the agent has exercised more arbitrary power than usual, it has been regarded by many as fortunate for him that he was dealing with an unresisting people. The fact, however, that the agent is an officer of the General Government will be sufficient, probably, to sustain him in all but extreme cases. It is clear, from these foregoing considerations, that one of the difficulties in the work of advancing the Pueblos is that their agent is embarrassed and hindered in attempting to carry out effective measures, owing to the dubious civil status of this peculiar people.

The Mexican environment.—There is nothing helpful, but the contrary, in the social environment of the Pueblos. The original Spaniard possessed a restless energy, the Moor quick perceptions, and the roving Apache great cunning, strength, and alertness; but these sources, out of which the modern New Mexican sprang, have transmitted little of the primitive types to the existing descendants. Sluggish currents lazily beat in the Mexican population of the Territory.

Children show some comeliness at the age of 15, but seldom at the age of 25 is a vestige of freshness left. On the elevated, bleak plateaus of New Mexico, "where the dryness is so intense that meat is cured without smoke or salt, the juices of the human body evaporate, leaving early wrinkles." Dirt and low diet help the stupidity and decay.

The typical New Mexican lives in a condition of body and mind not easy for a New Englander to appreciate. It is a kind of present endurance of life, as a matter of course, under fatalistic ideas, that robs the past and future of significance, and gives no impulse to noble deeds. One who for several years dwelt among them described the people as—

> small, lank, dark-browed fellows, with high cheek bones, betraying Indian blood; hair long, straight, black; eyes dark, suspicious, wavering; habitually silent, and, when speaking, with gloomy indifference, in a voice sad as memory. Elsewhere they would go as tramps; but tramping is a grand fatigue. They prefer to sit around instead. Think you such men care for advantages, natural or political?

Look at their homes along the sandy *arroyas*. The houses are from 6 to 9 feet high, of adobe and stone, covered with mud, and with an earth floor. Puppies, cats, pigs, and burros wander freely around. In the door sits the wife, wrinkled and dressed in black, and near by is the husband, with slouched sombrero, ragged clothes, and emaciated form. They can not read. Books and newspapers are unknown to them. Small patches of wheat, oats, beans, and chili are cultivated in unfenced fields.

Near by, a burro soliloquizes:

> "I can go a day on a sardine can,
> And two on a scrap of leather;
> I have lived a week on a Chinese fan,
> And 'tis even plain that I sometimes gain
> On only a change of weather."

Entering the house, we find the floor swept by a handleless rush broom. Around the conical, corner fireplace there are no andirons, no shovel, no tongs. A chest and a few pieces of crockery on a rough deal table complete the family outfit. There is often no window, and seldom more than one small one. A famishing donkey brings wood on

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his back from the mountains. The family washing, consisting of three or four pieces, is done in the *acequia* not far away.

Death finds these people just where he found their parents, in the peaceful depths of contented poverty, and they often go into the grave shroudless. This class of Mexicans, the major class, I judge, do not wait for "better times." To them there is no day but the present. What inspiration or aid towards civilization or education can the Pueblo Indians get from this kind of social environments?

Another class of Mexicans is brighter, well-to-do, more ambitious, but utterly unscrupulous. They labor hard to acquire wealth and extend their fields and flocks. The Pueblo Indian knows this to his sorrow. His best fields have been swept away by the rapacity of these greedy Mexicans. Pueblo Indians have been to me for help and sympathy. I have been with them to the authorities, and have been told that the United States Government can not take the case into the courts for these Indians; that the courts are open to Pueblo Indians, as well as to other people; but the Pueblos must get lawyers and fight the battles on their own account. Many of these Indians are barely able to live, and are harrassed with lawsuits. They are much afraid of the courts, and the average citizen, knowing this, imposes upon them. If forced to employ council their lands will soon be swept away. I am not complaining of this. Perhaps I should; but it is easy to see what will be the outcome. Some of the pueblos are being reduced in area. What will this kind of environment do for the advancement of the Pueblo people in education and civilization?

Besides those named there is one more element in the social environment of the Pueblos. It is the bad, unscrupulous, overreaching American white population—"squaw men," or, worse than "squaw men," "cattle men"—encroaching upon the Indian reservations, making trouble on the slightest pretext, driving off the Indian's stock, monopolizing the Indian's springs, devouring the Indian's ripening grain, and illustrating a style of ideas and habits far below those of the Indians themselves. There is no agent within reach who can be appealed to for help, or possibly he has no money for traveling expenses.

Nor is there any opportunity for the Pueblo children to go into the local public schools of the Territory. There is no public school which is conveniently near any of the Pueblos, if there were no other objection. The public schools are probably in as good hands as they can be at present, and are being managed with as much of the progressive spirit as the people of the Territory can bear, but the schools started from a very low plane, except perhaps in a few of the best cities, like Albuquerque, Deming, etc.

The unscrupulous management of some of the public schools by the local rings, which out-Tammany even Tammany, is a grievous evil. I cite one specimen. At an election legally called for a local school committee one Mexican and two Americans were chosen, and the returns were duly sent, as the law provides, to the county superintendent. He, for no reason given, discarded the elected committee and appointed another, consisting of two Mexicans and one American. There was money enough to pay a teacher $75 per month and keep the school going nine months. The committee ran the school only six weeks and pocketed the balance of the funds. If I should mention the character of the committee, everyone would say such men are capable of performing such an outrage.

This Territory reports 523 public school districts, with 22,599 pupils enrolled, an average of 41 and an average attendance of 27 each. Besides these, the Presbyterians have 24 schools for Mexican children, with 963 pupils; the Methodist Episcopal Church 12 schools, with 311 pupils; the New West Educational Commission 7 schools, with 701 pupils, partly Mexican; and the Roman Catholics 13 schools, with 1,495 pupils. The latter have also 5 private schools. I am quite certain that there are no Pueblo children in any of these schools—not in the public schools. Current sentiment would scarcely allow them in these schools even if they were conveniently situated to attend them. The Pueblos, in almost every case, except possibly Taos, are too remote from the public schools. Almost all the population of the Territory is very sparse. The Pueblo children, if ever educated, must be instructed in local schools in the pueblos or in boarding schools outside.

Such are the unfavorable environments which militate against the true progress of the Pueblos.

The traditional opposition of the Pueblo people to education.—Among the old traditions which have been and still are instilled into the minds of the Pueblo Indians, from childhood up, repeated over and over in their estufas, is one powerfully calculated to foster and strengthen opposition to education and to all desirable progress. The story says that, far back in the olden times, a representative of the white race and one of the Indian race were called into the presence of the gods. These representatives were told that the gods had a gift for each race, and that these men might choose which gift his race should have. One gift was knowledge and wealth in this life, but misery in the life to come; and the other was ignorance and poverty in this world, but happiness in the next world. The white man chose for his race knowledge and wealth for the present and misery in the future; but the far-seeing Indian choose ignoance and poverty in this life and happiness hereafter.

These ideas seem to be ingrained in the Pueblo mind, constituting a basis of dogged resistance to efforts to educate their offsping; and when, in some cases, their children are removed to schools for a while, on their return home they do all they can to pound out of them what they have learned.

But this is not the most serious impediment.

The stolid unreasoning conservatism of the Pueblos.—The unswerving adherence of the Pueblo Indians to their ancient ideas and usages, amounting to granite obstinacy, is another obstacle to progress. For this peculiarity they have ever been noted. One of the first conquerors of New Mexico, Vargas, complained that they refused to work, even for wages, and said: "I have been obliged to raze whole villages to the ground to punish their obstinacy." The early chroniclers dwelt at length upon the grievances (sometimes ludicrous) their conquerors were obliged to bear from them (Pueblos), how they "refused to accept slavery as their best estate," and to worship the god "whose ambassadors' march was tracked by the smoke of cities sacked and burnt, lands made desolate, widows' cries, and orphans' wails." The Pueblos were slow to accept the religion of those who, when told by their confessors to forgive all enemies, could say, "Bless your heart, father, I have none. I have killed them all."

Now, as then, the Pueblos are sun-worshipers. It took a succession of reconversions and rebaptisms, through scores of years, to perfect their surrender to the new faith, so often did they fall away from the mere quasi assent yielded under constraint. Under Vargas's cruel conquests, the cross became an object of bitter hatred to these pagan red men, and Vargas resorted to severe measures. Writing to the

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viceroy in Mexico for more troops, he said, "You might as well try to convert Jews without the Inquisition as Indians without soldiers." Forced before a large cross in the plaza, "the red sinners" were absolved from their sins, and on pain of death forbidden their idolatrous dances, taught to pray to the saints, to reverence the priests, to keep crosses over their doors, etc. Gradually the Pueblos yielded outwardly, but inwardly they remained pagans, as to this day, submitting to the situation, but at heart unchanged. What matters it, said one, if we "add a few hundred gods to the thousands we already have?" But the old gods were the ones really worshiped, and the new ones received only a quasi recognition.

This pagan religion is industriously instilled into the minds of their children, in the estufas, where old legends are repeated over and over, and pressed upon young, susceptible hearts. Their beliefs are sustained by prophetic hopes. As "Sons of Montezuma," so they call themselves, they believe that "in the fullness of time" their Messiah will come—will leave his bright Sun-house, to right the wrongs and soothe the woes they have suffered since the days of the Spaniards. Their ideas are vague; their legends, treacherous as memory, are growing fainter with the lapse of years; and even their wise men are without "open vision."

When the Pueblo Indians adopted Christianity they hoped, primarily, for material benefits—having no conception of spiritual things. They received the new religion as another kind of magic, which might prove superior to the old religion, bringing greater protection from enemies, larger crops, less wind, and more rain upon the arid fields. When it was seen that the new faith did not produce this effect, they turned against it, as not worth their support. To this Bandelier ascribes the rebellion of 1680. They nevertheless retained a residuum of Christianity; but it was distorted and overshadowed by the old fetichism and polytheism. Thus they have remained to this day, by the confession of all who have become familiar with them; but this is more apparent in some pueblos than in others, Zuni, Acoma, etc. The effects of former efforts to enlighten the Pueblo Indians have largely disappeared, and Bandelier admits that "there are many and very plain tokens of a relapse into barbarism, after the experience of a lift towards higher development." Though nominally Christians, they are only baptized heathen. Even those Indians who now show in the fullest degree the effects of Christianity, and who are most attentive to the feast days and other religious observances of the Roman Catholic Church, still hold to the ceremonies of the former religion. Though in some of the Pueblos these ceremonies are observed more secretly, yet in others they are observed as openly as ever. The Pueblos have always performed their pagan rites in secret, and they did not refrain even when the priests were among them and stigmatized their estufas as "temples of sin." Bandelier says:

> They are still in that state of transition from stone to metal in which they found themselves three centuries ago, after the Spaniards began to introduce the arts of life and husbandry of the Eastern world.

To say there have been no changes, after the lapse of centuries, is not true. There are abrasions along any rocky bank. It would be idle to deny that the antique wooden stick is partly supplanted by the plow; the old two-wheeled cart by the Studebaker wagon; that iron implements have taken the place of stone; that wool has partly supplanted cotton; and the rifle, the bow and arrow. The manufacture of blankets long ago passed from the Pueblo to the Navajo. All this

has enlarged the scope of knowledge. But these changes are very slight, pertaining little to the life, not touching their ideas, nor materially affecting their race peculiarities.

Governor Prince (History of New Mexico, p. 39) says of the Pueblos:

> They still retain the characteristics which were noticeable in the time of Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado, and remain, in the midst of the surrounding changes, the most interesting illustration of the higher aboriginal type of the native American people.

Mrs. Wallace says:

> Even the dress of the women (Oh, happy women!) has remained unchanged—the same to-day as described by Coronado's secretary in 1541.

She describes a Pueblo belle as wearing—

> loose moccasins, "shoes of silence" which cannot hide the delicate outline of her shapely feet, leggings of deerskin, a skirt reaching below the knee, and a cotton chemise. Her head has no covering but glossy, jet-black hair, newly washed with *amole*, banged in front, and is tricked off behind the ears, in the shape of a wheel which resembles the handle of a cup—the distinguishing fashion of maidenhood now, as it was 300 years ago.

Without writing or even hieroglyphics, and with a total absence of all recorded law, there is yet such perfect devotion to traditions and customs as carries their poor civilization forward, century after century, just as it was long, long ago. Mrs. Wallace (Land of the Pueblos, p. 43) describes their old-time customs:

> Thrashing is done by herds of goats or flocks of sheep, the floor being a plastered mud ring inclosed in upright poles. The wheat is piled up in the center; the animals are turned into the pen and driven round and round, until the grain is all trampled out. Then the mass is thrown into the air; the wind carries away the broken straw, leaving the grain, mixed with quantities of gravel, sand, etc.

The age of flails has not reached these people, to say nothing of thrashing machines. I, myself, have often seen what is described above. Such people certainly are not likely to advance very fast in ideas of education and civilization.

We are accustomed to say that the age of fable has passed away; that the delusions of olden times have vanished with the darkness to which they belonged; that goblins no more appear; and that centuries of credulity have given place to an age of clear-eyed men, unawed by phantoms. But this is not true of the Pueblos. They are laggards in the world's march. They still find goblins with "leathery wings like bats" hovering over cactus thickets and mesquite jungles; ghosts, demons, genii still linger among them, though silent; and there yet remain foul fiends which can be exorcised only by incantations.

The practical point is that the Pueblo Indian is still unchanged in his old ideas and customs, and stubbornly intent upon maintaining them. He reads nothing; scarcely hears anything, nor cares to, outside his old lines. He entertains not even a thought of making a change in his ideas or life. The word "progress," as related to society, has no place in his meager vocabulary. When one penetrates beyond their outside of gentle courtesy, he encounters a conceited, sullen obstinacy, which stoutly resists effort to introduce an education which means change, new customs, etc. One long familiar with the Pueblos said:

> They can not be instructed, because they know everything; nor surprised, because their fathers had all wisdom before you were born. Show them the most curious and beautiful article you possess, they survey it with stolid composure, as an object long familiar. * * * Like the Chinese they so much resemble, nothing can be named which they did not have years ago; and having so long possessed all knowledge, they steadily resist your efforts to show them their ignorance. They think themselves the envy of the civilized world.

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The recent attentions they have received from curious visitors and archæologists have doubtless confirmed their conceit; and they are contented to still travel the old, deeply worn, rocky footpaths that lead in and out of their villages, beaten by centuries of wayfarers, far back in unrecorded ages. This persistent adherence to the old Pueblo system of ideas is baleful in its workings, retarding all efforts from without to help them to better conditions. It promotes a constant clash with American government, civilization, and education, and suggests the inquiry whether such an autonomy should be tolerated under an intelligent, representative government.

The Dark Religious Fetichism of the Pueblos.—This is another impediment to progress. It is all-pervading, extending to every phase of life, and utterly uncompromising.

Elsewhere I have spoken of the relation of the Pueblo people to the Roman Catholic Church. Many of them are outwardly more Roman Catholic than pagan, but more sincerely pagan than Roman Catholic, for the pagan is the innermost and, in some Pueblos, it is the only religion. While some are baptized, confessed, and buried in the Roman Catholic Church, they have another set of secret observances of their own for all these events, which are more rigidly observed. So some Pueblo Indians go to mass; they also go thence to their "feathered prayer-sticks" in the estufa or in the mountain cave. Have they a Christian priest; they have also a large array of caciques, religious and semi-religious officials, to meet every minute affair in life, even to the propagation of the species.

In his complex religion every mountain and field is a community of deities. The ancient Greek had one Olympus; the Pueblo has many. His mythology comprises the forces of the universe, the processes of nature, spirits of every attribute, form, and shape—a countless host of deities. His religious ceremonies are also countless, endless.

In the winter the main industry of the Pueblos is practicing the religious dances, a training pursued with rigid care under the direction of the priesthood dedicated to that duty. These dances have been described as "full of contortions and fantastic leaps, ending in a jerky trot." Of the nude night dances, held in the deepest secrecy, when every avenue to outsiders is closed and watched, the uninitiated may not speak, but some who have learned of them say that every propriety of life, even chastity, is discarded.

Says Dr. Menaul, who for many years resided in the Laguna pueblo:

> Religion enters into everything they do; that is, everything is done according to ancient custom. The new-born babe comes into life under its auspices, is fed and clothed or not clothed according to custom. It is hushed to sleep with a custom song, gets custom medicine, and grows up in the very bosom of religious custom. The father plants and reaps his fields, makes his moccasins, knits his stockings, carries the baby on his back, in fact does all that he does in strict conformity to custom. The mother grinds the meal, makes the bread, weaves her clothing, keeps her house, makes her water pots and paints them with religious symbols, according to custom. The whole inner and outer life of these Indians is in strict devotion to religious, custom and in obedience to their faith."

This rigidity of the Pueblo religious organism makes sad waste of our education and religion. It is not an easy task to teach the Pueblo youth to desire to be better than their fathers, who are only slightly changed since Columbus discovered America. J. Walter Fewkes says (Journal of American Ethnology and Archæology, vol. 1, p. 5):

> Almost everything in the life of a Zuñian has a religious side or is to be met by something which, for want of a name, we may call a religious observance: . So superstitious is he that he fears any trifling event of an unusual nature, and has devised obligatory methods of sacrifice to prevent impending danger. If his hair is cut without a certain ceremony he fears death within a year, and must preserve a lock of it to guard against harm. He will not sing certain sacred songs out of season for fear the corn will not grow. Every action is controlled by fear, and he fortifies himself from the supernatural agents about him, by the most complicated system of formulas and prayers.

Bandelier (American Series, III, Final Report, I, p. 41) says: "The Indian strains all his faculties to soothe nature by worship." Again he says (p. 301, 302):

> The daily life of the Pueblo Indian is a succession of performances that may be called religious, inasmuch as they are intended to keep him on good terms with the supernatural world. He craves the good will of that world for purposes of material welfare, not for his moral good, except so far as the latter is conducive to prosperity. Therefore his existence is, in reality, a miserable one, in constant dread and fear of things and forces around him, whose immediate connection with spiritual powers he exaggerates or misconceives.

Among the Zuñi are various secret orders sacredly maintained. Capt. John G. Bourke, U. S. Army, describes the "urine dances" of the "Nehue-Cue," which show that these people still preserve some of the most ancient heathen rites, linking them with the old idolatrous Canaanites of earliest recorded history. I quote this revolting description to show what abominable practices are allowed among people protected by the United States Government, but who fight against the education of their youth and all efforts to advance them in civilization. Archæologists have searched out the facts in the interest of science. I quote the loathsome details in the interest of moral progress. After speaking of some preliminary exercises Capt. Bourke says:

> They then squatted upon the ground and consumed with zest large "ollas" full of tea and dishes of hardtack and sugar. As they were about finishing this a squaw entered, carrying an olla of urine, of which the filthy brutes drank heartily.
>
> I refused to believe the evidences of my senses, and asked Cushing if that were really human urine. "Why, certainly," he replied, "and here comes more of it." This time it was a large tin pail full, not less than 2 quarts. I was standing by the squaw as she offered this strange and abominable refreshment. She made a motion with her hand to indicate to me that it was urine, and one of the old men repeated the Spanish word *mear* (to urinate), while my sense of smell demonstrated the truth of their statements.
>
> The dancers swallowed great draughts, smacking their lips, and amid the merriment of the spectators remarked that it was very, very good. The clowns were now upon their mettle, each trying to surpass his neighbor in feats of nastiness. One swallowed a fragment of corn husk, saying he thought it very good and better than bread. His vis-a-vis attempted to chew and gulp down a piece of filthy rag. Another expressed regret that the dance had not been held out of doors in one of the plazas. There they could show what they could do. There they always made it a point of honor to eat the excrement of men and dogs.
>
> To this outline description of a disgusting rite I have little to add. The Zuñi in explanation state that the Nehue-Cue are a medicine order, which hold these dances from time to time.*

This religion is fetichism of the grossest kind, complicated with all natural phenomena, and the atmospheric elements are its symbols. It places animals on an equality with mankind, sometimes recognizing them as man's superiors. This religion assumes man's utter helplessness within the natural realm and excuses crime. There is no greater slave than the Pueblo Indian. Every motion is guarded by superstitions. Do we wonder at his lack of truthfulness, consistency, and moral consciousness? The crimes for which we would punish him he commits without any regret. Nature, deified by him to innumerable personalities, exacts from him the conduct we blame. He is a timid, feeble, fettered being.

* Compilation of notes and memoranda bearing upon the use of human ordure and human urine in rites, etc. By Capt. John G. Bourke. Washington, D. C., 1888.

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If this everywhere-present religion made better characters and improved the life, the case would be more hopeful; but it is far otherwise, notwithstanding the verdicts of some superficial observers. The religion of the Pueblos has no connection with morals, as we commonly understand the term. It certainly does not promote morals, but fosters immorality. Ladd (Story of New Mexico, p. 209) says:

There were marriage customs among the primitive Pueblo tribes which were of little avail to prevent sexual looseness. The children were brought up in utter disregard of modesty or chastity.

[p. 214:] The custom of marriage is established as an official act; but within the same tribe or clan there is a positive disregard of its moral obligations. There is no prevailing rule of chastity which preserves personal virtue between the sexes. As the perpetuation of the clan or tribe is of the first consequence, and the children are regarded as belonging to the clan of the mother, the social system of these communities is founded on the necessity of child-breeding, and recognizes no higher law in conflict with this idea; and some of the dances and religious rites are the unrestrained expression of the social privilege and duty.

Though their domestic life has been said to be protected by strict laws, as related to those out of the tribe, there is great carelessness in the training of children; and the promiscuous life of these communities, as well as some of their heathenish dances, tends to great licentiousness.

Mr. J. Walter Fewkes (Journal, pp. 22 and 24, vol. 1) speaks of the "obscene jokes" in the religious dances of the Zuñi, which no one attempts to repress. Bandelier says of the Pueblo rites (Final Report, part 1):

[p. 152:] Obscenity and public immorality enter into Indian belief and creed as symbolism. The "Ko-sha-re dance" is one which consists in the representation of particularly obscene rites.

[p. 299:] Among the more private dances of the Pueblos there are several from which the reproach of gross obscenity can not be withheld.

The Pueblo dance is not a diversion, like a dance among our own race; it is a sacrifice and invocation, an incantation, a *religious* performance. The number of these dances is very great.

[p. 141:] Marriage was an act of the clan, and therefore the parties stood to each other in relations of greater independence. Chastity was an act of penitence; to be chaste signified to do penance. * * * There was the utmost liberty, even license as toward girls. Intercourse was almost promiscuous with members of the tribe.

[p. 142:] Among the Rio Grande villages at least cohabitation often precedes marriage; and promiscuity, as in favor of the "village boys," is an established fact.

Need I speak further of moral shortcomings among people in whose substratum there is no such thing as moral principle? The object of their religion is not to impart such a quality, but to provide incantations which may protect them from evil genii and keep them in favor with wind and water. Were I to speak of lying and thieving, they are ignorant of the moral significance of the words. They perpetually steal from each other and can not trust their gardens and fields against each other's rapacity in harvest time. As for faith, they seldom trust any one. A Pueblo never seems to have faith even in his wife, for his idea of virtue, if he has any, does not require such faith. I know this is a terrible indictment; and it is probably not true of the better Pueblo people, but it accurately describes *many*, very many. Bandelier is scarcely behind me when he says (p. 317):

The Indian frequently becomes a criminal in the eyes of modern law, but in the great majority of cases his is unconscious guilt, resulting from natural aberration of mind.

Or, may I not say, resulting from a religion void of moral convictions and distinctions, and which deifies animal appetites.

Their Peculiarly Constituted Political Autonomy, whose source is their pagan priesthood, and whose chief function is to perpetuate and enforce their old customs and religion, is another difficulty.

First of all, I ask attention to a statement by Governor Prince of New Mexico in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1892.

Their local government is probably as perfect as any that exists in the world. While its methods would be impracticable in large communities, they are admirably adapted to the circumstances of these people. This system has come down from time immemorial, and has been perfected by the experience of ages. But now it sometimes comes into rough conflict with the laws established by the territorial authority. By custom each pueblo is permitted to elect its officers and govern itself, as it has done for centuries past, but by law it is simply a part of some precinct, and under the jurisdiction of the local justice of the peace, in whose election the Indians take no part. It is a very rare thing for a Pueblo Indian to defy the authorities of his people and appeal to the alien justice of the peace; but he has the right to do so, and in such a case much friction and difficulty naturally occurs.

I dislike to dissent from an opinion expressed by one so competent and so familiar with the affairs of New Mexico, but I think that when the following facts are considered the reader will agree with me that Governor Prince has indulged in an excessive eulogy when he said, "Their (the Pueblo) local government is probably as perfect as any that exists in the world." It is indeed a perfect despotism, and well organized to prevent any progress towards the customs and enlightenment of civilized society. This will appear further on.

Unlike the wild Indians, the Pueblos have no tribal organization. It is a familiar fact that the word tribe, as used with reference to Indians in the United States, applies to nations of savages or uncivilized people having tribal organizations, treated by the Government as independent political communities, and with the right of self-government, by chiefs under the protection of the United States. The wild Indians are not regarded as the owners of the land they occupy, but it belongs to the United States, the Indians having the right of occupancy. Over the lands the United States exercises authority for the benefit of the occupants. Unlike the wild Indians, the Pueblo Indians hold their lands in common, in fee, under patents, first issued by Spain, confirmed by the Mexican Republic, and subsequently confirmed by the Government of the United States.

The Pueblos do not participate in the Territorial Government. Though giving a quasi assent to it, and never directly fighting against it, yet they stand wholly aloof, pay no taxes, and take no perceptible interest in Territorial affairs. The pueblos also stand aloof from each other, having no organic connection, as pueblos, and taking little interest in each others' affairs. In local government, these pueblos have always been practically independent, electing their own officers—an *imperium in imperio*.

In showing the political constitution, I will give two lists of pueblo offices, from villages widely separated, but to which all the other pueblos closely correspond. I gathered the data from interviews with persons who have long dwelt in or near pueblos, and have the confidence of the Indians.

In Taos the highest officer is the cacique. He is the highest priest or religious head of the pueblo. His office is hereditary. When a vote is to be taken in the council, he is chairman; when new officers are to be elected, he nominates them and also gives them the badge of office. The governor, or alcalde, is elected by the votes of the males who have been designated by the cacique as *principales*, and are entitled to vote. He is nominated for governor by the cacique, to be voted for by the *principales*.

The governor is a sort of justice of the peace, settles difficulties,

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directs labor, etc., and there is no appeal from his decision. When he is deciding important matters he consults the cacique and the *principales*. The question of allowing the children to go to school, especially to a school outside of the pueblo, is decided by the governor and his advisers. If they say no, the children can not go. Parents and children seldom resist. If they do they are put under discipline and punished.

There is a lieutenant-governor, and there is also a war captain who attends to matters outside the pueblo relating to land, stock, etc., and who grants leaves of absence from the pueblo. He has charge, also, of the dances. There are twelve deputies, or police, who report irregularities, arrest bad Indians, etc., under the direction of this war captain.

In Zuñi, another leading pueblo, the governor is appointed by the cacique every year, and not merely nominated by him, as in some other pueblos. The governor, or alcalde, decides all questions of business, consulting duly with his associate officials, settles difficulties, and protects the reservation against encroachments. He superintends and directs the building and repair of roads. He has four *tenientes* appointed by the cacique to wait upon the governor.

There are six estufas, or sacred shrines, and there are caiceques or priests in each estufa. All the caciques hold office for life.

Estufa No. 1: Here are the head caciques, 2 men and 1 woman.

Estufa No. 2: 4 men caciques and 1 girl, the latter usually appointed when 16 years of age.

Estufa No. 3: 5 men caciques and 1 woman.

Estufa No. 4: 4 men caciques and 1 woman.

Estufa No. 5: 2 caciques, "priests of the bow," with 13 or 14 subordinates.

Estufa No. 6: 1 cacique of the sun.

These six estufas represent six religious orders, and there are a given number of religious dances in each one every year. There are thirteen dances between July 1 and November 1. Dances are frequent all winter till planting time in spring; then again in midsummer. This tribe has thirteen clans, the largest numbering 150 Indians.

Such are Taos and Zuñi, at two extremes in respect to locality, but in government approximated by all the other pueblos, with little variation in spirit and intent, though some are much smaller, and do not afford the scope which such large organizations like Zuñi do. Some pueblos are a little better and some a little worse, viewed from the standpoint of American civilization. But doubtless the same radical wrongs exist in all of them, untouched by their peculiar governments.

What an intensely interesting pueblo is Zuñi, with its ceaseless ceremonies; and yet, in this pueblo, is the grossest corruption. There is constant stealing, not only from cattlemen and Navajos, but stealing and selling each others' cattle, each others' crops, etc. Several cases of murder of Mexicans passing through the reservation were reported to me as having occurred within a few years, unprovoked, purely for plunder; and the murderers are well known and at large in the pueblo. Bastardy is a frequent occurrence, occasioning no comment. Boys and girls mingle freely, out on the sands, till late at night. Married life imposes no restrictions. Men are allowed to wear women's costume, and work with the women in the house.

These are some irregularities which, it would be presumed, men, intrusted with governing a population of over 1,500 people, would feel compelled to restrain. But discipline and punishment, for the purpose

of promoting moral and social welfare, are unknown. Government has nothing to do with such matters. This is true of all the pueblos. The slightest deviation, however, from their old time customs and religious observances, is severely punished.

An enthusiastic admirer of the Pueblo Indians, in a recent number of a popular magazine, gushingly said: "The pueblo social organism is essentially democratic, the first republican institution in America." To me it is more like a limited monarchy, or an absolute theocracy. The cacique, or high priest, holds office, usually hereditary, for life. This officer either nominates or appoints the governor, and no governor dares proceed a step, even after popular consultation (councils) which are frequent, without the advice or consent of the cacique; and the cacique has unlimited influence over the assemblies. Indeed, this officer is the absolute head. Thus the church is united with and controls the state. The Pueblo Indians do not talk freely with outsiders about the cacique, but ominously close their mouths when inquiries are made about this officer. I found, however, opportunities to learn from inside testimony the functions of the cacique. The elections and the general policy of the pueblo are shaped under his behest. The magazine writer just quoted makes a frank confession, however, which utterly explodes his theory that they are "essentially democratic," and admits that they are virtually an absolute theocracy. He truly says:

> There is a congress* called a junta of *principales*, which is the civil law making body, but *can not touch matters of religion*. The governor is chairman of its sessions. *The cacique selects its members; but he retains or impeaches and ousts them at will.* Around these factors of government, and including some of them, cluster four great orders—the Mothers (three caciques and shamans of war), the Warriors, the Hunters, and the Medicine Men again and again intertangled with them, but below them, a dizzy array of still potent groups which figure in the political economy. [The italicizing is mine. D. D.]

Thus does this magazine writer explode his own poetic figment of a democracy. "The dizzy array of still potent groups," of which he speaks as "intertangled" with the higher orders, shows the strong imagination of the writer. This will appear when it is considered that ten out of the nineteen pueblos have each less than 300 population, several less than 200, and four 14 to 100 inhabitants each. The same writer gives way to fancy when he speaks of the laws and administration of the Pueblos. He says:

> The laws of the Pueblos are simple but admirable. Crime is practically unknown, and for occasionally minor lapses the offender is induced to jail by a handcuff more civilized than our own, since it fits about the neck, and the culprit can neither be tortured by it nor reach nor pull back upon his captors. The gentleness of officials and laymen is alway notable. A resister is never clubbed nor choked into acquiescence; but is overpowered without a scratch.

The statement that "crime is practically unknown among the Pueblos" should be considered in connection with the fact that a multitude of acts condemned as offenses in the code of civilized people do not come at all within the scope of Pueblo morals, and hence pass unnoticed. As for the "gentleness of officials and laymen" towards offenders, I ask attention to the well-verified examples which are cited in the next few pages. It has been customary for some prominent New Mexicans to highly compliment the morality of the Pueblo Indians and to dwell upon the fact that they are seldom brought into the courts for crime. It is true that the Pueblo Indians are seldom brought into the courts for crime, but not because there are no crimes committed by them.

*This is commonly called a council.

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There are now in prison in Albuquerque, N. Mex., two Zuñi Indians who are accused of killing a white boy last August by the most brutal tortures—a purely unprovoked murder. Recently in the pueblo of Isleta an Indian was killed by another in a drunken row, under the influence of the strong wine they manufacture extensively in that pueblo. This is one of a succession of murders committed yearly for five years, it is said, in that pueblo, and in no case has a murderer been adequately, if at all, punished. In many cases no legal inquiry has been instituted in the civil courts of the Territory. The guilty men are at large.

About twenty years ago Chief-Justice Watts, of New Mexico, in rendering an opinion in the supreme court, extravagantly said:

After eighteen or twenty years of acquaintance with the conduct and habits of the Pueblo people I challenge a comparison of 1,000 of the best Americans in New Mexico and 1,000 of the best Mexicans in New Mexico with 1,000 of the worst Pueblo Indians; and believe that there will be found less, vastly less, murder, robbery, theft, and other crimes among the 1,000 worst Pueblo Indians than among the 1,000 best Americans or Mexicans in New Mexico.

Such a statement is certainly not complimentary to either the American or Mexican population of New Mexico, nor in point of fact can it be accepted as true by those who have closely studied the interior facts of the situation. I am persuaded, after spending much time in eighteen pueblos, that Judge Watts took a superficial view of the case. Within themselves their own low standard of morals and social order generally does not call for much discipline. In their estimation offenses against the religious ceremonies, dances, etc., are the most serious and call for severer punishments. Their customs are all linked with these observances, incantations, etc., and the power of their government must be exercised to preserve them intact. The grossest immorality exists among themselves, but it is no offense and calls for no interference.

Bandelier (Final Report, part I), says:

[P. 30.] What the Indian fails to understand he assigns at once to the domain of the supernatural. Events which are striking and yet inexplicable to him pass over into the realm of mythology.

[P. 35.] Any disaster of magnitude, like droughts, epidemic diseases, or a flood, is quickly attributed by the Pueblos to witchcraft. In consequence of this suspicion sets in and many crimes are committed which are kept secret, but contribute slowly but surely to depopulate the village. Certain pueblos, like Nambe, Santa Clara, and Cia, owe their decline to the constant interkilling going on for supposed evil practices of witchcraft.

I will cite a few cases. In March, 1855, the Indians of Nambe butchered three men and one woman of their village, in the most horrible manner, for alleged witchcraft. (Bandelier, p. 206.) Rev. T. F. Ealy, M. D., of Schellsburg, Pa., for some years missionary among the Zuñi, writes:

The Zuñi witchcraft notions are as old as the tribe and as deeply seated as their heathen religion. One case I remember when I was with them in 1880. From my bedroom all night I heard a harangue. At sunrise I went into the village and found they had just released a man who had been tied up by his wrists behind his back and lifted thus, so that his feet could not touch the ground. While in that condition he was made to say what was not true—but anything to get out of misery—that he had planted owl's feathers and brought sickness and death to the tribe.

The man was cut down and hurried out of my sight. I demanded that they show me where he was, but they would not do it. So I reported the case to the Indian Agent, Dr. B. F. Thomas, at Santa Fé, and asked that some action be taken in regard to it. He came to Zuñi and we held a council. The Indians replied, "We have our government and laws, and what has happened is all right. We do not want you to interfere, but we want you to allow us the same privileges as you white people claim." And they added, "If you will tend to your own business we will tend to ours." We could get no further with them. When I tried to find out what they did with their victim they said, "Quat-i-nek-yah." They took him to the lake west of Zuñi and made him kneel and say his prayers. While he prayed they said, with a significant gesture, "Quat-i-nek-yah"—*he went in.*

The Zuñi believe this lake is full of their people, and they go annually and catch tortoise out of the lake and dance, holding the animals alive in their hands.

The Indian agent, Dolores Romero, in 1866 reported:

During the past year a Zuñi Indian killed an Indian woman of the same pueblo, believing her to be a witch and that she had caused the death of his children. He was arrested and tried in the district court and set at liberty for the want of sufficient evidence on the part of the prosecution.

In August, 1889, accusations of witchcraft were agitated because the rains failed to come. It was said that someone must be keeping away the rain. A poor old man (wealthy, influential ones are never troubled) was accused. They hung him up by his wrists tied behind his back. Under the torture he confessed and they let him down. After more threatenings the man left the pueblo and a Mexican took pity on him and gave him a home. The drought continued and the witch excitement spread, and in October an old woman was hung up in like manner, as a witch, until she confessed. She then implicated her nephew, a boy of 16 years, a common thief. He was hung in the same way; was let down once or twice; was beaten about his head with sticks; was then hung again, remained hanging all night—all day—and the next night he died. A dozen Americans saw the hanging. One gentleman tried to cut the boy down, but was forbidden to interfere and told, "none American's business." There have been hangings of witches in Zuñi since.

This evil still goes on. The victims are often those who depart from the old pueblo customs and incline to the ways of civilized life. In the estimation of the ruling Zuñis, what we call progress is the most criminal of offenses, and must be trodden out by the most summary and vindictive tortures. While this report was waiting the printer, early in December, two Zuñi Indians with whom I talked freely last July were seized and subjected to the witch torture methods. They were probably the most progressive of any people in the pueblo. Seized, violently seized, strung up by their wrists, beaten with war clubs, and kept hanging all night, all the next day, and till 10 o'clock the second night—let down occasionally for a few moments to induce confession—they suffered indescribable torture. To end these suffering they finally confessed that they were witches, and were let off when life was almost gone. Some perish in these tortures. I asked an intelligent gentleman, a resident in this pueblo for twelve years, "How often do these witch cases occur?" He replied:

One nearly every year, either resulting in death or being run off from the pueblo, sometimes followed and killed. Some years more than one. Half a dozen Americans have witnessed some cases. No Zuñi Indian has been brought to justice and punished for these outrages; but now three men are arrested for the late offenses and in jail awaiting trial. They are undoubtedly not the guilty parties. The real offenders, men of influence in managing the affairs of the pueblo, turned over to the authorities three poor men who were unable to help themselves, and expect thus to clear their own skirts.

The pueblo system is communistic in its character—not in respect to property, though the patent of each pueblo is held in an undivided form. Each family holds the lands it cultivates by a comm. n, unwritten understanding. The crops and flocks are individual property, but there is no individuality, no independence in ideas, in personal plans, or in action. All must follow the old traditions, beliefs, and customs,

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and no variation is tolerated. Bandelier says this is "the great exterior stumbling block in the path of the Indian towards civilization." The rigid enforcement of these communal customs is the hardest blow to educated youths. In many of the pueblos no one leaves the village without the consent of an officer. Said one who has long studied the pueblos both from within and without:

The Pueblo Indians are the most helpless and hopeless of any Indians I have seen, and I have been among many tribes. They are dead, standing on their feet. The stamina of life has been killed out of them by the lack of individuality, by their blind conservatism, and by their degrading sexual practices.

The governor of one of the smallest pueblos came to me with the complaint that the young men who had been away to school would not dance now as formerly, *i. e.*, in their religious dances. I could not comfort him, but could only say, "Things are changing." This made him open his eyes, for the idea of change he did not comprehend, nor liberty of action. I told him this was what is coming, and he had better adjust himself to the inevitable. Then he looked sadder still.

A young Pueblo boy at Carlisle joined the Presbyterian Church. When he returned to his home he kept away from the Presbyterian mission. When asked why, he replied, "I am obliged to do so. If I did not I could have no peace."

About ten years ago, in the Zia pueblo, two elderly people were put to death. I have their names. The offense was that they departed from the old communal customs. Both were clubbed to death in the most inhuman manner. The murderers were never arrested or punished in any way.

One girl, returned from an Eastern school this year, was stripped of her clothing by the governor and in this nude condition was compelled to dance before him. One who has intimately known this pueblo for years, a very careful intelligent gentleman, says:

Since some students have returned from outside schools the sharpest opposition to civilization has been developed. In the cases of these students the Pueblos have seen what is the tendency of education, and that if it goes on it will revolutionize their old customs. Hence they have set upon the returned students with great severity. Sometimes the first thing done is to put a young man in bed with one of their women and a girl in bed with a man. This is done to break them down and bring them under the old control.

The moral level of this pueblo may be judged as this same gentleman states:

I have seen an Indian man and woman, in open daylight, go through the whole operation of copulation in the open plaza. The heathen dances at midnight are even worse oftimes.

The results of persecution of returned students are the worst I have anywhere found. It is no fault of the schools, but the innate cussedness of that pueblo. In another pueblo, only last winter, two boys, by the consent of their parents, but without the consent of the governor, left home for the Albuquerque Government school. For this offense the parents were obliged to move out of the pueblo into a deserted old house. In another pueblo a young man just returned from Carlisle was whipped because he received a letter from Carlisle. The governor said, "I am determined to make you an Indian again." In still another pueblo a father went to Santa Fé and made arrangement to have his children taken into the Ramona school. When he returned home he was seized, tied hand and foot, and left without food for five days.

Governor Prince recently said (Annual Report 1892):

Some friction has arisen in Cochite and San Ilnefenso between ancient customs and modern ideas, and some very difficult questions have arisen between individual rights and communal authority. Such questions will be more likely to increase than to decrease as the years go by.

In a pueblo within 20 miles of Santa Fé a governor, Pinto by name, who let his children go to the Ramona school, was beaten and abused. When the annual election came another governor was elected, and Pinto was immediately set upon and beaten almost to death. His assailants were brought before the court at Santa Fé and let off with payment of costs and a promise to do better. When the time for spring planting came he was not allowed to plant the fields his family had planted for more than a generation. His enemies planted the fields and have lately harvested the crop and taken it to pay the costs of the suit. The assailants of Pinto said in justification of their brutal conduct, "Pinto has departed from the long-established customs of the Pueblos, and it was our duty to chastise him."

Within a year or two, in one pueblo, the officers told the returned students, "You have got to be Indians again. You must dance with us in our religion." The students objected and some were fined. They continued to disobey and the officers brought influence to bear upon the parents and put some students in jail, when the remainder yielded. The boys and girls went to a white person living near for sympathy and advice. Then the officials forbade the pupils visiting this person and threatened them so strongly and continuously that they broke up the visiting. These officials care not for the Indian agent. It is harder now for the returned student than it ever was before. The old fellows are determined to keep up the old customs. A young Indian who belongs in one of the smaller pueblos said to me:

The old Indians complain because I do not follow their customs and dances. I have learned better. In some of the dances they strip off all their clothes; in others a part. They say foul words to women and call it fun. I can not bear the dances. In the naked dances they are careful that no white men are present. These dances occur often. The old men teach the young men that they were taught by God to lead the others. The middle-aged men believe what these old men say. We young men do not believe what they say, but some have been frightened and yielded. I have not yielded. The old men threaten to take my land away if I do not obey them and practice the dances; told me I would have no right to my property if I did not; but I have held my land, fenced and planted it.

In one of the larger pueblos this young man could not have held his ground of independence. He has been at one of the Government schools, and for four or five years has been back in the pueblo. He and his wife both wear citizens' clothes.

In another pueblo where bastardy goes unrebuked five girls and two boys, returning from an Eastern school within three years, were stripped to the waist and flogged because they insisted upon wearing "American clothes" and refused to participate in the indecent religious dances. After flogging, the old time pueblo costume was put upon the girls. The fathers also were tied up and beaten because they sustained the children in this action. One of the pupils came near dying as a result of the whipping.

The following statement will show what a student returned from a school has to encounter if he tries to improve his condition on agricultural lines. A returned student in one of the pueblos went to the mountains and cut and brought down several hundred posts for fencing. With the aid of his father, a former governor of the pueblo, he put the posts around a piece of ground which had always been cultivated by

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his family so far back as can be remembered. Wire was also stretched upon the posts. The present governor came one day and ordered the young man to remove the fence. He replied, "I have built the fence and shall not pull it down. You can do it if you please." Next the young man and his family fenced in a piece of meadow land for hay. When the governor heard that the meadow was fenced in he called all the people together and told them about it, asking their opinion about the matter. A part of the people said the fence ought to come down. The governor sent the sheriff to notify the builders of the fence that they must pull it down. They answered, "We have built the fence because we need it; but if the governor wants to tear it down he can do it." The fence still stands. But it is not every young man who can stand up and hold his ground. This young man has pluck and family influence.

That I may still further show the difficulties of our work in the pueblos I insert two more testimonies, one by a Protestant missionary, who has been some fifteen years in the Territory, and the other by an old Roman Catholic resident and official, long identified with this region, whose high intelligence is evinced by the style of his letter. His certainly is not a biased statement, though very emphatic. The missionary wrote as follows:

> There remains that one great difficulty, which is the influence of the old Indians, and the bad, bad influence of Indian life in general. So much time is taken up and so much excitement kept up by the dances, etc., that the wonder is anything can be done with the children. Then, to make all worse, there is one grand round of feasts, saint days, and horse races. The imagination can hardly picture a darker, harder spot for a school or anything else than this pueblo.
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> The children are gentle and really lovely, and under favorable circumstances would come to be an intelligent, useful people. The older Indians make but little open objection to the children's attending a day school here; but they seem to be doubling and redoubling their efforts to keep the children up to the point of being out-and-out Indians. We can have quite a good influence over the children until they come to be 13 or 14 years old, and then they are taken from us and every vestige of civilization is eradicated. This is done by the government of the pueblo, the main business of which is to keep up all Indian customs. Under the tribal rule there is no liberty for the people, neither in religion nor anything else. While this is so but little can be done to better their condition.

Peter Sanchez, Indian agent, himself a Roman Catholic, after thirty years of experience and observation among the Pueblos, said, in 1881:

> They are debased and idiotized by the effects of ignorance, indolence, and superstition, to which they abandon themselves to excess. They never think of their future nor that of their children. They do not think of their children, because, for these Indians, their family is simply the consequence of the union of the sexes and by no means the basis for future societies. As regards the actual society of the whites, instead of identifying themselves with it, they hate and fear it, because it attacks their superstitions, loathes their vices, and punishes them for their crimes. To this indigenous race the conquests of civilization are unknown and the law of progress utterly void. Resigned as they are in their condition, they prefer to be the slaves of ignorance rather than come in contact with the white race; hence the reason why they avoid educating their children. They are afraid the light of intelligence might make them give up their habits and customs, become ashamed of their abjection, and side with those whom they consider as the cause of their misfortune since they were conquered.
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> Their children, in their conception, are not those dear beings that nature gives man to perpetuate his species and contribute to his happiness; they are an element of material life, and in course of time the fuel to their brutal passions. Many an Indian hires his children to the whites in the capacity of servants, not that they may thus contribute to the current expenses of the family, not that they may be useful to themselves, but that, with the exiguous product of their work they may encourage and help to keep up their father's odious vice of inebriety. I reckon there are, more or less, 1,500 boys and girls in the nineteen pueblos who attend no school, but are growing in idleness, in indolence, in superstition, and amusing themselves with the most obscene and repugnant dances to the eyes of civilized society;

> and this they call a "sacred tradition" that they must carry on to their posterity untouched. Shall an American Congress be willing to tolerate any longer such a state of things among their poor Indians? And will it, even in the presence of these facts, assume such a slow gait as will not insure the happiness of these pueblos for a whole generation to come?
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> This gloomy and sad picture, but true, has a way of being avoided, by declaring, by law, that the education of the Indian children is *obligatory* for every one of them between the ages of 8 and 18 years, under correctional pain; otherwise this matter will always be a question of time and money, a burden which the people may not always be willing to carry on their backs all the days of their life. Compulsory and industrial education, as I said before, among the Indians is what we need mostly to improve the poor condition they lie in after having traveled through three distinct Governments. So long as absolute discretion is given to indolent parents to abandon the education of their children, so long as the law in this respect is not compulsory, just so long will the Government and the people be unguaranteed in the noble end they have proposed to themselves; *i. e.*, the civilization and education of the Indian. The boys and girls who return from the Carlisle school, as well as those who attend the Albuquerque school, are the pride of every man who appreciates education and desires the welfare of these Indians; but when they return home they have to join hands with the agent and thus deal with the gross ignorance of their people. * * *
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> Some one of my predecessors has said that these Indians are independent and that their councils for the administration of justice are composed of wise men. I ask the American people what independence can there be in men whose true pictures I have depicted above. It is only the civilized, educated, and energetic man that is independent. What wisdom is there in men who have lived for centuries among civilized people and are not yet ashamed to go naked?

I have thus sketched the Pueblos, as found by personal visitation and close inquiry. Names are kept back, that I may not involve any person in trouble. Statements have been slowly accepted, questioned, over and again, lest injustice be done some parties. I have been careful to seek information from persons who have had years of inside knowledge of the situation. I am aware there is an opinion, as already stated, among certain classes in the Territory, that these Pueblo people are simple, innocent, industrious in the season of crops, and remarkably free from crime. I have often heard it said: "I never knew one brought into court." "They are seldom indicted in the courts." But such people forget the fact that, according to the civil arrangements of the Territory, the Pueblos are an autonomy, a law unto themselves; and that in the Pueblos there is no conscience in regard to many matters which, among civilized people, furnish the principal business of the courts. I am sure I have not drawn a darker picture than that given by Peter Sanchez, once the Pueblo Indian agent, an honorable citizen, and an old-time resident of New Mexico.

POLICY SUGGESTED.

If I say I am puzzled to know what can be done to improve the situation, I only repeat what many wise men have said. It is a problem to be studied; and if recommendations are made which prove impracticable, others have done so before me, but it will all help to keep up the agitation until some effective measure is developed.

Sometimes, when the Pueblos are confronted with outside condemnation of their acts by an officer of the General Government, they have replied, as before quoted, "That is our business; you 'tend to your business and we will 'tend to ours." It has not been infrequent that Zuñi Indians, when pressed by threats of interference from Washington, D. C., have answered, "It is none of Washington's business. Washington has nothing to do with us." Nevertheless they are all cowards and tamely back down when strongly confronted. They are not likely to go into the courts, unless some badly disposed white

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man persuades them and engineers their case, which is extremely rare.

It is an important practical question of civil administration how long can the General Government allow such independent political autonomies to remain—nineteen in one Territory or State. Each one is an *imperium in imperio*, wholly separated from Territorial law in social, economic, educational, and police matters, and sustaining no legal relation to the counties in which their anomolous populations are situated. Seldom, except in cases of homicide or severe cases of assault, are the Pueblos in the courts, and even then the old plea is made, "We govern ourselves."

The question, Are the Pueblo Indians wards of the General Government is answered "Yes" and "No." Can it not be answered clearly and unequivocally? Allow me, sir, to say that your discussion, in your last annual report, impressed me as being on the right line, and pushed the inquiry further than the ordinary discussion has carried it. I am not an adept in matters pertaining to the courts, but I venture the suggestion whether the question can not be carried a little further, so as to find a way out of the complication and settle the wardship of the Pueblos. Possibly, in connection with the adoption of Statehood, the solution may come.

I can not resist the conviction that the Pueblo Indians should be wards of the General Government for some time longer. They are an exceedingly ignorant and stultified people. They have always and so completely shut out from themselves the outside world, its ideas, its currents of thought, etc., that their minds are blanks upon many matters which are the common inheritance of American minds. In acquirements they are far behind the Sioux, the Nez Percés, the Yakimas, the Umatillas, the Osages, the Omahas, etc.; and more than this, Pueblo intellects are stagnant and feeble, in consequence of the torpid condition in which they have long lived. Let the educational work, of which I have already spoken and will soon speak more fully, be pushed; and let other civilizing methods be wisely and persistently introduced for a term of years, and then these Indians may reach a condition fit for citizenship. I am sure we do not wish to swell our torpid, monad, ignorant voting population.

Sometimes, in studying the condition of the Pueblos, the question is presented in a slightly different form. Should the Government of the United States wholly withdraw her supervision over them and completely dissolve the quasi relation of wards? It will not be denied that while, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, they are *de jure* citizens, nevertheless they are, in their actual condition, *de facto* wards. So they have been treated by the Government ever since New Mexico was added to the Union. This is a somewhat mixed and complicated relation, and the question has arisen, again and again, what shall be done? Shall the Pueblo Indians be formally declared citizens? Shall their quasi wardship be dissolved wholly, and all protection, advice, and aid be withdrawn? Shall they be taxed like other citizens? Shall the pueblo governments be dissolved and the people be brought under the ordinary municipal laws pertaining to cities, towns, and counties?

Such action has been agitated and attempted. Prior to 1874 efforts were made, at various times, to secure the passage of an act of Congress formally declaring the Pueblos to be citizens and thrusting them forth entirely upon the civil usages of citizens. In 1874 the Pueblo Indian agent said:

> The motive for such action was the removal of the protection of an agent, in order that no barriers might remain between the Mexicans and the Indians, to prevent the former from encroaching upon the lands of the latter, and perpetrate any and all outrages with impunity. In the event of the removal of the protection of the Government many of the Indians would be deprived by fraud of their lands and reduced to pauperism and compelled to follow the life of savage tribes. This would unavoidably follow.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1874, said:

> They are subjected to great hardships by reason of frequent depredations and encroachments upon their lands and water rights by Mexicans, for which they can obtain no redress in Mexican courts, and they look to the agent as the sole protector of their interests.

As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, in conversation with one of the highest jurists of New Mexico, about eighteen years ago, after a decision of the Supreme Court in a certain suit of the citizens of Taos County, to the effect that the Pueblos were citizens, some of the Indians of the Taos pueblo voted in the Territorial elections. Thereupon they were taxed. After this action they ceased to vote.

In 1885 many pueblo grants were taxed by local assessors, and this action was supported by the boards of county commissioners. This caused the Indians of Isleta to appoint three of their number to go to Washington, D. C., to see what steps the Government would take in their favor; and the governor of Santo Domingo also went at the expense of the pueblos of Santo Domingo, Santa Ana, and San Felipe on the same errand. I have not the necessary documents at hand for following out what was done in their case; but no attempt to tax these Indians has since been made.

It is certain that the Pueblo people have never accepted citizenship, and they stand aloof from the polls; but sometimes the Pueblo officers appear in the courts, as representatives of the pueblos, which stand in the position of bodies corporate.

Before the Government throws the Pueblos wholly upon their own status it will, of course, take into consideration the facts that since the acquisition of the Territory of New Mexico by the United States nearly a half century has passed; that but few of those living at the date of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo now survive; that two generations of the Pueblos of to-day have been taught and treated as wards, and are consequently entirely unprepared for so great a change. Would it not, therefore, be an act of justice on the part of the Government to notify the Pueblos of the contemplated change, and in a manner assist them to meet the responsibilities attached to such action, by placing them in actual possession of their lands as individuals, and otherwise place them upon a proper footing, by some such provisions as I hereby respectfully suggest?

(1) Provide a special attorney and interpreter to visit in person each pueblo and see and examine into the numerous depredations being committed by squatters and others upon their lands, timber, etc., and prosecute and eject the offenders from the Pueblo possessions. This would require probably two or three years.

(2) Let the bulk of their annual appropriations be expended in purchasing barbed wire for fencing, a few wagons, harness, hoes, axes, and helves. Likewise provide sufficient rations of bread, meat, sugar, coffee, salt, and hay as would be necessary for those Indians only who come to the agency on business. Let this be done instead of giving the present assortment of annuity goods from which they virtually derive no benefit.

(3) Provide a day school and residence building in each pueblo, save in the smaller of less than 150 inhabitants, with a teacher and assistant

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teacher, so that some new industries can be taught. Authorize the Indian agent at Santa Fe to employ in each pueblo having a school, contract or Government, a policeman, whose duty it shall be to secure the attendance at school of pupils of suitable age, said policeman to be at the schoolhouse during the school hours, subject to the direction of the teacher. The teacher shall report each week to the agent how the policeman discharges his duties. Let this police be appointed by an amicable arrangement, if possible, between the Indian agent and the governor of the pueblo. If the governor refuses, let the agent appoint the police under the authority of the United States. I do not believe any person will take the matter into the courts. Let each teacher be required to make out a list of children in the pueblo of school age, and let pupils be transferred, by grade, from day schools to the boarding schools in the Territory or elsewhere.

(4) Let the Indian agent be instructed to use his influence to have each head of a family build a house on or conveniently near to the land cultivated by that household, with a view to finally abandoning the present pueblo buildings, which are very unhealthy, and to the breaking up of many of their communal practices. In my opinion, many families could be induced to move into such houses, providing the Government would furnish the building materials—lumber for roofs and floors, doors, windows, etc.—aside from the adobe and stone for walls, which the individuals could provide for themselves, as is being done so successfully among the Moqui.

These people should be assisted and interested in fencing their fields and raising crops of alfalfa, etc., to be cut and stacked for winter use. The men should cut, cart, and set the posts for fencing. The great necessity for this is that the pasture lands are almost barren from being overrun by animals not their own. Crops are also exposed to the cattle of the Indians and of ranchmen, and require much time in watching. Without fencing it is impossible to guard against being overrun.

I desire to call attention to an important change which has been going on in the pueblo of Laguna during the last twelve years. The old pueblo has been breaking up into subordinate villages. The following are the villages now existing: Laguna proper, Parajo, Ensinal, Pajuati, Mesita, Seama, Casa Blanca, Santa Ana.

Other families are located outside the villages. Some of these villages are 8 or 9 miles from the old center. One effect has been that many of the old communal observances have waned. The tendency to separate is increasing; there is more farming done and the Indians live more neatly and comfortably. Some of the old conservatives, noticing these improvements or departures from the old ways, are jealous, and within two or three years have been laboring hard to stop these innovations upon the tribal customs. Hence Laguna proper is very bad now, worse than for some time. Especially are these conservatives vindictive toward the returned students. But it is probable that a new era is dawning, though slowly, and the skies are still very murky.

Acoma also has two quite large outside villages, Acomita and McCarteys, and some small groups, where in summer families go to cultivate their fields. If these families could be induced to remain in these summer homes during the year it would help them in many ways. Zuñi has three very fine out districts—Ojo Caliente, Nutria, and Pescado—15 and 20 miles from the pueblo, where are splendid copious springs and the

best of land. Many families go to each place for the summer to raise crops. If they could be prevailed upon to permanently locate at these villages and at other desirable places a new era would be inaugurated. Other pueblos could be named—Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez, San Filepe, Santo Domingo, etc.—where such moves ought to be made.

To properly inaugurate this system, the present Pueblo agent should take up his residence permanently with the Jicarilla Apaches, where the presence of an agent is sorely needed on account of the great responsibility, the large disbursements, and the demoralized condition of those Indians, so near to Amargo whisky, and there should be appointed an agent for the Pueblos with funds to allow him to travel freely among these pueblos.

By some such system of preparation these Pueblos could be brought into a condition where it would be safe to throw them upon their own resources, with some confidence that they could subsequently hold their own. At the same time they would be brought to a more advanced condition of domestic civilization than could be reached for a half century or more if they stay in the old fetid communal houses. All this, provided the right man is selected as Indian agent.

ARIZONA.

I have visited almost all parts of this great Territory, studying the schools and the condition of the Indians. The following reservations have been personally visited: San Carlos, Papago, Pima, Maricopa, Gila Bend, Colorado River, Fort Mojave, the Hualapai, the Moqui, and the Navajo. I was at Williams, the nearest point to the Supai, when snow made any nearer approach impracticable; but I had long, close talks with old residents about the peculiarities of those Indians and their situation. I have also several times looked into the condition of the Mojaves and the Chimehuevis at The Needles, and of the Pah Utes, on the Nevada side of the Colorado River, in close proximity to Fort Mojave. Fort Apache, a distant part of the San Carlos Reservation, I was unable to visit, and it was the more to be regretted, as the Indians at that post are of an excellent type. I have closely inquired into the condition of the Indians from the Gulf of California to Yuma City, at and around Yuma, and all along the Colorado River, from Yuma City up to a point 100 miles above Fort Mojave.

In studying the condition of many of these tribes, I have proceeded upon the principle of philanthropy, which recognizes that as the highest benevolence which stoops to those lowest in the scale of being, and that people as most urgently demanding our assistance who can do the least for themselves. The wants of the Arizona Indians, as compared with those of more northern climes, are few and inexpensive; but in some sections of the Territory, even these are very scantily supplied by nature. In that torrid climate and in those arid regions, often swept by devastating torrents, these supplies are sometimes precarious. It may therefore be said that many of the Indians of Arizona, in respect to the supply of food and raiment, are kept pretty near the dead level of the lowest human existence. But for certain valuable compensations, often found in human conditions, we might not be able to account for some remarkable phases in their history and character.

Probably no Indians in the United States can accomplish greater feats of travel over the roughest and ruggedest mountain trails than

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the Apaches. There are no better laborers with pick and shovel than the Chimehuevis, the Mojaves, and the Yumas. The Cocopas and Yumas make the very promptest and most efficient steamboat crews. The Moqui are extraordinary farmers for their regions. The Navajoes are sharp traders, unexcelled herders, and skillful weavers. The Papagoes are noted for docility, industry, patience, and chastity. As a whole, the physique of the Arizona Indians is unequaled by any of the North American tribes, except possibly the Sioux. It is seldom that taller, better-proportioned men are found than the Mojaves and Yumas. The Navajoes and Apaches are slighter, but perhaps more wiry and elastic.

The country knows more about the Apaches than any other of the Arizona tribes, because they have been so prolific in renegades who have horrified the frontiers. But these hostiles are only a small part of the great tribe, though they have succeeded in keeping many companies of military actively employed for many years. It is now about twenty-four years since the Navajoes caused much trouble to the Government. Next come the Hualpais, who for a time were on the war-path in northwestern Arizona, but have for years been settled quiet. But only a very few old frontier men can tell when the Mojaves, the Yumas, the Maricopas, and the Pimas were hostile to the whites; and no one dares affirm that the Moqui, the Supai, and the Papagoes ever bore arms against us. Indeed, we may well say that the last seven tribes mentioned have been, from very remote years, the true friends of the whites.

Why, then, may I not ask, have the Arizona Indians received so little attention from the Government—I do not mean in rations, the bestowal of which I deprecate, and which it has been the good fortune of most of these Indians not to add to the list of their woes—but in the direction of such efforts for their civilization as schools, missionaries, implements of agriculture, instruction in house building, aid in obtaining facilities for irrigation, etc.? The answer, I suppose, is not difficult. They are a long way off; not much is known about them; they have obtained a bad reputation on account of the Apache renegades with whom many are accustomed to associate all the Arizona Indians; and finally because they have few "friends in court."

For this reason I have been glad to visit this far-off, arid region, have traveled for hundreds of miles among the Arizona Indians, have seen them in their homes and fields, tested their true character, and am prepared to speak of their needs.

Another thought should not be forgotten—that the Arizona Indians are not so far advanced in civilization as the Sioux and some other more northern Indians is owing to the type of civilization with which they have come in contact—the Mexican—which is vastly different from that which has surrounded and permeated the more northern tribes.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

It will be surprising to some to learn that the number of Indians in Arizona much exceeds those of any other State or Territory except the Indian Territory. We are accustomed to think of the Dakotas as having large bodies of aboriginal population, but both North and South Dakota have only 27,000 Indians, while Arizona has over 35,000, and they have cost the United States Government not a tithe as much as

have the Dakota Indians. No one will think of paralleling the cost of Apache wars with those of the Sioux.

The Yumas, sometimes reckoned in Arizona, are left out of this calculation, notwithstanding 200 or 300 are supposed to be east of the Colorado River, because their reservation and their headquarters are in California. The Navajoes, having their headquarters and the major part of their reservation in Arizona, are reckoned in that Territory. The Mojaves about the Needles are both in Arizona and California; so also with the Chimehuevis at the Needles and below on the river. They are counted in Arizona because we have no means of dividing them.

We frankly admit that, as in all Indian statistics, no one can vouch for the accuracy of the data on which the tables are based. It has not been possible in many cases for enumerators to tabulate the roving tribes as thoroughly as they do the more stable populations. This statement is especially true of the Papagoes, the Cocopas, the Chimehuevis, the Hualpai, the Apaches, and the Navajoes. Often the Indian agent, after many unsuccessful efforts at exact figures, has given an approximate estimate. Many of the Papagoes are much of the time in Mexico, or far toward the west all over the long stretch of country between their usual home and the Colorado River. The agents of the Pimas and of the Navajoes explained to me the methods by which the census was taken on their agencies, and it was done so carefully that it is thought that the figures now given are more reliable than those for many years. An exception was made in case of the figures for the Papagoes, as Agent Crouse said they were estimates because he could do no better. The figures given for the Moqui were furnished by Allotting Agent Mayhew, whose tables I saw and looked over, just as he was completing them. He claims to have taken them carefully from house to house. On the whole, the statistics for 1891 are more satisfactory than for any former period.

The number of children of school age is an estimate by computation upon a definite basis adopted by the Indian Bureau. It has been customary to call the school age from 6 to 16 years, inclusive, and to calculate the number of pupils as 20 per cent of the total population. More recently the school age has been changed to from 5 to 18 years. For reasons about to be given, this change will not help much in Arizona, though it is not customary to exclude Indian boys or girls from any school, even when they are far past 20 years of age. So long as they behave well and seek to improve their opportunities, we are glad to see these older ones in school. It is their last chance for regular schooling.

Arizona is a region of warm climate, in which every form of life, vegetable and animal, matures early. The state of matrimony also is reached earlier than in cold regions. Multitudes of young Indians consummate this relation at 12 to 16 years of age. Among the San Carlos Apaches the marriageable age is from 12 years upwards. In the other tribes, from 14 years upwards. Thus pupils, reaching this age, are cut off from further advantage of the school, save with few exceptions. If, therefore, when we calculate the children of school age, by taking 20 per cent of the whole number of the Indian population, we proceed a step further and reckon 60 per cent of that number, we shall arrive at the probable number of children who are available for school in the warm climates. I shall adopt this method for Arizona.

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Total population and school population.

GROUP 1.

1880.			1891.		
	Population.	Of school age.		Population.	Of school age.
Pimas	4,500	2,200	Pimas	4,386	1,918
Maricopas	500		Maricopas	309	
Papagoes	6,000		Papagoes	5,000	
Total	11,000		Total	9,695	

Number available for schools, 1,162 in 1891.

GROUP 2.

Mojaves on reservation	833	552	Mojaves on reservation	624	622
Mojaves off reservation	700		Mojaves at Needles	667	
Chimehuevis	200		Mojaves at Fort Mojave	700	
Hualpais	620		Chimehuevis	200	
Supai	75		Hualpais	700	
Coahuillas	150		Supai	224	
Cocopas	180				
Total	2,763		Total	3,115	

Number available for schools, 373 in 1891.

GROUP 3.

Navajoes	12,000	2,758	Navajoes	16,102	3,014
Moqui	1,700		Moqui	1,976	
Total	13,700		Total	18,078	

Number available for schools, 2,168 in 1891.

GROUP 4.

San Carlos, etc	4,878	974	San Carlos etc	4,819	960

Available for schools, 976 in 1891.

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate for 1880:	
Population	32,431
Of school age	6,434
Aggregate for 1891:	
Population	35,707
Of school age	7,134
Available for schools	4,289

Here is approximately a considerable increase in the Indian population of Arizona, in eleven years. There has certainly been nothing of a marked character to interfere with the growth of the population, in any of the foregoing groups, except possibly those in the San Carlos Agency, not including the White Mountain Apaches, belonging to Fort Apache. In the last ten or twelve years, many of the San Carlos Apaches have become desperate renegades, and they and their families have suffered death or transportation; and social diseases have swept off many others. It is not strange therefore that they were reported as 4,878 in 1880, and 4,819 in 1891.

In respect to getting the means of subsistence and clothing, the various classes of Mojaves, while yet very poor, are gaining a little every year. The same is true of the Chimehuevis. The Pimas and Maricopas are certainly doing somewhat better, though not as well as they

could, if the Government would allow more expenditure for irrigation, so as to put these Indians in a better condition. Of the Papagoes I think it safe to say they are holding their own numerically, though at a hard rate of subsistence. On the whole I think it probable that the 3,276 increase of the Indians in Arizona, since 1880, is not far from correct.

Arizona Indian pupils enrolled in schools.

1880.*

Group 1: Pima	48
Group 3: Navajo	25
Total (out of 3,860 available for school)	73

1892.

GROUP 1.

In schools in Arizona:	
Pima Government school	142
Tucson Presbyterian school	171
Phœnix Government school	48
In schools outside Arizona:	
Albuquerque Government school	105
Genoa, Nebr., Government school	19
Total (out of 1,162 available for schools)	485

GROUP 2.

In schools in Arizona:	
Fort Mojave Government school	122
Colorado River Government school	77
In schools outside Arizona:	
Genoa, Nebr., Government school	2
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Government school	4
Total (out of 373 available for schools)	205

GROUP 3.

In schools in Arizona:	
Navajo Government school	74
Keams Canyon Government school	100
In schools outside Arizona:	
Lawrence, Kans., Government school	10
Grand Junction, Colo., Government school	10
Total (out of 2,160 available for schools)	200

GROUP 4.

In schools in Arizona:	
San Carlos Government school	59
In schools outside Arizona:	
Grand Junction, Colo., Government school	70
Lawrence, Kans., Government school	10
Genoa, Nebr., Government school	59
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Government school	70
Santa Fe, N. Mex., Government school	39
Santa Ramona contract	5
Total (out of 576 available for schools)	312

Total in schools in Arizona	799
Total in schools outside of Arizona	403
Total (out of 4,289 available for schools)	1,202

* A school building was ready at Moqui, and at Colorado River Agency, and one was in course of erection at San Carlos; nothing else, then, in Arizona.

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The foregoing table shows that in 1880 there were only 73 children of Arizona Indians, out of a total of 3,860 children, who were in school, anywhere, or only 1 in 53. In 1892 there were 1,202 children, out of 4,280 children, who were in school, or about 1 in 3½—a surprising relative advance. Nevertheless, it appears that 3,078 children available for schools are not in any school.

The school accommodations are yet small in number, though increasing every year. For the fiscal year 1893 the accommodations will be about as follows:

Navajo	100
Moqui	
Keams Canyon	110
Day school	50
Fort Mojave	150
Colorado River	75
Phœnix	125
Pima	125
Tucson	175
San Carlos	60
White Mountain Apa	50
Total	1,070

Here are accommodations for 1,070 pupils in Arizona. Allow the same number—403—to remain in school outside Arizona, and we still have 2,807 children of school age unprovided for.

The Pimas and Maricopas, in Group No. 1, numbering about 9,000 to 10,000, have two schools for their children. One is at the Pima Agency, and the other at Phœnix, both of about equal capacity. The Papagoes have only one school which sustains any relation to their tribe, viz, the Presbyterian contract school at Tucson, just off from their reservation. This excellent school, with accommodations for only 175 pupils, affords a small opportunity for a tribe of 4,000 to 5,000 people. Including 124 pupils, from this group, in school outside of Arizona, only 485 children have been hitherto provided for, out of 1,162 in the group.

It is understood that appropriations have been made allowing for a large increase in accommodations at the Phœnix school; I hope this addition will bring the capacity of this school up to 250 or 300 pupils. The school is splendidly located, is in good hands, and so centrally located that it should become the great industrial training school of Arizona. But the question remains, as it met me when I visited the people two and a half years ago, why can not the Papagoes have a school!

Looking at Group No. 2, I am glad to say that there is now a comfortable new school house at Colorado River Agency, supplying a long-felt want. Though 50 per cent larger than the old house, it is not large enough. Instead of accommodating 75, there should be room for 100 pupils. At Fort Mojave the old military buildings have been turned to good account; and the agricultural lands on the river bottom are being made productive. But buildings for 125 pupils are not enough for about 1,300 Mojaves within reach around the fort and at The Needles; for 200 Chimehuevis; for 700 Hualpais; and for 200 Supai, all of whom are now under the care of the superintendent of Fort Mojave. Then there are the Pah Utes just across the river in Nevada.

In Group No. 3 are the great Navajo and the Moqui tribes, the one with accommodations for 150 pupils, and the other, including the new day school, with room for 160 more. About 310 accommodations for

2,168 children of school age. There should be another boarding school among the Moqui. Fort Lewis, situated just above the north line of Navajo Reservation, in Colorado, could be supplied with 300 Navajo children, and still leave pupils enough for one or two more good-sized schoolhouses.

In Group No. 4 are the San Carlos Apaches, comprising also those about Fort Apache. It is pleasant to know that a school is to be started at the latter place. The old shaky building at San Carlos, with very limited accommodations for even 60 pupils, should be demolished, and a new building for 200 pupils erected in its place. With 253 children in schools outside of Arizona, there will be an ample number for the accommodations I have indicated. Let the question be settled by full and fair trial, whether "the intractable, fierce Apache" can be most effectually civilized by bayonets or by schools.

It is a questionable policy to take children from the warm, arid climate of southern Arizona, and transplant them to the far north, or to altitudes much higher than their homes, where the climatic conditions have hitherto proved very trying to them. Let schools be multiplied in Arizona, and then strengthen, multiply and clarify the influences so much needed for the transformation of these frontiers in which progress to better styles of living has been so slow.

Having considered the educational needs of the Arizona Indians, I will now state more fully their present condition as related to the possibilities of self-improvement, self-support, and advance in civilization.

APACHES.

These Indians have a bad name and are victims of a prejudice not easily overcome. The Apache Indians have been denominated "the savagest of savages, the red man incurably wild." Much has been said and written of their treacherousness. The military commander at San Carlos said to me, "It is the unexpected that happens with these Indians. We never know we are in danger till we are in it." It is certain that for a long period this tribe swept the plains and held the mountain fastnesses, carrying terror and torture from the upper waters of the Pecos far down into Old Mexico. The deserted cities whose ruins are crumbling along the shallow waters of the Gila must have been the homes of a people who long maintained their supremacy in the face of savagery. The Casa Grandes on the west were an alluring borderland between an ancient civilization and barbarism.

Much has been said of the shocking tortures to which the hostile Apaches subjected their victims. Many blood-curdling descriptions have been given me, which seem to exhaust the most fertile invention in the arts of cruelty. But when we make these terrible indictments against the Apaches we forget the barbarity of our own ancestry. Sir Walter Scott said (Ivanhoe, p. 189):

> The descriptions given by the author of the Saxon Chronicle of the cruelties exercised in the reign of King Stephen by the great barons and lords of castles, who were all Normans, afford a strong proof of the excesses of which they were capable when their passions were inflamed. "They grievously oppressed the poor people by building castles: and when they were built, they filled them with wicked men, or rather devils, who seized both men and women whom they imagined had any money, threw them into prison, and put them to more cruel tortures than the martyrs ever endured. They suffocated some in mud and suspended others by the feet or the head or the thumbs, kindling fires under them. They squeezed the heads of some with knotted cords till they pierced their brains, while they threw others into dungeons swarming with serpents, snakes, and toads." But it would be cruel to put the reader to the pain of perusing the remainder of this description.

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It is not many months since the papers of the Southwest contained an account of savage atrocities inflicted by white men upon Apaches themselves. As between the Apaches and the whites, there is doubtless a heavy balance against the latter, if we may accept acknowledgments from some of the more candid of the early pioneers in Arizona. They declare that in their first travels through the Apache country they found the Indians inoffensive and not given to theft and immorality. The records of the Indian Department contain a statement of United States Commissioner Collyer, which will be read with interest:

The Apache Indians were friends of the Americans, when they first knew them, and they have always desired peace with them. When placed upon reservations in 1858-'59, they were industrious, intelligent, and made rapid progress in the arts of civilization. The peaceable relations of the Apaches with the Americans continued until the latter adopted the Mexican theory of extermination, and by acts of inhuman treachery and cruelty made them our implacable foes; and this policy resulted in a war that in ten years, from 1861 to 1870, cost $40,000,000 and 1,000 lives.

Hon. Edw. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report for 1874, p. 59, referring to "the Southern Chiricahuas or Pinery Indians, Cochise's band of Apaches, and the Nimbe, Magolon, and Coyetero Apaches," in the southeastern part of Arizona, said: "Theft, lying, and immorality are unknown among them."

The Apaches were at that early period quite free from low sexual vices, but contact with the whites, and often with the military, have debauched them and infected them with loathsome diseases. These diseases, in our day, have become so common that boys, and especially girls of 12 to 15 years, are often the victims, and the most rigid examination of San Carlos Apaches is now necessary, in selecting pupils for the large training schools to protect them from these diseases. The responsibility for this terrible curse rests upon white people. The following extract from the annual report of the San Carlos Indian Agent, in 1883, fixes the responsibility where it belongs:

The most common ailment is due to licentious habits, and it is a fact worthy of notice that the immoral habits which lead to this infliction, are more common among those bands that are on the most friendly and intimate terms with the whites than among the more warlike. The Yuma, Tonto, and Mojave tribes (these formerly lived in the Verde valley, and were removed to the San Carlos Agency) who have been subdued to the point of servility, are the most notoriously profligate of all the Indians on the reservation; and it is claimed by persons long resident among them that the White Mountain Apaches, who, next to the Chiricahuas, are the most warlike, are freest from the besetting sin of all the reservation Apaches.

Much has been said of the fierce raids made upon the whites by Victorio and his slaughtering band. In justice it should be stated how this great chief was driven to such desperate acts. Ladd (Story of New Mexico, p. 363) gives the facts:

The Chiricahua Apaches, when the reservation at Bosque Redondo was broken up, in 1868, by the Peace Commissioners, were placed upon Ojo Caliente Reservation, in Grant County, N. Mex. Here they lived peacebly for ten years, till 1877, under the restraints of their chief Victorio, one of the most remarkable Indian characters that ever lived in the Southwest. Victorio and his people had learned agriculture on the Pecos and were content with the quiet life that was opened to them in this occupation. Excellent buildings had been erected for him and his people at Ojo Caliente; irrigating ditches had been constructed, and some progress made in cultivating the soil. "Let the Government leave me here alone," said Victorio, when it was again proposed to remove his people. But his lands were coveted by the white men. The Interior Department ordered the Chiricahuas to be removed to San Carlos Reservation in Arizona. The military officers in New Mexico remonstrated at this unjust and needless offense against this tribe. Victorio declared he would never go there with his people to stay; but the orders from Washington were imperative, and the removal was accomplished, under the military guard sent to enforce it. Twice Victorio broke away from San Carlos and returned to Ojo Caliente, only to be ordered or driven back. In April, 1879, Victorio, in despair and rage, since all his protests to the Government were in vain, took the warpath in desperate resolve never to leave it.

Is complaint made that the Apaches do not settle down to agriculture? Three-fourths of their country consists of barren volcanic rocks and sterile ridges, where no plow can be driven and no water found, where campaigning exposes to the severest privations and dangers. Even the valleys of the Gila and other streams near San Carlos are subject to fierce torrents, which pour down the mountains and sweep away ditches and the fertile lands of the adjacent valleys. This has been a frequent occurrence.

The Apache children received into the training schools of Albuquerque, Santa Fé, Grand Junction, and Carlisle have shown aptness in the scholastic as well as in the industrial departments. Capt. Pratt says that among the farmers of Pennsylvania the Apaches are regarded as the very best of laborers, on account of their agility and strength. Those in Albuquerque and Santa Fé schools have not been exceeded by any other pupils in the rapidity with which they learned to read and to handle tools. The removal from the low grounds and hot climate of San Carlos to the higher altitudes and cooler climate of the mountain regions has unfavorably affected many of these Apaches. Why can not better educational facilities be afforded them on their own reservation? There are enough pupils living in the same climate to fill one school.

THE PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.

They live in a dreary, arid, inhospitable country. Some one has said of it, "This is not a jolly place." Another said, "The days are as hot as the desert where the White Nile rises; so hot the very lion's manes are burnt off. The nights are heavenly." Mrs. Wallace describes the rivers as "tricksey streams—sometimes wet, sometimes dry—but give enough water to irrigate meager cornfields. Occasionally they rise in the very center of barrenness, flow a mile or so, and are lost in the sands; then rise unexpectedly and run again."

The Pimas are a very ancient people. They were here three hundred and fifty years ago, when Capt. Diaz and Saldiban, with twelve intrepid men, found their way along the Gila to the great Colorado desert. Now, as then, they are the same good Indians. Their Casa Grandes is one of a chain of ruins of once great cities extending from Utah to the City of Mexico. The Pimas were once good fighters, and a wall of defense against hostile Indians, the only protection, it is said, for travelers between Fort Yuma and Tucson.

A dire monotony characterizes the lives of the Pimas. In this hot region, a "lofty scorn of work" seems not wholly without excuse. But the old time, when an Indian gloried in his laziness and the squaw in her servitude, is passing away, even without the aid of "Woman's Rights Conventions." Nor is this seeming advance wholly a modern product. The Spaniards who visited this region three hundred years ago, found the Pimas irrigating the lands and raising two crops of grain a year. The valley of the Gila is very fertile, and in this section from two to ten miles wide.

The typical Pima house is a snug hut or den, constructed by bending over a few poles stuck in the ground, lashing them together, covering with reeds or straw, and plastering over the whole with mud. At a distance it looks like an inverted bowl-shaped mound of earth. In one

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side is a low hole through which ingress and egress are gained on all fours. These huts are too low for a man to stand erect in, and are without a chimney for ventilation. In winter, when a fire is burning, it is necessary for the inmates to keep close to the ground, to avoid smoke, which would stifle a white man. In summer the huts are mostly abandoned for summer residences in the fields, consisting of sticks set on the ground covered with poles, brush, and straw, to protect from the sun. One great obstacle to civilization has been, and still is the character of these dwellings. They are a bar to progress.

Within the last three years, however, over sixty better houses have been built by the Pimas, under the direction and advice of Agent Crouse. These houses are of adobe, averaging from 15 to 24 feet, with perpendicular walls, and containing two or three and occasionally four rooms and several windows. The roofs are of logs covered with ribs of the giant cactus, arrowweed and mud.

On this reservation are a goodly number of young people who have returned from the Fisk Institute at Albuquerque. These young people have made the best and neatest houses, and are ambitious to have more furniture than the old Pimas use. In fact they want their houses well furnished. But the old "kea," the Pima term for house, still predominates.

Excellent school buildings of adobe have been erected during the last three years, and with a good class of employés, progress is being made. Albuquerque Government school boasts of 90 Pimas, and Genoa, Nebr., of about 20, as among their best and most reliable students; and the home school has an enrollment of 130. The work of education is well started in this tribe.

These Indians, says the agent, "have never had any aid from Government in providing facilities for irrigation. Without any assistance whatever, they produce from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of wheat annually, and, in addition, many thousand bushels of barley, as well as some vegetables. For irrigating purposes, they make rude dams of logs and brush, to raise and divert the water of the river; then they make canals and ditches to convey it to the fields. They have no head gate, being too poor to buy the necessary lumber."

THE PAPAGOES.

They live in a region of scorching deserts, alkali plains, sage brush, and greasewood wastes along the Mexican line. There is beautiful scenery in the distance—the shifting outlines of the Tucson Mountains and the rugged peaks of others; but there are also sterile mesas and sandy plains where desolation reigns.

The Papago Reservation is very fertile and well watered, but it contains only 27,566 acres for the 4,000 or 5,000 people—just a few acres each. Owing to this limited area the Papagoes spread over a strip of country along the Mexican lines, 150 miles long by 100 miles wide—a mountainous land with desert slopes.

I cite the following testimony, given a few years ago, to the high character of the Papago Indians:

> Neighboring settlers who used to make their whole livelihood out of the Indians by selling them liquors, find it a very difficult matter to make so much of a success as formerly. The other day a party of traders visited one of the Papago towns, having for sale whisky, calico, and sugar; but when the captain of the village learned of it, he immediately requested them to leave, and would not let them expose for sale even the calico and sugar. While an improvement has been going on in this, the worst of all evils, they have also become very diligent and careful in hunting in loose or stray stock. This is a great accommodation and saving to the adjoining ranchmen, as when one of their cattle stray into the Papago country, there need be no anxiety or pursuit; they need only wait patiently a few days for the Indians to find and bring the stock to the agency, to be claimed and taken away by the owners. In this way, during the past year, more than one hundred animals, lost to their owners to all intents and purposes, have been restored.

These are the only Indians in Arizona who wear short hair, save the small tribe of Chimehuevis. The Papagoes dress almost wholly in citizens' clothes, and receive no support from the Government.

Some of the Papagoes, about 363 in number, have received lands in severalty—but what of the remainder who have no reservation lands, who are homeless and compelled to wander? Formerly they were cattle-raisers, but the ever encroaching whites have appropriated the most favorable localities, and it is every year more difficult for these poor Papagoes to live. In June the fruit of the giant cactus is gathered, and that with the mesquite beans constitutes the food for months. One, knowing their country, is filled with amazement to think that human beings can subsist in such a region. A company of white people placed there and compelled to remain, would die out in two years. It is a sandy desert, and nothing can be raised by cultivation of the soil. Cactus fruit, mesquite beans, roots, gophers, and a few rabbits make the inventory of food. White people are monopolizing the few springs of water. Mesquite is being exhausted. What would 160 acres of such desert land amount to?

Whenever a spring is found, usually temporary, or a marsh or low lands, which supply food and water for the stock, the Indians settle and remain so long as the supply of water holds out, and then push west towards the Colorado River, or south into Mexico. Some Papagoes supply Tucson with wood and hay, brought in in small bunches on the backs of burros, and others work for settlers, as they find opportunity. The Supai, of whose destitution we have heard much, are in a paradise as compared with the Papagoes.

The Papagoes have no school. In 1874 89 pupils were reported in school. The United States Government had repaired a wing of the old church of San Xavier, and the school was held there. Now at Tucson the Presbyterians have an excellent school with accommodations for 175 pupils, but there are 85 Pimas in the school. The Papagoes number 86 in this school, and there are 15 more at Fisk Institute at Albuquerque, N. Mex., 101 in all. This, out of a tribe estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 people, and they too some of the poorest, most industrious, and chaste Indians in the United States. A school should be established among this tribe.

INDIANS ALONG THE COLORADO RIVER.

During my trip on the steamer *Gila*, about 300 miles up the river, there was a good opportunity to study the river Indians of Arizona. Towards the mouth of the river, in Mexico, and, for the most part, 60 miles below Yuma, are the Cocopas, probably numbering 800, who frequently visit Yuma City for employment and trade. They have always been inoffensive in their relations with the whites. Belonging to the same family as the Yumas, they are fully as dark as the Yumas, and speak almost the same language. Being ambitious to earn money, they gladly improve all opportunities to labor.

Next come the Yumas, about 1,000 on both sides of the Colorado, but three-fourths of them are in California. These Indians also have been noted for friendly relations with the whites. Since 1863 it is

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said that only one white man has been killed by the Yumas, and that was in a drunken row, when the Indians were infuriated with whisky furnished by a white man. Prior to 1863 the Yumas were drawn into trouble by Texas rangers, who sought Indian scalps for the bounty paid by the Mexican Government. The rangers began upon the Apaches and drew in the Pimas and Yumas. In this time of trouble Fort Yuma was established to protect emigrants going to California. Many depredations charged upon the Yumas are said to have been perpetrated by Mexicans and white desperadoes. The Yumas have fine physiques, tall, straight, strong, and well adapted to do the hard work of this region, being able to endure heat well. They are good workers, cheerful, and quarrels among them are rare. Hats are not thought necessary, as they are well protected by a heavy body of long, black hair, which hangs in artificial ringlets down their back, often for 2 feet. Only six years ago neither men nor women wore much clothing, but now all are fairly dressed.

The Mojaves form the next tribe, living 125 to 300 miles above Yuma. These Indians are similar to the Yumas in physique, habits, and disposition, and they number more than 2,000 on or near the Colorado River Reservation, at and around the Needles, and in the vicinity of Fort Mojave. No Indians work more cheerfully when an opportunity offers, but it is seldom there is a chance for productive labor, save on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. This region is so dry there is little inducement to try to raise crops, except after the summer floods are over, when melons, squash, etc., will grow on the bottom lands. These products, when other supplies of food are not too scarce, are sometimes preserved in dry sand till midwinter. Like the Yumas, so with the Mojaves, the Chimehuevis, and the Hualpais, the mesquite bean is the main reliance for people, cattle, dogs, etc. It contains sugar and starch in large proportions and makes good, sweet, nutritious bread.

These Indians realize a small income from cutting and selling wood to the steamers and carrying hay from the distant mesas to the Indian agent, miners, etc. Sometimes an early crop can be raised on the low lands, but often both the early and the later crops are cut off by overflows; hence the people are kept very poor. There are many half-clad members of this tribe, but all are fat and strong and can easily carry from 200 to 300 pounds.

Among the Cocopas, Yumas, and Mojaves there are few half bloods. In the Colorado River agency school of 77 pupils there is but one, a half Jew, a rare sight here. The women are very squarely and strongly built, and all the people are healthy, except some who became victims of scrofula and social diseases.

None of the River Indians have many cattle or horses. In the long fields beside the river, for scores of miles at a time, one will see no stock. This scarcity is accounted for in part from the custom, in case of death, of burning the body of the deceased with all his possessions. Formerly horses and cattle, if any, were placed on the funeral pile for cremation. The people still cremate, but seldom kill more than a single animal on the occasion.

The houses of the lower River Indians are made of brush and a few logs, the roof being plastered with mud. In the warm season they sleep under an overhead shelter or hovel. Inside the houses the floor is sand, on which they sleep in winter, occasionally changing it for a fresh supply. Fifteen or twenty persons huddle together in a house 10 by 20 feet, with no table, chairs, bedsteads, and only a few mats. Their dishes are tin cans, skillets, home-made pottery, reed baskets, and ollas for water.

In this hot, even climate these Indians need few clothes and their wants are small, save for food. They are natural farmers, but without irrigation little can be done. Rain can not be depended upon, three, four, and five months often passing without a shower. These River Indians are teachable and desire to work, but without irrigation there is little inducement. A large irrigation ditch has just been opened.

About 25 miles below the railroad bridge at the Needles there is another tribe, a small body of about 200, Chimehuevis, from whom the valley is named. They are lighter in complexion, more slender in form, and of greater acuteness than the Mojaves. The valley which bears their name is beautiful and very wide, but with no greater facilities for agriculture than that of the Mojaves for want of water. These people perform much labor for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, are in good circumstances, and well clothed. They wear the hair short, are acute and sprightly, and try to be like white people. It is said that some of the women have sewing machines. This tribe is a branch of the Pah Utes, in Nevada, and speak their language. Above Fort Mojave they are found in larger numbers.

The Hualpais are another tribe on the Arizona side of the Colorado, to the east and northeast of Fort Mojave. They are inferior to the other tribes just described, more rough, savage, and filthy, and not much inclined to industry.

For the River Indians there are three schools. One for the Yumas, opposite Yuma City, with nearly sufficient capacity for all that tribe. These belong in California and the school is on that side of the river. For the river tribes above the Yumas, including the Hualpais, altogether numbering more than 2,800, there are only two schools, one at Colorado River Agency and one at Fort Mojave.

THE SUPAI.

This small tribe of 225 Indians, in a deep cañon of the Colorado River, near Williams, Ariz., if we may judge by linguistic connections, is of a mingled Apache and Mojave origin. Their habits are decidedly peaceful, but intellectually they are dull. In this deep cañon are strips of land of great fertility, of which some 2,000 acres are estimated as arable. The walls of the cañon are nearly perpendicular, making the climate very equable. Access to their homes is by a terrible gorge, on horseback, down a passage of rocky steps, so narrow that loads wider than the horse's body can not be borne.

As compared with the Papagoes, the Mojaves, and the Hualpai, the Supai are well provided for by nature, but individuals looking at the Supai alone, without comparison with other tribes, would think them very poor, and indeed they are not rich. The juniper berry, the piñon nut, mescal, etc., abound there. Besides natural products, the Supai raise corn, beans, melons, and large quantities of peaches. Pure water flowing from never failing springs is plentiful for domestic purposes and for irrigation. Wood is also abundant; and there is game, such as deer, antelope, bear, turkey, and rabbit.

The Government has given the Supai this year a farmer, with a supply of tools and seed, to lead them out further in the direction of self-support. His wife is a field matron. He has written me: "I consider them well supplied with food and clothing. They make buckskin clothing, and sell to other tribes for blankets."

They have lived for a long period isolated from the remainder of the world in this deep cañon, maintaining a fair condition of morals and with little polygamy. The Supai have no school and detest the idea

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of education; but they desire to learn to write and are good imitators. A schoolhouse (called by another name, so as not to arouse their prejudices) could be cheaply built of stone; and under tactful guidance these Indians may yet be proud of a school in their midst.

THE NAVAJOES.

This largest of all the Indian tribes on a single reservation presents the gravest problem of any in respect to education. They are also the wealthiest, except the Osages, and self-supporting ever since 1876. The Navajoes are among the most widely and favorably known of the American Indians. For more than twenty-four years this tribe has shown no hostility against the Government, though there have been many brief skirmishes with ranchmen on account of petty quarrels in regard to stock. In their way, the Navajoes are very industrious, tending the numerous flocks and weaving valuable blankets.

Since the return of the Navajoes, in 1868, from Bosque Redondo to their own reservation, they have had a remarkable growth in numbers and in property. A comparison of two years is instructive.

	1868.	1891.
Population	10,000	16,102
Horses	.....	118,798
Sheep and goats	15,000	1,583,754
Cattle	500	9,188

The population has sometimes been estimated at 20,000, which is probably too large. The above figures, for 1891, are the best available, and the census for that year is probably the best ever taken of the Navajoes, though exactness can not be claimed. Of the above number, 9,241 are reported as living off the reservation. In 1874, Hon. Edw. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gave this tribe as numbering 11,068, of whom 2,000 were off the reservation, "seldom or never coming to the agency." The sheep and goats were then reported at 130,000 and horses at 10,000. Commissioner Smith said "they raise crops sufficient for their own support, and need assistance only in the way of civilization and house-building, with some instruction in regard to improved methods of farming."

At that early date Mr. Smith recommended an addition of a strip of land on the south, 6 by 60 miles, which was subsequently given them. In the same year the superintendent of Indians for New Mexico and Arizona also recommended the establishment of the agency in the valley of the San Juan, on the north side of the reservation. The removal of the agency to some other locality has always been felt to be desirable. It is difficult to conceive why it has been allowed to remain in its present location through all these years. Fort Defiance is a most unfortunate place for an agency in every respect, especially as to the maintenance of any regularity in the attendance of the pupils upon the school. There is little, very little, tillable land in the vicinity, nor is there any other feature which makes it desirable for permanent residence by any Indian families.

At an early period the Navajo Agency affairs must have been more effectively organized than of late years, for the commissioner above quoted said: "A police force, consisting of 200 of the chiefs and principal men, organized last summer, has been very effective in the arrest and punishment of Indian thieves, and in the return of stolen stock to their owners."

Two questions of urgent importance soon become uppermost in the minds of those who study the condition and needs of the Navajoes—provision for their education, and provision for future maintenance.

The Education of the Navajoes.—The Navajoes seem never to have taken to education. In accordance with the treaty of 1868 they were to have day schools for every 30 pupils, and some schools were immediately started. In the year 1874 we find this report: "Though day schools have been maintained ever since their removal from the Bosque Redondo, five years ago, the agent reports almost no benefit therefrom, owing to irregularity of attendance. Of 2,963 children on the reservation 86 have been reached during the year." He calls for a boarding school. In 1878 the agent said:

> The failure of the Department to carry out the provisions of section 3 of the existing treaty with these Indians has doubtless had much to do with the successive failures of teachers and agents in the matter of education. Had comfortable and attractive schoolhouses been erected at proper points, and at once, as provided for by treaty, and necessary discretion given to agents to enable them to encourage the attendance of children at the schools by the liberal but discreet use of agency supplies and annuities, at least something might have been accomplished for education, whereas the lamentable spectacle presents itself of an almost expired treaty, and expenditure of thousands of dollars upon transient teachers and more transient scholars, and not a solitary Navajo who can either read or write. That some such course as that indicated above was not pursued from the commencement with regard to the education of this people is a matter profoundly to be regretted, inasmuch as only through the education of the young can the eradication of superstition from the tribe be effected—superstitions which are the great obstacle in the way of their advancement to a higher plane of civilization, and operate as a fruitful source of crime and contention.

In 1880 the present boarding-school building was erected. So wild, however, were the Navajoes at that time that, as a protection, iron shutters were placed over all the windows of the school edifice. Later an agent said, "It seems impossible to build up a school here. I have argued, coaxed, begged, bribed, and threatened, but it has been of little avail." Within two years the capacity of the school has been enlarged from 75 to 150 by the erection of two excellent buildings.

What is the present situation? This question should be considered in connection with the fact that educational efforts among this tribe date far back in their history. As already stated, immediately after their return from Bosque Redondo, in 1868, a school was started for them at Fort Defiance. During the twenty-four years since there has been some kind of a school at the agency. With such a record, we should naturally expect to find greater progress in education; but the results are exceedingly meager in the tribe at large, in the number and quality of returned students, and in the condition and scholarship of the present school. In scholarship this school ranks among the very lowest of the Indian schools; in the knowledge of trades, excepting the very good work done in the shoe shop, it has nothing to show, notwithstanding the Navajoes are a people of great mechanical ingenuity and skill in silver work, saddle-making, weaving, etc., and in the acquisition of English speech the people are almost wholly wanting.

These small results are not the fault of the Navajo children, for they are bright, quick to learn, and responsive. The Navajoes are among the most acute of Indians, a people of ideas, much inclined to criticise, and to be independent in their opinions and actions. This people are also quite conservative, with great reverence for the past, its traditions and usages.

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I was surprised to find the enrollment of this school only 75. Notwithstanding the capacity of the school has been doubled in two years the enrollment has not increased ten. This small number of pupils in a tribe of more than 16,000 Indians, is a matter of deep concern. If many pupils were in schools outside the reservation, one might be reconciled; but in all the outside schools there are only 20 Navajo children, making 95, the full number anywhere in school. I had long talks with leading Indians about putting their children in school, but found them strongly disinclined to do so. Only 12 Navajo girls are in school from this great reservation.

The difficulty is chiefly the prevalence of polygamy, which seems not to be checked by the agents. Putting with this the fact that girls are given in marriage at 12 to 16 years of age, and we have one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of schools and the civilization of this people, or any other people where this practice prevails. Until agents administer the Indian service in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indian office this evil will go on. So long as Indian judges and Indian police take wives when they please, as has been and still is the case on this reservation, what hope is there?

Knowing that the Department is already impressed with the importance of more schools for the Navajoes, I made inquiries in regard to new locations. The fact that the present school is only half full, and that the Navajoes seem very reluctant to send their children to school, is a gloomy outlook for more schools. Being on the ground, however, and knowing the question would come up in some form, I made due inquiries.

China a Lee has been frequently mentioned as a desirable place for a school. The fact that it is quite central in the reservation is in its favor. A location at the mouth of Cañon de Chelly is described as very romantic. It is near what would be a large farming district if irrigation could be obtained. There is wood upon the mountains not far away. The spot is 50 miles for the agency, 75 from Gallup, and the same distance from the lowest bend of the San Juan River by mountain trail.

The vicinity of the San Juan River is another desirable place, but until Fort Lewis school, only 50 miles above, in Colorado, is filled no school on the San Juan can be thought of.

I visited Cottons, 35 miles west from the agency and 45 from Navajo Station on the Atlantic and Pacific Road. It is generally admitted that there are more Indians near Cottons than anywhere else on the reservation, and they are described as the better class of the Navajoes. The stream at this point never runs dry, and water can be easily brought out by a ditch to irrigate the broad bench of excellent land along the river. Wood is plenty. These Indians say they would send their children to the school and fill it up; 30 went from this vicinity to Fort Defiance last fall. Messrs. Cotton and Hubbell, traders here, have talked a great deal to these Indians about the education of their children, which has prepared the way for a school.

But I do not advise the erection of another school for the Navajoes until the schools at Fort Defiance and Fort Lewis are filled.

Provision for the future maintenance of the Navajoes.—I do not presume that this wealthy tribe will become dependent upon the Government. That is not the question, but how it will find sufficient scope for its large population and its numerous flocks without encroaching upon surrounding settlers.

As early as 1874, 20 per cent of the Navajoes were said to be outside the reservation; subsequently, 30 per cent; later, 58 per cent, and in 1892 about 58 per cent, or 9,211 out of the total 16,105. Many of these are permanently outside, others only during a certain season. All the country between the Navajo Reservation and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is full of Navajoes; and they are often found 100 miles south of the railroad. I found them and their flocks all along the traveled way from Gallup to Zuñi—40 miles; and I saw Navajoes passing through Zuñi, as they said, to visit friends south of the Zuñi Reservation. West they fill the country to the Little Colorado. The Moqui Reservation of two and a quarter millions acres has been overrun by Navajoes, close up to the Moqui villages, their flocks exhausting the springs and ravaging the grain fields of that timid people. Within two years Supt. Collins, at Keam's Cañon, interposed in behalf of the docile Moqui, and a 10-mile radius limit has been placed around the central group of villages, within which the Navajo flocks do not come now.

The Navajoes have always exercised the right which they say was given them by the terms of the treaty of 1868, to go and live wherever they choose. But the nonconfinement to the reservation has become an important issue. Many white settlers have moved into the vicinity, who do not believe the Indian has any business off his reservation—men who have no love for the Indian and think they should be made to take back tracks. It is impossible for the Navajoes to understand our land laws or the system of public surveys; and harder still for them to comply with the requirements of the homestead laws. On the 4th of July, 1884, Congress passed an act designed for their benefit, but the Navajoes were too ignorant to comprehend the requirements. Generations of nomadic ancestors have made these Indians very unstable.

After seeing a portion of the Navajo Reservation and holding conversations with several white men of intelligence who have traveled all over it, I am much impressed with the idea that the large flocks owned by this tribe can not be supported within legal limits. This reservation has, indeed, an area of 8,250,000 acres, but that is only 5 acres each on the average for their sheep and horses. We must not judge this reservation by other portions of the country. Here are thousands of acres of barren sand, sandstone cliffs, and vast plains without water, greatly reducing the area of available land. I give three testimonies. As early as 1878 the agent said:

> From the best information I have been able to gather on the subject I incline to the belief that the natural resources of the reservation are totally inadequate to the support of the tribe, in which opinion I am sustained by all intelligent persons who are conversant with its features. * * * Hundreds of acres of the best grazing lands are rendered valueless by their great distance from water courses and springs.

Agent Riordan, after two years of traveling all over the reservation, in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, August 14, 1883, called it—

> The most worthless land that ever laid outdoors. It is wholly a sandstone country, with occasional patches of barren land susceptible of cultivation by the rude Indian methods. It is almost waterless—in fact, a barren, rocky desert. What water does exist is alkaline, and nearly all of it is such as any well-regulated animal east of the Rockies would refuse to drink. Still, it is the only kind available for these people and for the white workers among them. The face of the country is almost entirely rock—rock everywhere. No soil, as such; simply the sand and débris accumulated in the lowest spots by ages of erosion and the action of water since the "early days" when the world was new. An Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas farmer would laugh to scorn the assertion that you could raise anything in the sandy beds which form the planting grounds of this people. Seventeen thousand Indians manage to extract their

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living (in addition to the mutton which forms the staple article of food) from these spots, and that, too, without any Government aid. If they were not the best Indians on the continent they would not do it.

Ex-Agent John H. Bowman, in 1884, said:

This reservation is about my ideal of a desert, and although very large it might have been much larger without covering any land of the least value. It is merely a space on the map of so many degrees and parallels. Three-fourths of it is about as valuable as so many acres of clear sky. As there are no running streams, it can only be irrigated with buckets. Nearly all the water is alkali. The valleys are composed of sand formed by wash and erosion; no soil worthy of the name. About three-fourths of the whole tract is covered by rock and barren mesas. Where springs do exist the water has usually found a channel through the débris under the surface and is lost.

Messrs. Riordan and Bowman are gentlemen of good business capabilities, in charge of large interests. They know the whole reservation, and know it well, after months of horseback riding over it.

What shall be done? There are two propositions. One is to enlarge the Navajo Reservation to the Little Colorado River on the west, to the Atlantic and Pacific Road on the south, and perhaps 20 miles farther east. The other is to dig out old springs, sink wells in desirable localities, take water out of the San Juan, etc.

Grave objections, I am aware, will be offered to both these schemes. In July, 1888, a council of Navajoes was held by Special Agent Welton, at which 200 leading Indians were present. The council made the proposition that if the Government would give them land on the south side of the reservation, reaching to the railroad, 10 miles on the east side, and on the west side reaching to the Little Colorado River, they would bring their people on the reservation. But the policy of extension is contrary to that long pursued by the Government, which looks toward contracting rather than enlarging.

It may be alleged that the wells will involve much experimenting with doubtful results. The latter method, however, is strongly recommended by Ex-Agent Bowman, who has had large experience in sinking wells for his flocks in the vicinity of Holbrook, Ariz. He says that there are waterless areas 30 to 40 miles in diameter in most of which water is within a short distance of the surface, as, for instance, in the Chin a Lee Valley—a large, wide, plain-like valley, between mountain ranges, 60 to 80 miles in length. The watershed settles into this valley, producing in some seasons a creek faintly traced on some maps. During the greater part of the year no water runs in the creek, but it can be found a short distance below the surface through almost all that large plain. Indians have no skill or disposition to dig wells. There are numerous other localities like the Chin a Lee Valley, though not as extensive. What is needed is to have the agency reënforced by a wide-awake, progressive official, who will take the initiative. Then, in due time, Indians may follow their example.

It is certain that the Government can not long postpone efforts to solve this problem. Unless some great calamity sweeps off a large part of the tribe and its flocks, or a great change takes place in stock-raising circles, this question will soon assume serious proportions.

One fact should not be omitted. It is well known that horses, sheep, and goats, gnaw very closely where they feed, and if they continue year after year in the same pastures, the roots of the grasses become seriously injured and produce but little feed. It is widely confessed in this region that the great grazing ranges have been overstocked and overcropped, and that something must be done to improve the lands or the flocks must be greatly diminished. But the Navajo flocks have been steadily increasing, as seen by Government statistics, and confirmed by the personal observation of ex-Agent Bowman, who thinks the Navajos have a third more sheep and goats than they had seven years ago, when he was agent.

Doubtless the wise method would be to improve the water supply, the irrigation, and the farming, to teach the Navajos how to raise alfalfa, oats, etc., in the districts favorable to such work. In this way their flocks could be maintained in smaller areas, and at the same time improved greatly in quality and value. This method would tend to cure the roving habits of the Navajoes and advance them in civilization. The San Juan Valley affords great opportunities, with a strong river from which to take water for irrigation. If this tribe is to be restrained within the reservation, all the portions available for agriculture must be made productive. To carry out such a policy as this will require an agent with the best business capacity and good executive ability. It is time forward steps were taken, instead of retrogade, as of late.

Had the amount of attention which has been bestowed upon the Dakota tribes, the Santees, the Omahas, the Winnebagoes, and other tribes, been devoted to the Navajoes, what would have been the result as respects education and civilization? While the 26,000 Dakota Indians are represented in schools by 4,000 children, the more than 16,000 Navajoes have only 95 children enrolled as pupils in any school, on or off the reservation. Even the 4,000 Pimas in Arizona are represented by more than 350 children in schools. If the Sioux would as industriously devote themselves to flocks and herds as do the Navajoes, they would soon be as self-supporting, and would save the Government an outlay of more than $1,000,000 a year for rations. Is it said that the Sioux live in a dry arid land, with little water and precarious agriculture? Having traversed both regions, I believe the chances for self-support, under proper direction, are as good for the Sioux as for the Navajoes, and I may add even better. And what do the Sioux women, as compared with the toils of the Navajo women, in preparing wool, weaving blankets in their slow rude looms, and tending their flocks? I know the Sioux and highly esteem them, but now I must plead for the Navajoes!

THE MOQUI.

The Moquis are a curiosity—racial, historical, architectural, and sociological. They live in honeycombed communal homes, of adobe and stone, perched like eagles' nests on lofty, scarred, seamed cliffs of volcanic rock, 400 to 660 feet above the plains. The fires that lifted those formidable mesas long since became extinct, and the country around is barren, arid, inhospitable, and worthless to white men.

To us their homes on the escarped cliffs look lonely and cheerless; yet they are not desolate, but filled with a busy population of a unique peculiar people, of whose beginning and end we know nothing. From their lofty perch they overlook broad areas which to all but themselves seem wastes of sand, over which the winds wage perpetual war on such shrubs and grass as they can not uproot. Across the waterless plains are scrubby trees, crouching on the remote edges and furnishing fuel for the fires of the Moqui.

Here on these lofty eyries the Moqui are fighting out the battle of existence. In nooks and on terraces along the steep sides of the flinty mesas are orchards of peaches and patches of corn, and below, in the

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bleak sands, larger fields of corn, beans, and melons are raised by that industrious people, for just underneath the sand ample moisture is found. In favorable seasons large crops are garnered and wisely held in store each year for the needs of another year, if drought should come upon the land. These cultivated patches may be found from 10 to 15 miles around the mesas. All keep some sheep, burros, and a few horses. None have large flocks. They are quite skillful in making pottery, weaving their own blankets, belts, and a coarse woolen cloth, worn by women and girls.

The past history of this people, up to the time of the Spanish conquest, is as little known as their future. They have a few vague traditions, but nothing more definite than the ruins of ancient pottery and Aztec pueblos, which indicate a once populous and powerful people. It has been well said, "If their future is to be a happy and progressive one, it must be the result of wise legislation and heroic Christian effort."

The Moqui live in seven villages, on three mesas.

First mesa: Walpai, Teichumnivi, Tewa.

Second mesa: Cimopavi, Cipaulivi, Mushonginivi.

Third mesa: Oriba.

These villages, within a circle of 15 to 20 miles, and with 1,976 inhabitants, have been isolated from the remainder of the world for centuries. They are not estranged from each other, as some have said, but mingle much together, though sometimes temporarily alienated by petty jealousies. There is little difference in their language. What mutations have taken place in the world around them, while they have remained the same through long ages! These strange men, diminutive, low set, wrapped in blankets, sitting passively in the sun, on the scarred rocks, are the demure proprietors of a reservation once the scene of busy activities, for all around within a day's journey are evidences of dilapidated cities, now utterly desolate.

How were they wasted? By wars and revolutions? No; worn out. Their system of communism preyed upon its own vitals. The old blood stagnated for the want of new elements. Effete in ideas, customs, sustenance, there has long been a quiet decline, as of one stricken in years. There is blood degeneration. Already many pueblos in Arizona and New Mexico are gone, and our maps bear the significant designations, "Ruins," "Ruins."

In Moqui and in Zuñi I found some of those anomalies, so seldom seen in the United States—Albinos, with eyes of pinkish hue, eyelashes and hair white as snow, with skin so delicate that the hot sun gives the cheek and hand a color much like erysipelas. Some of those I saw are dull of intellect, though not all. A girl in the school at Keam's Canyon is as bright as any of the pupils. The parents, both of those at Moqui and at Zuñi are full-blood Indians; but poverty of blood through long lack of alien infusion, and marriage successively repeated in a narrow circle, are the supposed causes.

Among the Moqui the textile art belongs exclusively to the men, who weave the women's dresses, with which they supply the pueblos in New Mexico. Among the Zuñi are a few Moqui men who have married into that tribe and continue the practice of weaving the female dress—a black, heavy woolen fabric of about 4 yards. The Moqui carry on an extensive trafic in these garments.

The old dingy houses which the Moqui have occupied for centuries are very filthy and perpetuate diseases. One can not climb over those mesas without wondering that habitations exalted so high in the air, exposed to fierce winds and storms and scorching sun, should emit such

foul odors. The very rocks, on all sides, seem impregnated with the filth which has penetrated into the seams and interstices, the offal of numerous centuries which the most powerful storms have failed to wash away. One seldom sees a clean garment on that people. When water has to be carried on the heads of women up mesas 400 to 600 feet high, from springs often some distance from the base of the mesa, cleanliness becomes a most expensive luxury. In those nooks and crannies in which infectious diseases flourished long before our quadro-centennial period began, are perpetuated germs of disease which have constantly warred against the growth of this people.

Living in communal houses, marrying in close circles, with no ideas of morals as civilized people hold them, men and women of the same clan given to promiscuous sexual intercourse, and even the youth also, it is not strange that the Moqui have steadily deteriorated, that they are intellectually feeble, small of stature, and prematurely old while young.

The need of some change in the situation of the Moqui, from the old mesa cliffs to open fields, to the vicinity of rivers, and to individual homes separated by spaces, has long been felt by those who have had the interests of these Indians in charge. About eighteen years ago an effort was made to induce the Moqui to remove to a reservation on the Chiquita River, where were good agricultural lands. But these timid people declined, through fear of the Apaches. In 1878 the Indian Agent Mateer tried to pursuade them to remove to a point on the Little Colorado River, between meridians 110 and 111, and gave seven reasons for the change. But traditions and local attachments prevailed, the chief elements of strength exhibited by the Moqui. Only on the conservative side of their being are they strong. How weak in the direction of new movements. An Indian agent said of them:

> Not much dependence can be placed upon the Moqui. They will promise one thing and in ten hours a complete change will come over them. This have they often deceived me.

As might be expected the Moqui are a weak people, and the weakness has become constitutional. In 1882 Agent Fleming said:

> They are children in understanding; sometimes they act like spoiled children. * * * I have never yet attended any of their dances and can not speak from personal knowledge; but judging from reliable authority the great evils in the way of their ultimate civilization lie in these dances. The dark superstitions and unhallowed rites of a heathenism as gross as that of India or Central Africa still infect them with its insidious poison, which, unless replaced by Christian civilization, must sap the very life-blood.
>
> The health of the tribe is far from being all that could be desired, owing to the manner of living. Nor can we expect to see a radical change until they are induced to leave the mesas and build their houses on the plains away from the filth and foul air of their present abodes. If it were not for the high altitude of these Pueblos sickness and death would prevail much more among them than at present. Venerial diseases comprise the general disorder, being the result doubtless of their promiscuous lodging together in small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, without regard to sex or condition. If this people are to be saved from ultimate extinction they must be induced to change their abodes to where they can breathe a pure air.

In 1882 a missionary of the Reformed Church came to them and engaged in the preparatory work of building a house and studying the language. He was soon stricken down by death, and the work was never resumed.

But a new day is coming to Moqui—has already dawned. New houses are being built on the plains, and the denizens of the cliffs are moving down. Over twenty families have already taken the new abodes, and one hundred more houses are started. Superintendent Collins, of the

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Keam's Cañon Indian school, has the work well in hand, and means that every boy and girl going forth from the school at the close of their term of study shall go into a new home on the plains. He is also sinking wells and putting in pumps and pipe. The Government furnishes boards, tin and paint for roofs, the floors, doors and windows, and a practical mechanic employed by the Government, superintends and aids the building. The Moqui erect the walls of adobe or stone. A few of the old conservatives hesitate and shake their heads, but the work goes quietly on.

The Oriba village, on the third mesa, 30 miles from Keam's Cañon, has always been the farthest removed from the whites and the most conservative. About one-half the village is reported as hostile to education to white men's ways and to the United States Government. But even this proportion indicates very great progress within a few years. The hostile ones say to white men "We want you to keep away." The other half are friendly and say "We want to do what Washington tells us." They are all heathens of the worst type, and exceedingly selfish with one another, as well as with outside persons. Like many white people, the main aim of the better class, in relation to Government, is to make all they can out of it. The more advanced are tenacious for their old customs. They favor new houses, say they want them, but have no idea of giving up their old religion, by going into the new buildings. But greater changes will come later. In brief, I may say, that their social and religious ideas and customs are almost identical with those of the Pueblos in New Mexico, particularly the Zunis, paganism of the darkest type, and the consequent moral laxity.

I found the Oribas very sullen, and they would not come into a council, but talked a great deal at a distance. This village has always been hostile, up to the time that five men went to Washington. That visit had a good influence upon them. When Lo-lo-lo-mi, the leading man of those who went to Washington, came back, he made a move to put his children into the boarding school. The hostiles opposed him, seized him, put him in jail, and threatened to kill him.

Superintendent Collins went out there with two other white men. They arrested two of the hostiles, heads of religious orders, and sent them to Fort Defiance, where they were confined about thirty days. When turned loose these men came home, stirred up opposition anew. Matters became more violent every day until it was dangerous to go there alone. Superintendent Collins sent for troops from Fort Wingate on authority from the Indian Office. One company came instructed to quiet the disturbance at Oriba. The natives were scared and ceased their hostility. They wanted their children to go to school. Superintendent Collins put them in line and carried them off. After this the Oribas were quiet for a time.

When the grass grew the next spring these Indians again became abusive, severely threatened the Indian helpers of the United States surveyor, and tore down part of their marks and bounds. Superintendent Collins went out to see about that, accompanied by a lieutenant and a troop of ten cavalry, who were at that time located at Keam's Cañon. When they reached the foot of the mesa runners came and said, "The people are mad now and will kill you; they have 50 men in the village armed with guns and they will kill the soldiers." Superintendent Collins and the lieutenant regarded the threats as bluff, and sent up for the head men of the hostiles to come down to the plains. They refused, and said, "If you want to see us, come up here." Collins and his party went up on the mesa, and the war chief stepped out in front on the second story of one of the houses with a 6-shooter in his belt and one of the best long range Winchester rifles in his hands. He commenced a harangue, saying, "What are you doing here, you American dogs; this is our country; we want you and all white men to keep out of it; we are ready to fight you now; we see your soldiers and can whip you." They dared the whites to fight. When Collins tried to talk with them, they listened to nothing that was said, but berated the visitors. This chief was fiercely dressed in war paint. Next, the head medicine man came out, and with great display made medicine to kill the visitors. He wore a part of a raw sheepskin dripping with blood. Blood was smeared all over his body and limbs, and he indulged in the most frenzied gesticulations. The Indians were thoroughly impressed with his conduct. The visitors afterwards learned that there was one more medicine man to appear before the hostiles opened fire.

Just then, as a matter of discretion, Mr. Collins and his party retired. He telegraphed to Washington, and five troops of cavalry were sent to arrest the head men of the disturbance. The military arrested ten in all, though one got away; the other nine were taken to Fort Wingate. Last winter five were sent home on recommendation of Agent Shipley and Superintendent Collins. Superintendent Collins told these men of the purpose of the Government, and asked if they would coöperate. They assured him they would do whatever he said, and all were allowed to go home. In a short time Lo-lo-lo-mi came in and said that the five men came home with this report from one of the principal men still remaining at Fort Wingate:

> Tell the people that I, old medicine man, sent you home; that my medicine is still good; that I have made friends with the soldiers, who have nothing to do with the white people at Keams Cañon; that I am going to stay at Fort Wingate a while longer and find out more about the white men; and after a while I will come home with some soldiers, who will kill our enemies, and settle things as they were at first. Tell my people to be patient, and be ready for my coming.

The five men who returned have not kept their word. Four are still prisoners at Fort Wingate.

Those who supposed that the object of the military was to put children in the school are mistaken. The military were brought in to uphold the Government. The unfriendly Oribas were violently assailing the families which had allowed their children to go to school. Lo-lo-lo-mi, the leading man, was the first who brought his children to school, with four others, belonging to his relatives. He kept sending some pupils every few days. The hostiles threatened his life, arrested him, and put him in an estufa, where they kept him in confinement. The hostiles opposed all his measures for progress, and proceeded so far as to threaten the lives of his friends. A Moqui, working for the Government surveyor, was also whipped with a heavy horsewhip. It was under such circumstances that Lo-lo-lo-mi asked for protection, and the troops were sent to restore order and vindicate the Government. Since those occurrences the hostile Oriba party is sullen, and refuse to come into any council.

The friendly Oribas, who constitute full one-half of that village, stand very firm for the school and for the Government. We have now reason to think that the backbone of the opposition in Oriba is broken. There has never been much opposition in the other six villages. Fifty Oriba children have been in the Keams Cañon school during the past year, and they are wonderfully happy and contented. This school, which formerly had an attendance ranging from 30 to 50, has had 106 pupils during the last term, its full capacity. When a vacancy occurs

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by sickness or otherwise there have been many applications for the place. A day school building is finished on the plain near Oriba, which will still further accommodate this largest of all the villages—826 people.

There is room for another boarding school among the Moqui.

IMPORTANT PHASES OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

My recent six months' studies in Arizona and New Mexico, following a previous tour of investigation in those regions two years ago, have brought me face to face with the question of Indian civilization in some of its darkest phases. In this southwest section, and in contact with the low order of Mexican civilization, these less favorable environments enhance the difficulties and hinder progress. Among the white population of this region I have encountered the intensest and most outspoken skepticism on the subject of Indian elevation, stimulating me to a renewed study of the red man's chances. This skepticism is not peculiar to a single section; it pervades the public mind quite extensively. It is surprising how slow are many intelligent people to see their privileges and duties to the Indian.

While my official work is specifically connected with the education of Indian youth, I find that phase of the Indian problem closely tied up with the whole question of the civilization and Christianization of the Indian races, for the schools and pupils are much dependent upon environments. Therefore questions relating to Indian school take in all the leading phases of the Indian problem.

That great philosopher, Hegel, whose clear, broad, historical generalizations have commanded wide respect, had little faith in the physical and psychical possibilities of the red race of the American continent. He said (Philosophy of History, Bohn's Library, p. 85):

> America has always shown itself physically and psychically powerless, and still shows itself so. For the aborigines, after the landing of the Europeans in America, gradually vanished at the breath of European activity. In the United States of North America all citizens are of European descent, with whom the old inhabitants could not amalgamate, but were driven back. * * * A mild submissiveness towards a creole, and still more towards a European, are the chief characteristics of the native Americans; and it will be long before the Europeans succeed in producing any independence of feeling in them. * * * The original native having vanished, or nearly so, the effective population comes for the most part from Europe; and what takes place in America is but an emanation from Europe.

The most sanguine friend of the red men must admit that there is an element of truth in these lines of Hegel, sufficient to at least modify the often extravagant expectations of some "advanced" Indian reformers, though the reckless skepticism of many frontier whites is without justification.

The nonfaith in Indian elevation is variously expressed. One puts the case in this way, that "in no instance has an Indian tribe, as a whole, been reclaimed from its native condition; some, generally many, still remain in their old low level." Another, with slight variation of the statement, says that "while individual savages have been educated with a fair degree of success the tribe, as a whole, has remained savage." Another declares that "their culture is a failure unless they can be detached from their tribe, for if returned to their people they lapse into the customs of their fathers." One of the most intelligent friends of the Indians, and one of the staunchest advocates of the most advanced measures—educational, civil, and economic—of the present Indian Bureau, Philip C. Garrett, esq., of Philadelphia, after a long tour of visitations among the Indian reservations during the past season, said:

> Another impression I have received is that it is true, to a much greater extent than we have hoped, that young Indians returned to the reservation after a thorough education, relapse into a barbarous mode of life; especially is this so of the girls, who are bought of their fathers by some admirer for so many ponies, and, not entirely loth, accept marriage under the old conditions, and soon become drudges for lazy young bucks. I do not mean to say that no result whatever flows from their education. I believe it does, and that the children of these educated mothers are in the way to learn better things than their fathers. But this is very slow and very sad. The difficulty is, how can it be prevented? Boys and girls go back to their parents in tepees or huts, with few of the accompaniments of civilized life. They have, in the camps, absolutely no application of the industries they have learned. Their parents will not let them introduce the better way and deride them as "white folks." After awhile they despair of being able to carry out the life they were taught to live at school, and in utter discouragement give themselves up again to the barbarism around them. They know better, but are unable in this environment to apply their knowledge.

This subject has continually been in my thoughts during the more than three years of my travels among the Indians. In my annual report of last year I gave an extended concensus of opinions on this subject from persons who had been constant witnesses for years of the conduct and character of returned Indian students. Their utterances were, on the whole, quite favorable, though discriminatingly stated, giving due prominence to the difficulties of the situation, such as the lack of opportunities for remunerative labor, the impossibility of raising crops on many reservations, the rigid conservatism of the old Indians, etc. These observers frankly stated that some students had sadly lapsed (as many white graduates have done), that others were doing fairly, and others still doing very well.

As for myself, I can cite many bright examples of successful achievement among the returned students. Many are creditably occupying good positions, and others, in the native fields, are successfully raising crops and erecting homes much better than their fathers have known. In some cases these young people have had severe contests with the old order of affairs; a few have been brutally borne down; and others have fought the battle well and are still standing as consistent examples of the better civilization in which they have been trained. Others have lapsed badly, the result partly of native weakness of character, which schools can not wholly remedy, and partly because of the fearful gravitation which has pressed upon them from all sides.

The practical question is how can we best conserve the interests of students graduating from our Indian training schools? Mr. Garrett answers the question:

> I see no remedy but either in Capt. Pratt's plan of school graduates hiring out among white people and remaining away from reservations, or, what seems to me better, colonizing young couples in congenial communities of their own, apart from degenerating influences. These may be either on the borders of a reservation or at a distance from it. But without some such device, actually and practically carried into effect, I do not see before us anything but the slow and very imperfect development of many unwilling generations.

Here are two propositions—the first is what may be called Capt. Pratt's plan, locating his graduates in Pennsylvania or elsewhere in the East, among good people who will be interested in the boys and girls. This plan has had my unequivocal indorsement ever since I became acquainted with it. By all means, locate them or as many as possible in the eastern communities. The Carlisle "outing system" is a grand preliminary; but in many frontier communities neither the

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outing system nor the plan of permanent location of the pupils of western training schools is practicable. Possibly some places can be selected by wise and careful discrimination which will prove helpful and safe, but for the most part I have found in the middle and far West the predominant sentiment towards Indians to be repugnant and scornful. A state of nonfaith and nonsympathy, shall I say? No; positive antagonism and hate. It is difficult to express the intensity of this feeling all through the West, with some exceptions. With too many the common idea is that the Indian is a creature to be cheated, debauched, and kicked out of decent society. Young Indians from the schools can not be safely located among such people; they had better go to the wildest reservations and take chances there. It also seems quite certain that the young Indians from the western training schools can not be brought to the Eastern States to be located. The scheme is too large and impracticable. Such pupils must therefore return to their own reservations, unless some other plan can be devised.

This brings us to Mr. Garrett's second plan, "colonizing young couples in congenial communities of their own, apart from degenerating influences." Something of this kind was thought of by the first general superintendent of Indian schools, Mr. Haworth, when over 9,000 acres of the best land was set apart for the Chilocco school; but I am not aware that the scheme has yet been inaugurated. That is a good place to start one colony; Fort Lewis might be another, if the area is left sufficiently large; and if the elevation, 8,500 feet, is not too high for the health of pupils, Phoenix, Ariz., might possibly be another, or some place in the vicinity, if the land question can be satisfactorily arranged. I also suggest Perris, Cal., or vicinity, Fort Stevenson, Fort Shaw, etc. I make the suggestions knowing there will be some difficulties about the land. The good Indians at Flandreau, S. Dak., would be a favorable nucleus for another colony.

A colony has already been started about 2 miles from Ukiah, Cal., on a tract of land bought by an enterprising Indian, who, with his friends, were worn out and disgusted with the long series of outrages perpetrated upon them at the Round Valley Reservation and resolved to seek relief. About 120 of them settled upon this land and urgently pressed me for a school. They are a self-supporting people and progressive. The school is started and a missionary labors among them.

There are many questions which enter into such a colonizing scheme. There must be a head, wise, sympathetic, and tactful. Compatibility and a common purpose are other elements, and after all there remains to be considered the fact that communities are growths and not the products of human carpentry.

We come now to what I regard as the main point in the problem of Indian civilization. I do not see how the friends of the Indian can resist the conviction that the lever of uplift must be applied nearer the base of Indian life—directly on the reservations. This conviction I have repeatedly expressed, and I find it is growing in other minds, especially among those familiar with the Indian reservation. It is the most important work to be done, and will go farther towards the solution of the Indian problem than the removal of a few pupils now and then, to distant schools, can ever accomplish. The reservations must be lifted and made more tolerable and helpful places. Schools must be multiplied on the reservations and made more effective in the very centers of Indian life. It is true that the children can not be lifted as fast or as high as can be done by taking them away to outside schools, but the reservations are lifted year by year by every well-conducted

school. The employés, if well selected, will make the schools interesting and instructive object lessons in the eyes of the old Indians.

There is this great advantage from reservation schools. The young Indians are kept in touch with their parents, and when at last they drop out of school there is no feeling of revulsion, jealousy, or opposition, and very little lapse. At the same time some elements of better life have every year been carried out into the Indian homes, and the ideas and customs of the tribe have been modified and elevated. This is the bottom line of the Indian problem; it applies our civilization most effectively where it is most needed. This kind of work carried on effectively in the reservations will in time make them tolerable homes for students from the outside schools. The reservations which have the best agents, most capable and most interested in educational work, and within which the best educational work has been performed for a term of years, are those in which we find returned students, illustrating most fully and consistently the benefits of their educational training.

The reason why there is so much complaint that Indian tribes, as a whole, remain in their own low level, while a few are educated and civilized, and that the few educated ones often lapse, is because attention has been directed too exclusively toward a few youth who have been isolated and civilized abroad, while the tribe has been left untouched at home. We should reverse the process and apply our education and civilization to the midst of the tribes. The Sioux reservations which are most advanced are those in which, while some youth have been sent abroad, the major part of them have been educated in schools long maintained at home; and, furthermore, while this educational work has been going on in the reservations, the Riggses, the Williamsons, the venerable Adams, and the missionaries of Bishop Hare, and in a few instances field matrons, have been going their incessant rounds from house to house and from tepee to tepee over the reservation, scattering the good seeds of a better life.

But there are some who will say that I have not touched the most radical phase of the difficulty; that there is an inherent incapacity in the Indian for culture and development into civilization; that "it is as difficult to train a young Indian into new ways as to teach the bird a new note or the beaver a new method of building a dam;" that "it is impossible to re-create either the head or the heart of the red men;" that "he desires no change, but wishes his wild freedom, his tribe, and his old-time customs;" and "that there has been scarcely any perceptible progress in the Indian tribes." And Holmes has been quoted, I hope erroneously, as saying: "There is no history to the red race; there is scarcely an individual in it. A few instincts on legs and holding a tomahawk—there is the Indian of all time"—a specimen of the grossest fatalism.

Taking up these latter expressions of the most radical skepticism, I freely admit that the rigidity of the Indian organism, the result of ages of hardening, makes sad waste with educational, civilizing, and Christianizing efforts. Many strong men and women, after years of enthusiastic, self-sacrificing labors, have returned to their native hills discouraged and broken in health. All this we freely confess, but slow progress is not peculiar to efforts for the good of the American aborigines. Such discouragements characterized the first uplifts of all uncivilized races, in all ages.

For example, we need not go far from home. In the enjoyment of our boasted civilization we are liable to forget the depths from which our Anglo Saxon race has been raised. It will do us good to briefly

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review the low condition of our ancestry, and the slow progress through long centuries.

In the year 596 Pope Gregory sent Augustine with 40 monks to Britain to convert the Saxons to Christianity. When these emissaries reached Provence they heard so much of the savageness of the Saxons, then supposed to surpass all other barbarians "in wild stubbornness and appalling cruelty," that they lost heart and halted in their way. Augustine returned to Rome to repeat the tales of horror to the Pope, and did not return until provided with interpreters from among the Franks.

Our forefathers in their primeval home are described by Taine as—

> Pirates at first, and of all kinds of hunting regarding the man-hunt as the most profitable and most noble. They left the care of the land and flocks to the women and slaves. Seafaring, war, and pillage was their whole idea of a freeman's work. They dashed to sea in their two-sailed barks, landed everywhere, killed everything, and having sacrificed the tithe of their prisoners in honor of their gods, and leaving behind them the red light of their burnings, went further on to begin anew. "Lord," says a certain litany, "deliver us from the fury of the Jutes." Of all the barbarians, these were the strongest of body and heart, the most formidable.

And, we may add, the most cruelly ferocious.

Later—

> When King Aella was slain, his ribs were divided from the spine, and his lungs drawn through the opening, so as to represent an eagle. Harold Harefoot (as late as A. D. 1035), having seized his rival Alfred, with 600 men, had them maimed, blinded, hamstrung, scalped, or disemboweled.

In the seventeenth century, Theodore prohibited the sale of children by their parents after they were 7 years of age; but in the ninth century men and women were bought, in all parts of England, and carried to Ireland for sale. In the tenth century, armies were terrified by a solar eclipse, and hastily dispersed. In the same century the two chief things desired by men were, "not to be slain, and to have a good leathern coat."

Richard the Lion Heart (A. D. 1190), while in Palestine, wanted some pork. There being none at hand, a young Saracen was killed, cooked, salted, and served to him. He ate with relish, and desired to see the head of the pig. The cook produced it with trembling. The king laughed and said, "The army, having provisions so convenient, has nothing to fear from famine."

In the twelfth century, as a restriction upon gambling, it was enacted that the clergy should not be allowed to lose more than 20 shillings in one day at games. As late as the fourteenth century, the English houses consisted of only two rooms, with no chimney, the smoke passing out through the roof, after the manner of the present Indian wigwam. There were three other customs similar to many of our Indians of the present day; having no forks, they ate with their fingers; all took the food with their fingers from a common dish; and all drank from one cup.

Until within two hundred years the labor class were tied to the soil, and were not allowed to leave the parish under penalty of imprisonment. In the sixteenth century a poor man caught begging, for the first offense was whipped at the cart's tail; for the second, his ear was slit or burned through with a hot iron; for the third, he suffered death as a felon. Criminals were disemboweled or quartered.

How preposterous the assertion that there has been scarcely any perceptible progress among the Indian tribes. None are so blind as those who, "having eyes, see not," and often do not care to see. What remarkable results—educational, industrial, and religious—attended the labors

of Eliot, with his Indian Bible and his schools for Indian boys, in Cambridge and Natick; his dozen substations, extending far into the center of Massachusetts, and his Indian successor, Takawambit. The same may be said of the success of the contemporary missionaries, down along Massachusetts Bay, and the long succession of Mayhews, on Martha's Vineyard. These laborers, after a few years, so tranquillized the Indians of eastern New England that they more effectually guarded the frontier than a cordon of forts could have done, the only hostile Indians assailing the colonies being predatory bands from the Canadas. Contemporary were Dutch missionaries on the Mohawk, whose influence with the red men in a short time effectually conserved the welfare of settlers in eastern New York. It was Canadian Indians who attacked Schenectady and other settlements.

Edwards and Sargeant, among the tribes at Stockbridge, Mass., near the middle of the last century, laid foundations visible to this day among those Indians in their present home in Wisconsin. The story of Wheelock and his Indian assistant, Occum, at Lebanon, Conn.; the Indian school at that place, and its removal to Hanover, N. H., to constitute the nucleus of Dartmouth College, with its scholarships for Indian boys still available; and the precious influence exerted by that institution among the red men, in its early days, are full of interest. The labors of the Moravians among the Delawares above Cincinnati, and later of Finley among the Wyandottes on the Upper Sandusky, have passed into well-attested history.

It would require a large chapter to give even a slight sketch of the labors and beneficent results therefrom of the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Methodists, among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and others, both in their eastern homes and in Indian Territory; the organization of their civil autonomy and its successful administration; the founding of their large system of schools and churches, and their civil order, far advanced towards the best forms of civilization.

The Nez Percés in northern Idaho are an interesting tribe of bright, active, strong Indians, among whom the Presbyterians have four churches with 850 native communicants, or one communicant for every two inhabitants, with native pastors, raised among them by the wise labors of an intelligent woman, herself a college and a theological school. This denomination, so tenacious for high character in its membership, has here Indian communicants who are good illustrations of Christianity in its concrete, practical bearings upon the ordinary relations of life.

The Riggses, the Williamsons, the Adamses, Bishop Hare, and others are names already embalmed in the history of the Sioux, naturally one of the strongest, fiercest, and most intractable of tribes. "Scarcely any perceptible progress" among these Indians? This is not the view taken by those who know the situation past and present. The more than sixty schools, besides the missions, tell in part at least how the great modification in the ideas, the customs, and the common life of the Sioux has been brought about, since the time their fierce slaughters were so common through all the great regions they traversed, from St. Paul into Montana and Wyoming. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists have 3,500 communicants, or 10,600 Sioux adherents, and the Roman Catholics have 4,640 more adherents; and there are 4,600 pupils from among the Sioux, who are at schools in or outside the Dakotas. The practical, solid character of the change which has come over this warlike tribe was tested in the recent uprising, when only a handful of Christian Indians proved disloyal to the

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Government. It is a conspicuous fact that the hostiles belonged to the pagan, nonprogressive party.

I will speak in greater detail of one body of Indians, the Santee Sioux, at Flandreau, S. Dak. About twenty-four years ago, a body of Christian, progressive Sioux left the Santee reservation and took up claims for themselves, of 160 acres each, to the northeast of Sioux Falls. These Indians took the land under the homestead act, as white people do, relinquishing all claim upon Government for rations, but receiving for a time a few annuities, in the form of clothing, wagons, etc. Thrusting themselves out mainly upon their own resources, they have tested what Indians can do. What have they done? They now live in houses similar to those of their white neighbors, wear similar clothes, ride in similar wagons, buy the same kind of provisions, have short hair, and discard paint and feathers. They pay taxes cheerfully, though taxes are high. They go to the ballot box with their white neighbors and exercise the right of suffrage in a manner that commands respect. Nearly all can read in their own language and many in the English language. They have two churches, Presbyterian and Episcopalian, and probably two-thirds of the Indians are communicants in one of the churches; and on the Sabbath nearly every person may be found at church.

To show how far the moral sentiments of Indians may be purified and elevated, and their ability to make moral discriminations, I cite an interesting example from the action of an annual meeting of the Presbytery within which the Flandreau Presbyterian Indian Church is comprised. After discussing the evils of "the Grass-Wisp dance," the subject was referred to a committee of Indians to report thereon, and they reported as follows:

I. The Grass-Wisp dance works evil in the case of the flesh, chiefly in these respects:
a. Giving away wives.
b. Killing oxen they have received from the Government, and giving away horses.
c. Giving away clothing and starving themselves.
d. Losing two or three days' work every dance.
e. They dance in the Indian costume, and they talk war stories in the dance.
f. They hunt women at night.
II. The Grass-Wisp dance makes the soul dirty.
a. Many church members are drawn away.
b. The Sabbath day is disregarded.
c. They pray to idols.
d. They besmirch their households.

And so we regard the Grass-Wisp dance is equal to the custom of gambling. We have been enjoined by Presbytery to give judgment concerning the Grass-Wisp dance, and we decide that the custom is not to be kept up among us.

But we are not able to put a stop to it ourselves; therefore the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the agent, our Father, we pray you to stop it for us.

PAUL MAZAKUTEMANI (Walking Shooter),
PAUL MAKACEGA (Jugg),
JONAH READAY,
Rev. DAVID GREYCLOUD, *Scribe*,
Committee of Presbytery.

Does some one ask, "Won't they sell out as soon as they can and go back to old Indian life?" They could have done this long years ago, and many people have been looking for such action for more than twenty years, but it has grown less probable until it is now a moral certainty that they will never relapse. In 1890, when a large amount of money was paid them by the Government, this money was spent in buying more land and stock and in repairing their houses. The Flandreau Sioux have had enemies, white and red; they have fought hard battles with whisky, and perhaps still harder battles with taxes; there have been numerous complications settled, and many efforts to

scatter their people withstood; they have overcome strong inherent tendencies to the old ways; they have resisted pauperism and today walk erect, commanding respect wherever they are well known.

Is it said that these Indians were exceptionally well situated? That is true; they had good soil, plenty of water, and an excellent class of white neighbors. A better class of white neighbors would improve the chances of other Indians all over the country.

Is it said that these were an exceptionally good stock of Indians at the start? They were some of the famous Sioux who participated in the bloody massacres of Minnesota and were for a time confined at Fort Snelling. But while in the fort they were taught to read the Bible and were converted to Christianity. Here was a little community of less than 100 families, who, without any care for rations, struck out, each man for himself, scattered on separate quarter sections for 20 miles or more, and have attained a good degree of civilization, education, and christianization, exceeding many white communities. These are a few facts out of many which could be cited.

Look at the Indians as a whole and compare them with what they were fifteen, twenty, thirty years ago. Then there were forts all through the Indian countries and on all the frontiers, to check frequent uprisings. Of late years the forts have been steadily abandoned, some every year. During the past year the only outbreaks calling for the military, have been among whites, at Cœur d'Aléne, in Wyoming, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and in Tennessee, except the slight affair in the Oriba village of the Moqui, which I have mentioned elsewhere.

It is a long time since the military were needed to suppress Indians in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Minnesota, and in Arizona, except in the one tribe of Apaches. The closest observers see a great improvement among the Indians of Minnesota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Dakota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, as compared with twenty years ago. There are still idle, squalid, wandering Indians, as well as whites; but homes are taking the places of the tepees; citizens' dress is supplanting the old Indian costumes; the medicine superstition is wearing away; paint and feathers are disappearing; cultivated fields, still too small, are enlarging their areas; cattle and sheep, still too few in number, are multiplying; Indian offenses are diminishing; industry, especially among the men, is increasing; polygamy is declining; Indian women are becoming less beasts of burden, Government rations are much less, only 20 per cent of the whole Indian population receiving rations; and 20,000 children are in schools, where there were only 15,000 in 1889.

It is true that the red men have not been transformed into Anglo-Saxons, no friend of the Indian wishes this; but some of these true native Americans have developed characters that put many Anglo-Saxons to the blush. Few, if any, have become conspicuous leaders in civilization, for they have had a hard fight with psuedo-civilization and with white renegades from civilization, sometimes found in official positions. Few Indians have become jurists or legislators, but they have exhibited a sufficient sense of justice to scorn whites who have outraged solemn treaties, debauched their families, and despoiled their lands. It is no wonder that the Indian can not easily overcome his aversion to a civilization in whose name such outrages have been committed.

When we talk of education, civilization, and Christianity, what do we mean? It is plain that these terms must certainly be generally used comparatively and relatively. The perfectly educated, the perfectly

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civilized, the perfectly christianized people are where? No one is ready to answer, much less to assume, the high profession. Civilization is a thing of more or less, existing in degrees. It is a complex condition, somewhat vague and elastic in its outlines. The distinction between barbarians and civilized people is not, however, an imaginary one, although civilized life may be penetrated and disgraced by elements of barbarism, and, on the other hand, gleams of civilization may be discovered among people we call barbarians. We apply the term civilization to all uplifts of men to better types of character and living, to all advances toward possibilities of sublimer achievement.

Industry, we all allow, is one of the characteristics of a civilized people. Do we mean that the Indian is never to be rated as civilized until he has not only abandoned his old roving habits but has settled down to perfect industry? If so, how large a part of our white communities must be reckoned as uncivilized? How many, even besides the hordes we stigmatize as tramps. Capability of self-support is another accepted condition of true civilization. But how many, long favored with the training of civilized society, have not attained that virtue. What large dependent classes we have. The power of self-reliance, self-direction, and of continuity in new and difficult tasks are among the conspicuous traits and most valuable qualities developed by our best civilization. But how small a percentage of our white population have these qualifications in such a degree as to make them effective leaders in complex schemes.

The wild Indian in his old life, on the chase, in the hunt, in the old style of warfare, knew just what to do at every turn and was successful in that sphere, for he was at home. Are we not often unreasonable when we express wonder and disgust because he can not at once enter into the new and strange conditions of our civilization and raise crops, maintain connected lines of work, prove self-reliant in emergencies, and promptly meet them? The most advanced Indians on our reservations, it must be confessed, continue to show some of these defects and are likely to for many years. The exceptions are those whose lot in childhood fell among a good class of white people, and who had the benefit of long-continued training in the formative period of life.

This peculiarity in the case needs fuller attention, for any attempt to make a wholesale transfer of any people from one type of civilization to another type of civilization will necessarily place them at a disadvantage for a long season. Under the pressure of the new demands they will appear to lack capacity. It is not, however, a defect in the constitution but a lack of aptitude, for aptitude is a matter of growth, requiring time. In the new form of living the old conditions in which they were self-reliant have been removed, and they are standing, as it were, in the air

The instinct, skill, knowledge, whatever we may call it, of the Indian, as a hunter, trapper, woodsman, is wonderful. He knows everything in those fields. The faintest trace of a footprint in the leaves or in the snow, a broken twig, a slight scar on a tree, a seemingly indefinable sound, convey instantly to his mind important indications, from which he draws certain conclusions: A white man, with knowledge only of civilized phenomena, would travel these wilds in vain. A mere child in the wilderness, he seeks guidance from an Indian or a woodsman who has had the training of an Indian. How absurd the theorizing which makes all races children, because they do not know the particular things which we pride ourselves upon knowing, but which came to us chiefly as an inheritance.

If the Indian fails to meet our present demands, it will not be for the want of brains, but because centuries of habit have made the artificial life to which we would introduce him difficult to learn in his old age. We propose to take his children and train them for the new life, and thus coming generations will solve the problem.

In the matter of Christianity, I have found very fine examples of Christian Indians—people who are honest, kind, forgiving, and spiritual. But I discerned in them a residuum of old pagan superstitions, unconsciously retained. Has not the Christian Church, also, long been conscious of elements of paganism retained in her creeds and current ideas? I have witnessed assemblies of Christian Indians which, for devoutness and apparent sincerity, are seldom exceeded; and individual Indians resisting great provocations and temptations to wrong-doing, while many others—like weak white Christians—have easily yielded.

In respect to the education of Indians the pessimists have been very pronounced, and have indulged in loud denunciations. The schemes of the Indian Bureau for the intellectual culture of the youth have been derided as sentimental, impracticable, and sure to fail. Having myself made 200 visits to Indian schools all over the country, except in small portions of Utah, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, I am prepared to state briefly what I have seen.

It should be taken into consideration at the outset, and kept in mind, that almost all Indian pupils are under the necessity of learning English before they can get fairly started in any study. How soon this acquisition can be made depends upon the aptness of the pupil and the skill of the teacher—two uncertain and variable quantities. With white pupils it is the same. I have found Apache children, usually regarded as the farthest removed from civilization, among the brightest and quickest to learn. I found some White Mountain Apaches—the first that ever entered school—in the Fisk Institute, Albuquerque, N. Mex., who, in four months, had made surprising progress in learning to read and in the use of mechanical tools. I have found, however, many Indian pupils very dull at books, and so timid that they always appeared at a disadvantage in the class room.

The majority of Indian pupils are not yet beyond the first and second readers. Almost all can count to 100 in the first year, often in six months. After attending school two years a large number of pupils, beside learning some English, can perform simple arithmetical operations on the blackboard. By far the greater part of all the pupils are studying the fundamental rules of written arithmetic; some are in fractions and beyond; some have worked through Ray's Practical Arithmetic, and a few the second time—thus had gained a good knowledge of the study. In one school, which had been in existence seven years, the teacher, as I went into the class room, was writing the following examples in decimals on the blackboard:

16.25	divided by	.25	equals ?
8.49	divided by	.00003	equals ?
67500	divided by	.002	equals ?
.2433	divided by	.000003	equals ?
.1125	divided by	.5	equals ?
4.4	divided by	1.1	equals ?

I requested the pupils to bring me the full work on paper, and three-fourths of the class brought accurate work. I then gave the class the following example in complex fractions, requiring the same full work on paper:

$$\frac{27\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{3}}{39\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{7}}$$

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Two-thirds of the class performed the work correctly. This class was quite proficient in arithmetic. Examples in interest were performed mentally, discarding the use of the slate. In a written examination in physiology all the class passed 90 per cent plus. Their knowledge of English grammar was quite extensive, the reading was with good expression, and the class had just taken up physical geography.

In another school the pupils are quite the equal of those just mentioned, in the same studies; and in addition to these exercises, pupils put upon the board a "noun tree," a "verb tree," etc., with no prompting from the teacher. In still another school the class in United States history, 25 pupils, was asked for points on the life of Columbus; and one after another, in rapid succession, the points were given, until the whole 25 had mentioned at least one fact. The teacher asked for points overlooked, when a half-dozen hands came up. Two more early explorers were handled in the same way. There was but little repetition.

Of course the three schools just mentioned are above the average; but there are many about as good.

As to the industries, there are Indian schools where what is done in the fields by the boys makes the best showing for the school. Large crops are raised and good herds of cattle well cared for. In other schools the trades are conspicuous, particularly carpentry, shoe, harness, and saddle making, tailoring, blacksmithing, wagon-making, etc. I can cite cases where, in the erection of school buildings, the boys have done a large part of the work. Buildings which would have cost the Government $15,000 or $25,000 actually cost but $8,000 or $13,000, because the boys did all the work except that of the masons. Such examples are in the older training schools, but there are some reservation schools which approximate such results; and numerous schools during the last three years have been started upon lines which, if followed out, will soon bring them to this advanced condition.

Unfortunately, the girls are much fewer in the schools than the boys, and their industries are less conspicuous; but they are making much progress upon their lines of work. If the home-cottage system could be generally introduced, the girls would learn practical lessons in housekeeping of much greater value to them than what is now learned.

Such is the improvement perceptible in the general condition of our Indians, in the condition of many reservations, and also in many individual Indians; and such are the brightening prospects which open before our Indian youth. Do any complain that the progress is no faster? Let us not forget the long centuries through which the English people have been rising to their present position, and considerately allow the red man, at least, a couple of generations to approximate our condition more nearly. At the same time let us render them all the aid in our power. Until recently the white influence felt by the Indians has been anything but helpful, and very much of it is still bad.

The new policy in the treatment of Indians which for some time has been struggling to the front, is looming up more and more conspicuously and gaining wider approval. It has been my fortune on the frontier to hear a reiteration of the old policy, *ad nauseum*. Especially is this the case in ambitious young towns and cities near Indian reservations. The few goodly fields or streams or springs on Indian land are eagerly coveted, collisions with the red men are precipitated, and then the venal penny-a-liner works up a sensational article, telling about the naughty Indian who "ought to be wiped from the face of the earth."

Almost all ruthless aboriginal wars have grown out of a hereditary

love of land and the supposition of the white man that he has the primary claim. This has been the magnet which has drawn white men and red men into frequent bloody collisions. Rapacity for land has been the impulse and acquisition of land the determinative principle of white civilization. It has been well said, "the surveyor's chain should be wrapped around the rifle as a symbolic epitome of pioneer history." It was for land that the whites first assailed the Indians and then turned from the Indian upon one another and wrangled, cheated, and lied.

The Indian has always been attacked on the wrong side and held at a disadvantage by the unscrupulous frontier whites and the lower class of our military. The following description of the case, from the pen of Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1878, is very appropriate:

> The theory that Indians must be regarded as irreclaimable savages, to be restrained only by brute force, is the mental outgrowth of the policy formerly pursued towards them. Brought into contact with only the barbarous elements of white society, learning of such exemplars only new vices, defrauded of their dues, driven from their lands, their women debauched, and themselves crazed by drink, every base instinct of their savage natures was aroused and intensified, brute force was resorted to as their only means of defense, and in turn they were met by brute force as the only means of correction.

Under the old policy, bullets met bullets. Under the new policy we meet the Indian with forbearance, education, and elevating influences. Thus a new side of his nature is addressed, better sensibilities are awakened, ambition is aroused, and new ideals are created. Great and beneficent changes follow. Let me recite two frontier States in illustration of the great good that has come from this change of policy.

North Dakota had five military posts: Fort Totten, Fort Stevenson, Fort Berthold, Fort Lincoln, and Fort Yates. But twenty Indian schools have been doing their work; bands of missionaries—Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Congregationalist—have been instilling the principles of peace; and the Indian agency service has been improved. What is the result? Four of the forts have been abandoned, and from all North Dakota, save Sitting Bull's band, far to the southwest, no Indians were numbered among the hostiles during the late trouble; and it should be added that the four forts were abandoned before the Pine Ridge hostilities occurred.

Turning to the extreme southwest we find that in Arizona, including Fort Yuma on the border, there were, only a few years ago, seven more military forts than there are at present. In 1880 there were only two schools and 73 pupils in the whole territory. In 1892 there are eleven schools, and 1,202 pupils from Arizona are in schools. All the forts now used by the military in Arizona are on and around the San Carlos Apache Reservation.

I quote the following from a recent paper by Rev. O. O. Painter:

> ' statement is that the returned students make the worst Indians on their several reservations Of course this must be shown by an increase of Indian troubles, held in check, if at all, by an increase of military control. The records of the War Department show that since 1878, when this educational work, it might almost be said, had its beginning, fifty-eight military posts, established in remote places solely for the purpose of controlling Indians and very expensive to maintain because of their remoteness, have been abandoned. The aggregate strength of these posts the year before their abandonment was 4,772 men. There have been, during the same time, established in the Indian country thirteen posts, with an aggregate of 2,653 men. Three of these have also been abandoned, so that at the present time we have less than one-half as many troops located with reference to control of the Indians as were deemed necessary when this educational process began, and ten posts now occupy the field once occupied by seventy-one. When it is remembered that it costs over $1,000 annually to support each soldier, there seems to be an argument in favor

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of economy in keeping these wards of the Government in school, rather than allowing them to run wild on the plains; and the question remains to be answered, In what way does it appear that the educated Indian is worse than the uneducated one? Certainly these records seem rather to corroborate the testimony of many witnesses as to the improvement made by education. The fact is, our troops are now being called in from the Indian country and located with reference to our large cities, and we are using our Indians to keep down the whites; and testimony accumulates as to the value of our school training.

The forts were given up because the Indians had outgrown them intellectually, morally, and socially, and the existence of the forts was a brutal menace to a people well behaved and controlled by moral means.

A gentleman of intelligence and long observation, having lived in close contact with the Indians over a large field for twenty-six years, writes clearly and explicitly upon the question of progress:

In the year 1866 I joined a party of emigrants bound for the gold fields of Montana. When we reached what is now known as the Sisseton Reservation I saw my first live Indian, and my experience among them began. From that date to the present time I have been constantly with them, covering the territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Minnesota boundary, witnessing the many changes they have undergone in their gradual development from the life of a savage to the position now occupied by many of the more progressive Indians on this reservation. The experience has taught me that, while it only requires a few short months to make an Indian of a white man, it will, as a rule, require two generations to make a white man of an Indian; but it can be and is being accomplished. * * *

To sum up, I am satisfied that the Indian is capable of becoming civilized, and that the general policy now being pursued by the honorable Commissioner is the proper course to accomplish that end. But we must ever bear in mind the fact that it is what our Scandinavian friends would call a "big yob."

In closing, I respectfully ask attention to the following suggestions from a letter addressed to me by the intelligent gentleman just quoted. In view of his long personal acquaintance with Indian reservations and Indian schools and his large ability as a business man, I think his suggestions worthy of consideration and deserving of a place here:

The policy adopted by the honorable Commissioner in abolishing the sectarian and contract system is, in my opinion, highly commendable. The question at issue is not that we should make a given number of Catholics or Presbyterians or Methodists or Baptists, but that we shall qualify as many of the rising generation as possible to go out into the world and be able to take care of themselves and fulfill the duties of good citizenship. No man can be a good citizen and desirable neighbor unless he possesses the principles of Christian morality. Hence if we desire to make a good citizen of an Indian we must teach him the principles of morality as an adjunct to his practical knowledge of farming, tailoring, carpentering, or any other trade or profession he might wish to engage in, and permit him to choose his particular creed or church for himself after he has reached the years of discretion. Hence the Commissioner is bound to use his influence in securing the services of good, sound, practical, moral men to fill the positions of agents, superintendents, and other offices where they come in daily contact with the Indian.

Having got rid of the sectarian and contract system he should next locate and organize his nonsectarian industrial schools upon the reservations or in as close proximity thereto as possible. The superintendents should have sole charge of all matters pertaining to their respective schools, and be placed entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the agent, in order to avoid any possible conflict of authority. I am of the opinion that Mr. ——'s idea of forming a board of visitors for the schools is a good one, and I suggest that a fair way for their appointment would be as follows: One member to be nominated by the agent, one by the superintendent, and the third to be chosen by the first two appointed, all to be confirmed by the honorable Commissioner. The duties of the board should be to visit the schools and shops at least once each quarter and report their finding to the Commissioner. Wherever practicable and the Indians of the reservation are sufficiently intelligent, the nominations should be made from their number. When no suitable person can be found upon the reservation to which the school belongs I would then appoint the members of the board from the more advanced Indian schools or from other reservations.

Next, where industrial schools are located upon reservations I should transfer the agency physician, carpenter, and blacksmith to the training school, where a hospital could be maintained for the care of the sick of both the school and of the reservation. The object of the transfer of the carpenter and blacksmith is, first, to save the duplication of their salaries; second, it throws all the repairing, etc., into the school shops, where it can be done by and with the assistance of the pupils who are learning those trades, thereby giving them a more varied experience than they could over gain in the shops where everything was being cut new from whole cloth. No successful mechanic was ever wholly matured by his experience in a single shop or in a single line of work; his success depends upon his ability to combine the knowledge of two or more instructors. A schedule of prices for repairs for harness, wagons, plows, etc., could easily be arranged, and the cost of such repairs could then be credited to the schools and debited against the treaty fund from which the Indians were being supported. The repairs should be done upon the written requisition of the agent.

Another reason why this transfer should be made is this: It will not be many years before the Indian will have to go down to his individual pocket and pay for all such work, and the sooner he begins to realize the fact that he can not go to the agency shops to loaf free of expense, and at the same time have the results of his carelessness rectified, the better for him. Teach him that the shops are intended to be places of industry and business, and that when he has occasion to visit them it is for a definite purpose, and not simply to idle away time. Still another object of the transfer is to lessen the headquarters duties of agents and head farmers, as, under the present system, the time of the agent is almost wholly consumed by the correspondence and routine work of the office; while, as a rule, head farmers have degenerated to assistant issue clerks and foremen of shops, and, incidentally, to boarding-house keepers, seldom, if ever, seeing an Indian at work upon his farm.

I believe that farmers should be retained at all reservations, including those where lands have been allotted in severalty, as there is all any one man can do in managing the police, paying annuities, settling disputes between whites and Indians, and encouraging the Indian in his farming operations.

Having gotten the industrial schools and shops organized, I think that the Commissioner will have to be very careful in selecting superintendents, if he expects to find men who can manage them successfully and economically.

Having thus relieved the agents and farmers of the principal share of petty detail work about the immediate vicinity of headquarters, the Commissioner should require them to strictly attend to their legitimate duties, viz: Visit the Indian at his home, advise him as to the location of his house and stables, the shape of his fields, to see that his stock is free from contagious diseases, to direct him in regard to the care and breeding of stock generally, to familiarize themselves with the surroundings of each individual Indian family, and make an honest effort to prove to the Indian that the Government has an object in view, and that it is entitled to some practical return for its vast expenditures.

Of course, there are some of the larger agencies where this general plan might not be consistent with treaty obligations; but, in my opinion, it will fit a large majority of cases, and will, I believe, have a tendency to encourage the "red man" in his difficult travels over the "white man's road."

It is my opinion that what the Department is most in need of is more agents and farmers who will take an interest in caring for and instructing those under their charge, instead of spending their time in devising schemes to secure larger appropriations to be expended in such manner as to advance their personal political ambition or financial condition. Doctor, could you have been here during the past two weeks and witness the spending, by the Indians of this reservation, of the $25,000 paid to them in cash, you would no longer be in doubt as to the capability of the Indian to become civilized.

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Mrs. Merial A. Dorchester, appointed as a special agent to aid me in my work.

Respectfully,

DANIEL DORCHESTER,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT, INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

IN THE FIELD, *October —, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to present my fourth annual report of work in the Indian schools, with special reference to the condition, training, habits, etc., of the girls.

A wise man, when asked, "When would you begin the education of a child?" replied, "A hundred years before the parents are born." With this thought in mind, and also the thought of the condition of the red men during the last one hundred years, we ought to understand better the causes which thwart so many endeavors at Indian education, and to sympathize more fully with the results attained.

Until recently the factor of heredity seems not to have entered into plans for the education of Indian youth, especially Indian girl youth. With little reference to the condition of the homes or the degree of civilization among the parents, with few thoughts of the past and little exact knowledge of the present, Indian educators have looked too steadily towards future reservation conditions which loom up before the mind's eye out of ideal theories. Having given several years of training at a good school to a few children from some reservations, it was expected of them that they go back and introduce just such homes and styles of living among their people as the teachings of the schools required. When thus thrust out of civilization the pupils were just beginning to grow in all those ideas which go towards making true and helpful men and women. We forget that such growth can not mature in three or five years, and that the parents and homes to which these pupils were sent had remained in nearly the same state for centuries. The force of gravity between bodies of such unequal potency, the few educated pupils, the large uneducated tribe, has drawn the children downward while little uplift was given the parents and tribe.

FIELD MATRONS.

Within a few years a new method has been introduced into the work of Indian civilization. Field matrons are now sent out to labor among the mothers and homes of the reservation, just as for years farmers have been sent out to help the fathers provide for the homes. While the number of these matrons is altogether out of proportion to the multitude of the homes or even of the farmers, still it is cause for rejoicing that the movement is inaugurated. A person unacquainted with reservation and Indian life has little idea of the amount of good which may be accomplished through the efforts of a wise field matron. There is no limit, save the strength limit, to the helpfulness of such a woman in the homes, and small limit to the influence she may acquire among the tribe. But let her not deceive the people, for no one reads character more quickly or accurately than an Indian and none have better memories. With a tactful, unselfish matron, it will not be long before a perceptible change may be noticed in the homes and surroundings of many an Indian family—the mother will become a more intelligent and womanly advisor, and the tepee or cabin will begin to take on the look of a neat country home. That these field matrons are a valuable auxiliary to the work of civilization can not be doubted, and no one seems inclined to condemn the new departure.

But a special reason why these matrons should now be introduced into the reservations in large numbers is seen in the fact that at present there are many returned students at the agencies, camps, and pueblos, and these young people need assistance from white people. In studying this subject an interested person can not fail to notice the limited opportunities and possibilities of the returned student, restricted as he is to the reservation by custom, by consanguinity, and by lack of knowledge of the outside world. What will be the future value of the knowledge brought from the schools? In a few years, if help is not

given soon, how much can be counted upon the results of his education? What fruitful chances and what responsibilities has a field matron in the midst of such cases!

The number of educated young people has slowly but steadily increased in the tribes, though nowhere are they yet in sufficient numbers to form an influencing community; but the possibilities of remunerative labor on the reservations has not increased, while the hardships and persecutions in many places are just as difficult to bear now as they were years ago, and now, as then, the girls have the hardest chance.

In 1887 Agent Williams, Pueblo Agency, wrote as follows:

> Some of the pupils educated at the East have returned and are pursuing the trades learned there, and are doing well, while others, notably the girls, are not doing so well. They returned to the pueblos with good clothes and rather higher ideas of life than the average Indian has, hence they are rather looked upon as strangers and derided by their people. No suitable occupation is opened to them in the village, and as soon as the clothing they had upon arrival is worn out they relapse into the habits of their associates.

Gen. Armstrong said in a report made several years ago:

> There is not the regular employment for girls there is for boys. The lot and chance of the former are much harder than of the latter. The intelligent, decent Indian girl is a problem.

Again Gen. Armstrong said:

> There is absolutely no position of dignity to which an Indian [girl], after three years of training, can look forward with any reasonable confidence. There is nothing for her but to enjoy and suffer as best she may.

And how much she may suffer no one save those acquainted with reservation life may know. While under present conditions there is some improvement, the following testimonies tell a sad tale. A bright young Pueblo boy, who from experience and observation understands the trials and hindrances which beset the pupil returning to his village, said to me, "You think it is hard for us boys, but I tell you it is much harder for the girls."

A day-school teacher who also does the work of a field matron writes:

> The question of what to do with the girls troubles me greatly. The boys as they grow out of the school will find employment among white people. But the girls, what can they do for a living? I could get a place for them in —— or ——, but that would never do. There are always bad men on the watch for such girls, and to send them to the city would be to send them to ruin. I can think of nothing better than to teach them some work they can do in their own homes. They must have something to do by which they can earn money, or they will be tempted to follow in the steps of their older sisters.

One of the impressions made upon Mr. Philip C. Garrett, while visiting several reservations during last year, is given in the following words:

> It is true to a much greater extent than we had hoped that young Indians returning to the reservation after a thorough education relapse into a barbarous mode of life; especially is this so of the girls, who are bought of their fathers by some admirer for so many ponies, and not entirely loath, accept marriage under the old conditions, and soon become nothing but drudges to some lazy young buck. * * * The difficulty is, how can it be prevented? Boys and girls go back to their parents in tepees and huts, with few of the accompaniments of civilized life. They have in the camps absolutely no application of the industries they have learned. Their parents will not let them introduce the better way, and deride them as "white folks." After awhile they despair of carrying out the life they were taught to live at school, and in utter discouragement give themselves up to the barbarism around them. They know better, but are unable in this environment to apply their knowledge.

In the April Word Carrier, under the title "Needs of the Indian Home," a description of such a home is given, from which I will condense:

> The first need is the home. The houses in which the Indians live can scarcely be called by that name. Since the roving life was given up the tent has given place to the log house—a small, sod-roofed, floorless hut, with one or two dirty windows. In the center of the room is the stove, nearly red hot. Around the sides are bedsteads, boxes, trunks, and parcels of all descriptions. On the walls hang all the clothing the family are not wearing. In the corner is a cozy place for a family of puppies. Near by the ration of meat is piled on the floor and covered with a dirty blanket.
>
> At night each person takes his pillow and blanket, if he has a pillow, and curls up in his own corner on the floor. Instead of undressing each one rolls up in a blanket. The air in these houses day and night can scarcely be imagined. It is vile in the daytime, but frequent passing through the door admits some oxygen. But at night the atmosphere is nothing but poison. Pack eight or ten comparatively clean people in a small room for an hour and you notice the impoverished condition of the air. But think of the consequences when the room is full of people who have seldom if ever bathed, who sleep in garments worn for weeks, in bedding stiff with grease and dirt, and between walls that have never been washed. Then heat this air to 80° and you have a combination which makes one wonder how any Indian ever lives. Besides, a large per cent of the people are consumptives and aid their disease-laden breath to the stench of the room.
>
> Can we help these women to realize what the word "home" really means? Can we teach them the need of soap and water and fresh air? Is there anything that an Indian home does not need to make it what it should be?

Is there not need of scores and hundreds of field matrons sent by Government or by Christian societies for this work of educating the mothers, uplifting the

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homes, and thus saving many of these returned students, the first fruits, from despair and ruin? In my opinion it is as important to save what has been educated as to educate more.

Among the Pueblos there are some girls who have gone into the villages and farm houses, and are doing as well as could be expected. But what is there to stimulate a girl to noble actions in an old pueblo? There is much to drag her to ruin. Among all the tribes there are a few girls of marked ability who have fitted themselves for assistant teachers or to fill positions in other capacities in the boarding schools. Some girls have found good places in families, some have married educated young men, and started a civilized home; but for the majority there is absolutely nothing to do but to follow the steps of their mothers and older sisters.

In some places, as the young people return from the schools, they find a friend who gives immediate and constant help so long as needed. I have known it to be an agent who will take time, though other matters wait, to look after and care for these returned pupils, and convince them that he is and will be their friend; but woe to that agent whose friendship is ruin. I have known it to be a missionary who is not so bound by forms and ceremonies as to lose sight of these best reservation helps in the work of Indian civilization and Christianization. It may be a trader and his wife, who for love of humanity hold out the helping hand, and by its warm grasp convey the needed stamina to keep these young people in ways of truth and righteousness; and it often is some teacher in the school whose heart is broader than the classroom, and who at the expense of rest and recreation finds time to become acquainted with these lonesome, homesick ones, and give them the help and counsel needed. Often all that an Indian girl needs to keep her pure and true is to know that near her is a kind-hearted white woman ready with sympathy, advice and help. If from henceforth all the people in the Indian service were unselfish, with what a stride civilization would take up its onward march.

Another year among the girls in the Indian schools only emphasizes the thought of the opening words of last year's report, and now, still more than then, it seems as if the most important work to be done for the schools, or at least for the girls in the schools, is to improve reservation home life and raise the mother to a higher and broader plane of existence. Not till then will it be safe to send these partially-educated girls back to their semi-civilized homes, though it has to be done. This labor of home improvement among the tribes is the surest way of saving the fruits of the present schools. And so, in behalf of the girls now in school, as well as of those partially educated girls now out in the camps and pueblos, I appeal to our Government for more matrons among the homes, to the missionary societies for more women workers on the reservations, and to the people of wealth all over the country to come or send some qualified women-helpers into the great field.

The success of the past year only proves what opportunities on a reservation are before a woman of health, strength, and abundant common sense—all consecrated to the uplifting of her kind. Such women, going out officially or unofficially, are laying good foundations for better homes and wiser mothers; and this work will surely save morally, socially, and spiritually many a boy and girl who are now looking out upon life through the "sheltering bars" of some Indian school. It will be much easier to see a bright girl take the train for her distant home if upon that reservation there is a field matron who will guard the young life as a choice plant in her vineyard.

Remembering how discouragingly all friends of the race have spoken of the possibilities of Indian girls finding any employment upon a reservation, allow me to ask a question. Who supposes that a live field matron, with ordinary brain and common sense, will remain five or ten years upon a reservation without finding or devising something for the girls of that agency to do? Already they can cook, wash, sew, make rugs, crochet, etc., and the only question is regarding remuneration. Every matron has one hand upon some civilized community with whom she is in sympathy; and then there are communities, more or less civilized, around nearly all reservations. This matron, with her knowledge of affairs—and no woman without that knowledge should be appointed as field matron—will soon be able to make a market for all manufactured articles, especially now while helpfulness is in the air and the Indian is interesting, and beyond this time we hope there will be no need. The girls can be taught weaving, spinning, the care of poultry, of bees, of pigs, of a dairy, etc. There is work enough, only it will require the hand of a woman with these girls, and the patience of Job—I have always thought Job was a woman.

A letter from one reservation says, "I have secured $112 worth of work for my women this season." Such a sum, with the simple needs of these women,

will bring comfort into many homes. Allow me to again quote from Mr. Garrett:

> I would fain encourage the Indian associations, especially the distinctive woman's associations, to send into the field an army of field matrons. Their work is of the very best kind, and in the hands of women of great tact, wisdom, and discretion may be productive of infinite good.

In speaking of the Sioux houses, he writes words which are applicable to the houses of any tribe:

> The houses contain many evidences of contact with civilized life, among which were pictures which generally adorned(?) the walls. I would suggest to the field matrons the elevation of the character of these pictures from the cigarette-box and Police Gazette type to that of Prang's chromos, as a step towards higher things.

It is very gratifying to state that there are now more matrons employed for field work than ever before; that during the year the number of women missionaries has increased, and that several women, for no remuneration save that from kindly deeds performed, are now doing good service upon some reservations. All friends of the red race hope the number of these carefully selected women will be speedily increased.

IMPROVEMENT IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

If it were possible to produce an average reservation boarding school of three years ago, and place it alongside one of to-day, the contrast would be quite marked. While the number of schools and their accommodations have increased, so that now there are 5,000 more children in attendance, the character of the schools has made perhaps a greater gain.

Style of buildings.—The style of buildings and their comfort-producing ability is greatly improved. The æsthetic element is creeping into the construction of edifices, and it now seems to be considered a part of the civilizing work to care for and teach the pupils in rooms where some idea of the beautiful enters into architecture and finishing. Besides, many people think the Government owes it to the community to use their money in the construction of such buildings as will add to the beauty and well-being of the country. Now, in Northern climes we seldom find boys sleeping in fireless dormitories situated over shops or warehouses, for the sake of economy, and reached by snow paths running through the yard. We do not find the girls' dormitories so badly boarded that one can thrust a hand through between the boards to the outside world, nor in rooms where the sills are so badly rotted that only a part of the space can be used. And it is to be hoped that no one can now find a dormitory so dangerous, although much propped, that in night wind storms the white-robed forces must be dressed and marshalled in the yard for roll call. We are learning that humanity is worth more than economy.

Facilities for teaching industries.—In the matter of helps for teaching industries, especially girls' industries, the gain is encouraging. Now all laundries are furnished with either steam boilers, washing machines, or both, with good drying and ironing rooms, and the larger schools have steam laundries. I know of no washing machine in the service three years ago; all the rubbing was done on the old-fashioned board.

There have been many helps added to the kitchen service. The work is done much more easily and quickly, and thus time is saved in which to teach the girls not only the cooking of ordinary dishes but of simple side dishes. I have found the kitchen pantries as well stocked with culinary furnishings, and by the Indian Office, too, as a cook would wish. It depends upon the superintendent or the agent. In the larger training schools there are rooms fitted up and furnished so the girls may be taught how to cook for an ordinary family. This new departure is very popular, and in some schools is carried on even when the teachers have to furnish the cooking materials.

The improvement in the sewing rooms consists in better furnished rooms, better material, and better instruction. Most of the rooms are light and cheery, more help is given in instruction, the girls are taught to cut and fit by chart, and many styles of rug-making, picture-framing, and other kinds of fancy work are taught, and the first steps towards teaching spinning and weaving have been taken.

Each year some girls are learning the care of poultry, and in other ways as well are becoming more and more self-reliant, while a few push on for training in hospitals and normal schools. The work for the girls looks encouraging. But we need more people who will interest themselves in individual cases.

Cooking.—In many schools there has been great improvement in the cooking for the children's table, because better cooks are employed at better wages. It is supposed that the Department furnishes all schools with the same "rations

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list," but between that list and the menu the transformations have been so different that one would scarcely recognize the food as coming from the same materials. If wisely expended the cost and amount of a ration is sufficient to support a child. In schools where there is no waste or other leaks the cook's allowance is ample, but ofttimes the scarcity of food upon the tables is explained by the statement that all the rations for the week upon certain lines have been used. At some schools the large garden furnishes so much food that the table is always well supplied, and at some other schools, with small garden help, the wise management of the raw material makes a great variety of dishes, gives the children good fare, and still keeps within the rations limit.

One of the best cooks in the service can show a list of dishes numbering a half-dozen dozen, from which is selected the kinds of food to be prepared at any one meal, and two successive meals are never alike. This school showed a greater variety of food during a week than I have seen at any other school, and yet the garden is not worth much, and the cook has rations to spare. This cook says truly that if a dinner is commenced with soup the children do not eat so much food as when the soup is omitted; but some employés think it is too much trouble to cook so many varieties. This school has a good supply of milk.

It is still my opinion that it is better for the health of the children to have more fruits and cereal food, and not allow so much meat eaten.

When a school has a competent cook, this cook should be consulted in the selection of foods from the rations list. The cook ought to know better than any other employé what foods are healthiest and most enjoyed by the children. The cook and the matron should make out this list of foods, subject, of course, to the approval of the superintendent.

Dining-room service.—There has been a great improvement along the line of dining-room service since I know the schools. It is not the rule but the exception (found in some of the smaller schools in the Southwest) to find a dining room where meats are served in tin pans, beans in washbowls, and bread in baking tins. Usually this fault is chargeable to a lack of persistence by the proper authority. I think that eating from tin plates has wholly disappeared from the Government school; but there is one agent who does not allow the children to have much crockery in the dining room lest they break some pieces. There is crockery enough in the warehouse. Much civilizing it will do there!

In the best schools, and they are not a few, the style of service is equal to that in families of many well-to-do farmers and mechanics. The crockery, though not beautiful, educates in the use of most dishes and gives confidence to the young people, when they are seated at a private table. Each child has a chair, not a bench; a neat and clean napkin, though perchance made from a sack; a knife, fork, spoon and tumbler, and, may be, an individual salt. The girls take great delight in arranging the tables, and one often finds a bouquet of wild flowers at each table. It is needless to say that linen and not oilcloths are used upon such tables. These matters may not seem essential, but experience teaches that, other instruction being equal, the pupils who have the best teaching in the ways of educated life are the ones who make the best appearance before the public, and the ones who can be trusted farthest. One can not teach the use of the knife, fork, or napkin to these young people from the tepees, hogans, or keys without giving reasons, and reasons set young Indians to thinking.

At a small school in Arizona the teachers prefer to care for their own table silver. Accident or a Christmas box brought a set (knife, fork, and spoon) of small silver table ware to the matron, and she gave it to the smallest pupil. It was amusing and instructive to see the pleasure with which this Indian mite used her silver knife and fork, then rose with great dignity, cleaned her cutlery, and put it away, as the teachers did theirs. Several sets have since been introduced, some by parents themselves, and with good effect, helping in many ways.

It is sometimes said that we ought not to teach the Indian children beyond what their white neighbors are taught; but I do not see why this reasoning should apply to the dining-room service and not to the baseball service. It seems as important that the young Indians be taught how to entertain their friends at the table as to teach them how to entertain from the bandstand or organ. More pupils can learn the first lesson, and therefore more friends be entertained. Besides many workers among the red children think that the standard of society around some of our schools is not the one we wish the Indian to recognize as the white man's standard of living. The pupils will be much more ready to listen to a talk upon morals, given by the superintendent or matron, if previously an endeavor has been made to add to the comfort or pleasure of the children's dining-room service.

In many schools more help is needed to carry out this plan. A dining-room matron is a necessity in most schools. There is always someone in the dining room during meals; and in the best schools this person is around helping the pupils to more food or better manners. There is little need of a disciplinarian, as such, in most dining rooms, unless it be to show him off as a piece of the machinery; but the children do need to be taught how to eat, what to eat, and how much. The natural habit of the Indian leads the boy or girl to eat all that is within reach, lest a time of hunger may come; and many a small child has injured its health, because not instructed in the matter of quantity to be eaten.

The new surroundings of a red child in a school tend to make him more quiet than a white child would be under similar circumstances, but the red child's manners are never boisterous. I have seen children brought in from the tepees or hogans, with no knowledge of civilized ways, who, in a few days, mastered, by imitation, all the elements of education contained in eating with a fork instead of the fingers, cutting food with a knife instead of the teeth, drinking from a tumbler, and falling into line with the etiquette of the table service.

Dormitories.—In the matter of dormitory service, it is also the exception now to find a school where beds have but one sheet, the boys no nightshirts and the girls no nightdresses. These important hygienic matters are fast receiving attention. But in one school, at the time I was there, no sheets could be made as the supply of thread had been exhausted, and the agent declined to buy it in open market, saying he had estimated for the thread, and, though it did not come, the Department was in fault, and not he.

At the best schools one will find in the dormitories a single bed covered with a white spread for each girl, a chair, washstand, bowl and pitcher, towel, brush and comb, and in some dormitories a sliding half curtain between each two beds, making a retired place for each girl, which helps her on the line of modesty. This is much better than to see a long dormitory with only beds, though placed in line by square and compass and immaculate in their make-up. In some such dormitories the space between the beds is so small that the night dresses are rolled under the pillow during the day, which is very unhygienic; and in other rooms the day clothes are put on the bed at night for want of space to hang them up, or for want of brains to drive a nail or allow one to be driven. With no chair, nail, or hook of any kind, what can a girl do but put her clothes on the bed? In such cases there can be little instruction in keeping one's room clean and healthful, or in adorning it as most girls delight in doing. In many schools the dormitories are now divided into small rooms, and the girls are taught how to arrange and beautify them in a pretty and hygienic manner. This is true education for the Indian girl upon that line, education in individuality, in the desirableness of several rooms in one home, in neatness, order, and beauty.

Sitting rooms.—The fact that many schools now have sitting rooms and reading rooms for both boys and girls, and several schools have small but growing libraries for the pupils, is another evidence of progress. It is also suggestive of what outside friends can do to encourage the pupils in securing the best possible education. The people of the United States would be convinced that the money used for Indian civilization is not wasted if they could see the pleasure manifested by the pupils receiving these helps towards the higher types of civilization. The good care taken of their rooms, the sense of ownership, the efforts to brighten the walls by work of their own, the quieting effect of the rooms especially upon the boys, all help on the work of education.

Employés.—The style and character of the employés are surely changing for the better, and the principle of the "survival of the fittest" underlies this change. As there are exceptions to all rules operated by man, so here a first-class employé is sometimes dropped, but many not first class are also dropped, and the result of even the imperfectly worked rule is to increase the efficiency of the service. I think profane and immoral superintendents and matrons are people of the past, and now the moral influence upon the pupils of nearly all employés is good. Every year increases the amount of instruction given by superintendents and matrons upon morality, sociality, and civilized living, and the physician adds lectures upon anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and simple medical practice. The best matrons now teach the girls under their care upon all subjects relating to life, health, and happiness, especially upon the duties of these girls as daughters, wives, and mothers, just as these matrons would teach their own daughters upon the same subjects, and the results are very encouraging and will be more and more as the years go by. In my opinion Indian children need instruction in regard to social living, more than they need it in regard to the history of their own country or any other. Both are necessary, but history should not come first.

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Methods of instruction.—The system and methods of teaching are also improving. It is now thought by most teachers in the Government schools that if we are to do the teaching in the English language, we must first teach the language so the pupils can speak and understand in English. The marked improvement of the pupils so taught over those taught in the old way stamps with approval this method of teaching Indians, at least. If we could give instruction in the speech of their youth, it might be better to put in some other studies before language. The educators of Indian youth are also seeing the especial advantage of object-lesson teaching with these pupils, because from the earliest recollection the fathers and mothers have used this kind of instruction for all the teaching given their children. Tact, patience, wisdom; wisdom, patience, tact, that is the gamut to be used in this work, and it must be practiced "forever and ever, amen."

What shall be taught the girls?—First the care of their own persons. This means something more than daily bathing, cleaning hair and head, and the brushing of teeth; but even in order for so much, a matron should be with the girls from the time of rising till they march to the breakfast table, to see that each one takes proper care of herself in the morning. This work should never be left to a "captain," unless she is a thoroughly trusty employé; and the instruction and watchcare should be continued until fixed habits are formed. Matrons say there is much gained with these girls by beginning the day aright. Given a fertile-brained matron and incentives to progress among the girls will not be wanting.

One of the most difficult tasks is to teach the girls how to care for their health, how to avoid colds and other sickness; but I have seen persistence in this line accomplish the desired result. This instruction and persistence is of the first importance, not only for this generation but for the healthfulness of the coming Indian. The girls should also be taught how to use their strength, how to save it, and how to increase it. Simple gymnasium drills and calisthenics are not beyond the reach of superintendents of reservation schools.

Labor-saving machines have been introduced into the work for the schools, and in detailing for this work the pupils are divided by number and age rather than by sex, so that now the girls are not so overworked as formerly. For this reason the relative number of girls has much increased, their enjoyment of the schools has expanded, while the whittling energies of the boys are now partly applied to caring for their own dormitories and doing the hardest work in kitchen and laundry. This gives the girls more time to have cooking, sewing, and laundrying taught as industries. Just after our visit to one reservation the school cook left and the new appointee did not arrive for ten days; all the cooking for employés and pupils during that time was done by two boy assistant cooks, and as well done as usual.

It is quite refreshing to know that at most of the training schools cooking is to be taught as an industrial art and provided for as such. There should be a room or rooms with all proper appointments, a cook with all requisite knowledge, and as much time given to this industry as is given to teaching a boy shoemaking. But while we have not yet reached such grand attainments, the day of cobbling at this industry, giving a girl meat enough to roast for 100 pupils, and expecting that from the drippings she will extract wisdom sufficient to enable her to cook for three people—has gone by. The first steps of industrial teaching in this department have been taken.

Sewing should be taught the girls with reference to their future homes and future needs. Cutting and fitting by chart, with the right to own a chart when the lesson is well learned, is also a necessity, if we wish the girls to continue wearing citizen dress after leaving school. Knitting, crocheting, rug-making, picture-framing, simple wood work, etc., should be taught the girls in order to help them make the most out of their rude surroundings towards furnishing comfortable homes. Any simple device for producing a convenience, any fancy work which will fill the hands and minds of many but-little-educated girls, any help in obtaining plants for the windows or seeds for flower or garden culture, is so much towards saving the education given in the class room and keeping these girls from falling into the ways of the less-cultivated people around them.

Laundering should be taught all girls, so they may be able to wash for a family and do it well. Then any girl who shows special aptness and so desires should be given added lessons in "clear starching and ironing." This industry may furnish a means of support for some girls.

Any girls who seem fitted for work in any department in the school or in families should be helped in gaining all-needed knowledge of their trade, and then, so far as may be, assisted in obtaining places of work inside or outside of the school. This duty is not required by the rules and regulations, but humanity requires it.

Housekeeping is an art almost as difficult to teach in an Indian school as is cooking; and there should be a "house mother" in every large school, giving her whole time to teaching the girls by precept, example, and experiment, etc., how, as daughters, wives, and mothers they can make a home pleasant, neat, cheery, and homey. We are still hopeful of the time when a "model home" will be considered as necessary at the training schools as is a carpenter's shop. When that time comes a house mother will be found in every model home. She will teach the girls what questions enter into the subject of selecting house sites and how to decide them, what kind of a house to have built by the fathers and lovers, and of what material it shall be constructed, the direction towards which it shall face, its size, the arrangement of rooms, and the conveniences to be introduced, and its furnishings and beautifying.

We do not wonder at the style and kind of houses on the reservation, when we know the force of superstition among the Indians and the lack of instruction regarding architecture. For example, in his present state of mental and spiritual darkness, the Navajo can not be expected to build himself a house at any considerable expense. He firmly believes that certain death will overtake the individual who recklessly enters where a human being has died; therefore when the death palor settles upon the brow of the expiring Navajo his friends put out his fire, pull the props from under the hogan, and his house becomes his tomb. Most of the Indians who live in tepees burn the tent at the death of the individual owner, with all the belongings of that owner. And the instruction given by the Government through its employés has been of such a desultory and changeable character, because of changes in employés, that not much impression has been made upon most tribes.

But education is helping to better houses. The Pima girls who have been in school at Albuquerque and have seen the good adobe houses of that city, return to their homes upon the reservation to demand better houses for themselves than those in which the fathers live; the Pima boys also are not now satisfied with the old style of furniture, but want more and better. This means more work for both husband and wife, and will be an incentive to better living. The Moqui people are very filthy, and their mesa houses are a stench in the nostrils of Arizona; but the superintendent of the Government school has made the fathers realize that they must not expect the pupils who are learning different ways of living to come home and live in those little houses on the mesa. And it is thought by those acquainted with the reservation that every father with a child in school has commenced building a new house on the plain below the mesa. Evidently this superintendent believes that planting trees in Arizona, but giving them no future care, will not quickly grow a forest.

The girls should also be taught something concerning their relations to the other people of their tribe and neighborhood, to the church, to society, and to the world at large. Put yourself in their place and think what you would like to be taught, and then try to carry out your thoughts as best you can, is good advice for all those who labor among Indian children or their parents.

If there is one drawback to Indian civilization more difficult to overcome than any other, is to convince the Indian man that he ought not to put the hardest work upon the Indian woman. But even in this respect there has been progress since the days of which J. Fenimore Cooper wrote:

> "Easy 'nough spile squaw," rejoined the Chippewa. "What she good for, don't make her work? Can't go on war-path, can't take scalp, can't shoot deer, can't hunt, can't kill warrior, so muss work. Dat what squaw good for."

But better times for the Indian woman have surely come. We saw a Yuma man carrying the baby while his wife walked by his side. We also saw a Yuma man carrying a load of wood upon his back, a sight seldom seen in former years; then the women carried all the wood from the forests across the bridge into Yuma City, and sold it for 15 or 20 cents a back-load. Among the Mojave Indians there seems to be more equality in regard to work, and the man is as often seen working as is the woman. During the summer we saw two Pueblo families going to a circus; the wives were riding the ponies and carrying the babies, while the men walked behind. One of the same young men was going to church the day before; they walked, but the husband carried the baby, and the parasol over the head of his wife.

The native Indian is naturally polite, but until touched by civilization it never occurred to him to be polite to his wife. There are many white natives living near reservations whom civilization has not yet struck hard enough to make of them good examples, and too often in the schools the examples are unintentionally of an inferior kind. The best opportunity which an Indian has of

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seeing the methods of work employed by white men and women when they work together is at the boarding schools on or near reservations, but unfortunately for the example, in too many of these schools the women work much harder than the men. I have seen this illustrated very forcibly in many schools. Most of the women are hard workers, so are some of the men, but as a class the women are the hardest workers. This is true in schools where we are trying to teach the boys a greater respect for women and a greater readiness to do the hard jobs themselves. The Pueblo woman makes the adobes, the man lays up the walls of the house, and then the woman plasters them; is that any harder than for a woman employé to whitewash the dormitories? How long will it take to change this particular idea of the Indian's when he sees the women of a school painting walls and ceilings and cleaning stovepipes? How deep an impression have we made upon the minds of the girls in our efforts to teach them equality when they see such management in the schools?

DISCIPLINE.

Many of the good Government schools are like large families in their intercourse with each other; the pupils are treated like children in the family and are under no restraints save those of good breeding. During the short resting times before and after work hours the teachers and other employés are soon talking with the pupils in dignified helpful conversation, and such conversation aids the pupils more than most people realize—aids them in acquiring English, but better far, it aids in acquiring confidence and character.

But some schools are still too much governed, and the pupils have too little help in acquiring self-government. "Why do you mind your superintendent?" was asked of a boy of seventeen. "Mr. ——— stronger than I" was the reply, which gave all the information needed as to the government of that school. In a Sunday school at which I was present the teacher asked a class of little girls "To whom do you go when you have done wrong?" "Jesus," was the response. "What does he do?" "Tells God." "What does God do?" said the teacher, still desirous of impressing the lesson of forgiveness. "Spanks 'em," came promptly from a little girl who had been in school but eighteen months. Whether she, reasoning from the known to the unknown, was speaking from experience, I can not say; but this method of governing is still practiced in a few schools.

No head of a department should lay out more work than can be accomplished in the stated time, it so discourages children not to finish what was intended. The most successful schools finish up each day what was intended for that day. This is not only good for the work of the school, but it fosters a habit which will be of great help to the pupils in after life. Work seldom drags under that rule, and as seldom drives. While under supervision, each child should be held responsible for some part of the work, and made to feel that the well or ill doing of that part will make or mar the beauty of the whole.

HONESTY.

The first effect of civilization as usually presented to the Indian, especially the Indian woman, is degradation. And it often takes years to bring these women back to the same moral level at which civilization found them. After that the uplift is more rapid. The following instances prove that there is both inherent honesty and acquired honesty among the Indians. A day-school teacher wrote:

> The men are all going away Monday to shear sheep. The shearing bands used to be followed up by professional gamblers; but I think if they follow this year they will find poor material for dupes among our young men.

This shows the influence of a day-school teacher. Another extract from a letter written by a day-school teacher shows the material of which many of these teachers are made:

> If my strength holds out I hope to have a half-day's school during the summer vacation for these young people who can not attend the regular school. July and August are months when our Indians have little to do, and I can give them a half day five days in the week and still have some time left to rest.

Says a Western paper:

> About eight months ago an Indian named O-we-o, of the Umatilla tribe, was killed by a railroad train. Sometime previous to his death he had borrowed $30 from a bank in Pendleton, giving his note secured by the name of another Indian, She-wawa. O-we-o's wife skinned sheep found dead on the range during the winter and spring and hustled hard in other ways until she had scraped together about $25. Recently she went to the bank and paid her husband's note, and also insisted on paying the interest, but the bank refused to accept the interest.

Perhaps some white women in such poverty might not have felt called upon to skin sheep to square up a husband's account.

RELAPSING OF STUDENTS.

Allow me to refer again to the letter written by Mr. Phillip Garrett and requote a portion. He says:

> It is true to a much greater extent than we had hoped that young Indians returning to the reservation after a thorough education relapse into a barbarous mode of life. Especially is this so of the girls, etc.

I do not know what reservations were visited by this gentleman, or how many young people with a "thorough education" he found, but I know that Indian pupils, even the best returned students, who have a "thorough education" are very rare in the reservations over which we travel. Without giving a broad significance to the phrase, there are very few young Indians of my acquaintance to whom the phrase will apply. It is a mistake to suppose that three, five, or even ten years at an Indian boarding school gives one a thorough education. No white child receives such an education in that number of years; even a common English education; and the white child has the advantage of the language, of heredity, of stimulating impulses, of the help of parents, and of good libraries. Most of these helps are beyond the reach of the Indian child.

Among all the people who may be put under the head of thoroughly educated young Indians I know of none who have relapsed or in any way disgraced the name or disappointed the expectations of friends. One might mention Dr. Chas. Eastman, Dr. Montezuma, Rev. John Eastman, Henry J. Kendall, etc. Have these young men relapsed? "Especially is this true of the girls." Especially is this so of Dr. Susan La Flesche, Anna Dawson and Eva Henderson? And these young ladies have only a medical or normal training; not so very thoroughly educated. A dozen more might be mentioned.

SCHOOLS ON RESERVATIONS.

After making nearly two hundred visits to Indian schools, day schools, reservation boarding schools and training schools, and learning something by personal observation upon more than seventy-five Indian reservations, I desire in closing this report to speak of my very decided conviction regarding the value of educational work on the reservations. Allow me to do so by calling attention to the valuable utterances of Mr. T. W. Blackburn, before the Mohonk conference in 1890, which fully express my opinions. Speaking of day schools, he says:

> They are often the sole evidences of civilization in their localities, and the nearest white person other than the teacher is 15, 25, 50, or perhaps 100 miles distant. The environment is not encouraging and the progress of the pupils slow; but the camp school is invaluable as a civilizing force in the Indian country. Agent McLaughlin, of Standing Rock Agency, says the day or camp school has a marked influence for good upon the old people as well as the young, and that a drive among the tepees or huts will reveal its presence. A cloth spread over a board or box for a table, a wash basin outside the door, the suggestion of an apron, a white handkerchief, or perhaps a picture cut from a pictorial paper on the wall, are small things in themselves, but these seen in an Indian settlement speak volumes of praise for the faithful day school teacher. The day schools are despised by casual visitors. Official inspectors condemn them as worthless; but the most intelligent agents favor them for their influence upon the adults, for their usefulness in breaking the way for attendance at the boarding schools, and because at many of them conscientious, earnest and competent teachers have achieved really remarkable results.
>
> The reservation boarding schools are the genuine leaven which will leaven the whole lump of barbarism. They are the common schools of the Indian country, bearing the same relations to the training schools that primary grades sustain to the grammar and high schools of our cities. They are the inspiration of the child for something better, and lie at the very foundation of the general plan of elevating the race by educating its children. They perform their work faithfully, and the best results to the whole body of Indians will be just as certainly achieved, through these home schools on the reservations, as the intelligence of a white community is increased by its common schools rather than its colleges and high schools. It is my firm personal conviction, with all respect to those who think otherwise, that the salvation of the Indian is in the reservation boarding school, where the great majority must be trained, if trained at all. These reservation schools are distant from public view. The teachers have none of the stimulus of popular applause, none of the special advantages incident to an environment of sympathetic civilization, yet theirs is far the most responsible duty, and they merit your active, effective, philanthropic coöperation.

Respectfully submitted.

MERIAL A. DORCHESTER,
Special Agent Indian School Service.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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THE CARE OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The labor, anxiety, and responsibility involved in the establishment and carrying on of boarding schools for Indians is very great, perplexing, and wearing. None but those intimately acquainted with the facts involved can have any true appreciation of the burden. I have thought that it would be well to set forth some of these in order that those engaged in the work may have fuller sympathy and support, and that their labors may be more completely recognized.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The position of superintendent of an Indian boarding school is no sinecure. The superintendent needs to be a man of much more than ordinary ability, since his position calls for business ability, intelligence, integrity, industry, patience, and other high qualities of manhood. In the first place if it is a bonded school, of which there are now about twenty-five, the superintendent is required to give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties and is held responsible for its financial administration.

In some instances, the expenditures for the school during the year approximate a hundred thousand dollars. All that passes through the hands of the superintendent must be accounted for by him with great particularity. He can make no expenditures whatever without the authority of the Indian Office, and must render a strict account, accompanied with proper vouchers, for every dollar that he disburses. In making his recommendations for expenditures of the amount of money available for the maintenance of the school during the year, he must take into consideration the necessities of the school in all its parts, and so distribute his funds that no interest shall suffer. If new buildings are required, he must determine their number, character and cost. He is expected to see to necessary repairs of all kinds. He must also anticipate all the wants of the school in the matter of clothing, subsistence, books, apparatus, stock, and all needed tools of every character, whether for farming or for the various branches of industrial work.

Where, as is often the case, the appropriation for the school is meagre, it requires a great deal of planning in order to make the wisest distribution of the money available. Congress conditions the outlay for each school for current expenses upon the average attendance, which necessitates on the part of the superintendent foresight and vigilance in order that his expenditures may not exceed the per capita allowance. The requirements of the Indian Office in the settlement of accounts are so rigid, and the regulations concerning money so exacting, that the financial care devolving upon a superintendent is very great and oftentimes very trying.

In the next place, the superintendent is required to organize his school. The success of the institution depends very largely upon the perfection of its organization. He must decide as to the number and kind of industries that will be carried on; as to the various grades into which the pupils can be classified; must select for the head of each department of work or instruction a competent employé; adjust their duties to each other so as to avoid friction; supervise the matter of details of pupils for industrial work; so arrange study and labor that there will be no conflict, and must make such an assignment of duties and of employés as will equalize their burdens and secure the best possible result.

All friction can not by any possibility be avoided, and under any circumstances the labor must be heavy and often excessive. The friction can, however, be minimized and the tedium of labor reduced by a satisfactory organization. If the superintendent be wanting in system, lacking in knowledge of human nature, deficient in firmness, or defective in good manners, it is very easy for the machinery of his school to get out of gear and to run very unsatisfactorily. If, on the other hand, he is skillful as an organizer and has tact as well as good judgment in his administration he may secure the largest amount of work with the least amount of friction.

In the next place, the responsibility of daily administration devolves upon him. While each of his subordinates is supposed to have specific duties and to be responsible for his own department and the daily oversight of the pupils under his special care, the administration as a whole devolves upon the superintendent, and final appeal in all cases of dispute, misunderstanding, or uncertainty is to him. So that he must be always ready to answer questions, give directions, enforce rules, and interpret and modify regulations, so as to keep matters running efficiently and smoothly.

It is not always easy to bring together a body of men and women in the capacity of employés of an Indian school, coming as they do from different parts of the country, each with his own idiosyncrasies, and lead them to unite harmoniously in the performance of the onerous and trying duties of their positions. The isolation of an Indian school, separated, as it ordinarily is, from close contact with civilized life and confining its employés largely to the society of each other and limiting the range of their experience to the ordinary routine of school life, together with the almost total lack of opportunities for suitable recreation and diversion, has a tendency to create unrest, to foster gossip, and to breed jealousy.

The superintendent is required to supervise the matter of instruction. He must direct as to the formation of classes, the grading of pupils, their promotion from one class to another, and from a lower to a higher school. It has only been of late years that special efforts have been made in the direction of systematizing the work of instruction in the schoolrooms, and it has been found more than ordinarily difficult to secure system and satisfactory classification. The superintendent must also give direction regarding the industrial work in all its branches.

In some of the institutions like that at Genoa or at Albuquerque, the industries are many and diverse, including farming, gardening, dairying, harness making, shoemaking, broom making, etc., for the boys, and housekeeping, sewing, laundering, etc., for the girls. The superintendent is expected to have a personal acquaintance with each of these branches of industry; see to it that a competent instructor is in charge of each department; that his work is done efficiently, promptly, economically, and intelligently. He must, if possible, so manage the industrial work that it shall not only be advantageous to the pupils as a means of instruction, but also reasonably profitable to the Government in contributing, in part at least, to the support of the institution under his charge.

Upon the superintendent devolves the chief burden of the work of recruiting pupils for his school. He needs to keep in mind the number of pupils that he can accommodate, anticipate vacancies, be prepared to send home at the proper time those who ought to go home, and be on the alert as to places from which new pupils can be obtained to keep good his decreasing numbers. This involves of necessity much work, care, responsibility, and oftentimes anxiety. The schools are so widely scattered and the difficulties of procuring pupils are so many, that unless the superintendent gives to these his constant forethought, his school is in danger of becoming very rapidly depopulated.

Maintaining proper discipline among Indian pupils is a very important matter. Accustomed as they are to the freedom of the camp, they sometimes submit themselves reluctantly to the restrictions of the school. A wise superintendent will, if possible, provide games, amusements, and occupations so varied and interesting that the pupils will not feel too keenly the restrictions of school life nor long too eagerly to return to their homes. The economy of the Government as to providing gymnasiums, play rooms, recreation grounds, and other facilities absolutely required to render the school life attractive for the pupils, makes this part of the superintendent's work oftentimes extremely embarrassing.

In many instances the provision made by the Government is so meager that nothing but the most exhaustless ingenuity on the part of the superintendent can make amends for the deficiency. His school can not be made a prison, but should be made a place of intense interest to his pupils, attractive rather than repellant, holding the pupils that it gains and drawing others by its own inherent attractions.

The superintendent is expected not only to maintain ordinary discipline and secure the advancement of the pupils intellectually and industrially, but he is called upon to provide for their moral training. He must, through the Sunday school, public talks, private admonition, and all the various ways in which a public sentiment is created, seek to put around the school such an atmosphere of truth, candor, devotion to duty, gentleness, manliness, that every pupil that enters within its precincts is moved to strive to live a pure and noble life. Sometimes the most able and conscientious superintendent finds his best efforts

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neutralized by influences which he can not control. The presence of a few determined, vicious spirits among the pupils, the subtle influence of immoral or indifferent employés, or other forces, sometimes hidden, sometimes seen, work against him so strongly as to be very discouraging.

One of the sorest trials and gravest difficulties that present themselves to him is that of sickness among the pupils. Like all others, Indian children are liable to common complaints of childhood, which sometimes become epidemic among them; and in addition they seem especially liable to diseases of the eye and other ailments which oftentimes, by their extent and virulence, threaten the very existence of the school. There have been some very sad experiences during the present administration growing out of epidemics of scarlet fever, sore eyes, and diphtheria in the Indian schools.

It is probable that, with the exception of eye troubles, the amount of sickness in Indian schools is no greater than in other boarding schools; but owing to the isolation of the school and to the fact that the entire burden of the care of the sick rests upon those immediately connected with it, and that additional help can not readily be obtained when needed, illness in the school becomes a very serious matter. It should be added that in very many of the Indian schools there is either an entire lack of hospital accommodations, or, at best, most inadequate provision for taking care of the sick.

And then again, the school superintendent must see to it that the school is properly adjusted to the community that surrounds it; defend it from unjust criticisms; create for it oftentimes a proper respect in the minds of the community; push its demands for recognition as an institution of learning, and vindicate the claims of his pupils to respect as human beings capable of culture; and, in general, must stand as the head and representative, the friend and protector, the foster-father of a large family of helpless children that look to him for protection, guardianship, defense, instruction, leadership, and example.

There is practically little cessation in the superintendent's labors. The school is in operation from year to year and oftentimes without vacation. The superintendent's duties do not terminate with Saturday night, but are continuous every day in the week. They begin early in the morning, continue oftentimes late into the night, and he is liable to sudden and extraordinary calls upon his time. There is absolutely no release from the sense of responsibility which presses upon him like an atmosphere throughout his term of service.

Where the "outing system" is in operation, as at Carlisle, Pa., the difficulties attaching to the administration of the school are very largely increased.

In view of the nature of the work of a superintendent it is not surprising that some of them find it too burdensome to bear. The public knows how sad has been the breaking down of one of the great superintendents in this country, Gen. Armstrong, whose strong physical powers have yielded to the incessant and relentless exactions of his office. Other superintendents are finding their work no less onerous, and with difficulty are able to resist the strain upon their physical and mental endurance.

No man should be put into such a position who has not had such experience and qualifications as fit him for its duties and responsibilities. Those that are in the service who have shown ability should be kept there. These men, because of their self-denying labors, are entitled to ample compensation, to the strong support of the Government, to the sympathy of the public, to the especial recognition of the community in the midst of which their work is done, to the coöperation of their subordinates for the sake of the common welfare, and to the lasting gratitude of the pupils for whom they do so much.

RECRUITING PUPILS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The records of the Indian Office show that during the past three years the attendance at Indian schools was increased by 4,000 pupils, an increase of more than 25 per cent.

This simple statement conveys to the ordinary reader little idea of the immense labor involved in securing the result. Recruiting pupils for Indian schools is beset with innumerable difficulties. The obstacles are not only numerous and formidable but, in some cases, are absolutely insurmountable. An enumeration of some of them will be of interest to all who desire to be informed in regard to the progress and success of the great educational movement among the Indians.

One of the most serious obstacles encountered is the ignorance of the Indian parents. Strangely enough, the great mass of the Indians, although living for

all these years in more or less close contact with us, are almost entirely ignorant of our language. They still maintain the use of their own tongues, and comparatively few are found among them able to speak the English language with fluency or to understand it intelligently when they hear it. Indeed, it is sometimes difficult to find interpreters who are competent to explain to the Indians the meaning of the agents and other Government officials who desire to communicate with them, and who are also able to express, in intelligible English, the thoughts and desires which the Indians wish to communicate to the Great Father.

I have been most painfully impressed with this wide gulf separating these people from ourselves, when I have met delegations in the Office at Washington or when I have stood in the presence of assembled councils on various reservations. This ignorance of the English language on the part of the Indians makes access to them exceedingly hard, and when agents and others go among them to secure their children for the schools, they are met at once by the great difficulty of making clear to them the precise purpose of asking for their children.

Moreover, the great mass of the adult Indians have never themselves had the opportunity of attending school, and consequently have no conception of what school life signifies, and can have no intelligent appreciation of the immense advantages offered to their children by the Government in the institutions of learning which it has established for their benefit.

Not only so, but the ultraconservatism of the Indians, which leads them to cling to their language, their manners, and their customs, stands as a great barrier to hinder them from putting their children into schools where they will learn a foreign language, imbibe foreign ideas, become used to foreign manners and customs, and be thus far alienated from their parents and divorced from the life of which they form a part. It requires a very high order of intelligence on the part of the parents of any race to lead them to be willing to put their children under influences which will of necessity separate them from their parents and beget in their minds a desire for a condition of things wholly different from that which surrounds them in their homes.

There is, too, in the minds of the Indians, generally, though not universally, not only a strong prepossession in favor of their own language, habits of life, and religious ideas, but also, unfortunately, a prejudice varying from mere suspicion and dislike up through all the grades to animosity and furious hatred against the white race and its characteristics. Many Indians hate the very name "white man," and the severest taunt that can be thrown by one Indian at another is to charge him with being a white man, or desiring to become such. They cherish the recollection of all that they have suffered in the past by the advance of our civilization, rehearse again and again their version of broken treaties and invasion of their rights, and recount for a thousand times the story of war and cruelties practiced upon them by the whites, and their own heroic resistance. So that there has grown up, from generation to generation, this wall of separation between them and us. When they are approached on behalf of the Government with requests to put their children in school, they take refuge at once behind this wall and oftentimes refuse absolutely to be dislodged from it.

In many cases they seem to look upon the effort on the part of the Government to put their children into school as covering a hostile purpose. They regard it as an unfriendly effort to take from them their children—an invasion of their rights which is to be resisted at all hazards. They think that there must be some ultimate purpose of evil concealed in the effort, and that their duty to themselves and their offspring requires them to thwart it if possible.

It is very common among them to hear expressions which indicate with great clearness that they regard the surrender of their children to the white man as a special favor to the Government, and one which, if acceded to at all, should only be for the sake of corresponding gain, so that it is not unusual for them to say that they will not allow their children to go unless they are paid for it. They regard it as a great sacrifice on their part, which has in itself no compensation and which should be made only in exchange for some equivalent to be rendered by the United States.

A very potent influence which still exists in many parts of the Indian country is that exerted by the so-called "medicine men." These people, grossly ignorant both of the structure of the human body and utterly unacquainted with any except the crudest and most elementary knowledge of disease, knowing nothing whatever of science as applied to medicine and oftentimes having no knowledge of even the most ordinary hygenic laws, and using in their practice only grotesque ceremonies and ludicrous remedies, nevertheless exercise a great influence

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over their deluded patients and manage to secure from them large pay for very little service. They naturally dread the inroads of education, as it is always followed, of necessity, by a lessening of their influence and a cutting off of their resources.

Then, too, the Indians are very superstitious in regard to death. The custom obtains very widely among them of destroying even the house in which death occurs as well as all that the house contains. When, therefore, a child has died in school, there at once arises in their minds a strong prejudice against the school building and a superstitious dread of sending any more children to the place where death occurred. Ignoring the fact that a much larger proportion of children die at home than at school they insist, with strange lack of logic, that the school is responsible for the deaths which occur there.

The affection which Indian parents have for their children is strong, and leads them naturally to desire to keep them at home unless it can be made evident that it is for their decided advantage to have them taken away. In most cases this leads them to protest against the effort to take their children off to school, and if necessary to resist it by force.

To this it should be added that the minds of multitudes of Indians have been poisoned against the public schools by statements that they are hostile to their religious faith; that they are hot-beds of corruption; that immoral practices are common; that their children are mistreated; that they will return to them depraved; and that if they die in the Government schools while away from home their souls will go to perdition.

It is also true that false stories circulate among the Indians, frequently emanating from those who have been at school and have run away, regarding deprivations, suffering, and cruelties alleged to be practiced upon pupils by the school authorities.

When, therefore, school supervisors and others delegated by the Indian Office to gather up children for Indian schools go among them they are met at once by these various objections and protests.

Another more serious matter which is encountered is the condition of the health of Indian children. It is not generally known to the public, but the fact is painfully patent to the Indian Office that there is among Indian children a vast amount of inherited disease, and in some tribes healthy children are apparently the exception rather than the rule. Owing to the prejudice above referred to of the Indians against schools on account of sickness and death within them, it has been thought desirable to exclude those who are manifestly unfit physically for the strain of school life. Consequently, a rigid medical examination is insisted upon before the children are received as pupils. This reveals the existence of disease and physical weakness to such an extent as to materially decrease the percentage of children of suitable age who have the necessary physical qualifications for enrollment in school.

Another difficulty is the early marriages which are common among Indians. Girls especially are frequently allowed to marry at 14 years of age or even younger, so that it is exceedingly difficult to procure girls of this age or to keep them in school beyond this period when they have been admitted at an earlier age. One of the most beneficial results of Indian education as at present carried on is the rescuing of young girls from early marriages and the retaining of them in school until they have reached a suitable age and until both their physical condition and their mental training has been carried far enough to fit them in some degree for the burdens of married life.

In many cases Indian children of very tender years are required to work, and their services in the present state of life among Indians are absolutely necessary to keep the older people from suffering. I found, for instance, among the Navajoes that the sheep are often guarded by little boys and girls. I saw one day a boy certainly not over 6 years of age who was being trained by his father to care for their sheep, and I saw on another occasion a large flock under the care of little girls that apparently were not over 12 years old. In many other cases I came into personal contact with this state of things, in which little children were required to work for the support of the family. Parents, especially those who are old or infirm or unwilling themselves to work, are very loath to allow their children to leave home to go to school and thus be deprived of their services.

When we add to the difficulties that have been mentioned the fact that Indians are loath to have their children subjected to the ordinary restraints of school life, such as requiring them to bathe and take proper care of their persons, and to devote themselves regularly to stated employments, and when they protest against the cutting of their hair as an infringement of their rights and an indignity imposed upon them, the difficulties of the case become greater. I witnessed down in Arizona, at Keam's Cañon, the reception of a group of Moqui boys, brought in by Chief Lololomi. The boys had beautiful, glossy, black, long, straight hair, but unfortunately it did not bear close examination, and when they had submitted their hair to the scissors and their locks were thrown into the fire there was, in the language of one present, a great destruction of the innocents. The superintendent of the boarding school at Fort Yuma told me that she found it practically impossible to keep the older boys in school, because she insisted, for good and sufficient reasons, on cutting their hair. The same difficulty has been met elsewhere.

It should be borne in mind also that in many cases the Indians live on immense reservations like the Navajo, covering 12,000 square miles, or on others which, though not so extensive, are still very great. Transportation is difficult. Supervisors are sometimes obliged to go on horseback or in wagons, traveling many hundreds of miles, in quest of children. Oftentimes they are met with the statement that there are no children, that they are all dead, or that they are not at home. It is quite common for children when they see a white man approaching to make for the brush and hide themselves like quails, as I witnessed on the Fort Hall Reservation, or to be concealed by their parents under blankets or in out-of-the-way places, where they lie until after the white visitor has disappeared.

These facts are given to illustrate the extreme difficulty of recruiting pupils for the Indian schools. Others might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show that nothing but the most systematic, persistent work on the part of the Indian Office, the most faithful carrying out of orders on the part of agents, and the most enthusiastic efforts on the part of school superintendents and others charged with the responsibility will succeed in gathering these little ones into the schools so amply and beneficently provided for them.

Nevertheless, it should be recognized that many Indians are eager for the educational advantages afforded their children and are even demanding that schools should be provided for their benefit; and it is worthy of being repeated that, notwithstanding all the difficulties in the way, rapid progress is being made in the matter of filling the schools with pupils. Especially is this the case among those tribes which have longest enjoyed educational advantages. For instance, it is a comparatively easy matter to secure pupils from the Oneidas, in Wisconsin, or from the New York Indians.

One very gratifying fact is that usually students returned from schools to their reservations throw the weight of their influence in favor of education, and one of the pleasant experiences of superintendents and teachers is the welcoming into school of relatives or friends of those who have formerly been pupils. In fact, if educational work for the Indians can be prosecuted for the next few years as it has been in the last few the great mass of Indian children will be in school.

INDIAN SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

There are practical difficulties connected with the management of Indian boarding schools which those unacquainted with them little understand, and it is impossible to estimate correctly the work of the schools without a knowledge of these difficulties. One of them is connected with the retention and discipline of the pupils.

There are now in active operation 14 Government industrial schools in Pennsylvania, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, and other States situated at a considerable distance from the reservations. There are also a considerable number of boarding schools, known as contract schools, such as those at Hampton, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Wabash and Rensselaer, Ind.; and others in Minnesota, New Mexico, and elsewhere. These contract schools, both Protestant and Catholic, are, so far as the present statement is concerned, on precisely the same footing as the Government schools and are called upon to contend with exactly the same difficulty.

It seems desirable that Indian children taken from their homes to these distant institutions should remain there for a series of years without returning to their parents. In the first place, the expense involved in taking them from their homes to the schools and returning them again, is a large item. Congress appropriates for their transportation $40,000 a year, and this is substantially required in keeping the schools filled, even where those received remain for a con-

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tinued residence of several years. If the pupils were allowed to return to their homes at public expense every year, the cost of transportation would be very largely increased.

The Government permits this in cases of emergency, when, for instance, their services are imperatively needed in the care of aged or sick parents or dependent relatives, or when their own health would clearly be promoted by a vacation; but it is the policy of the Government, ordinarily, to retain the pupils for periods varying from three to five years, at the end of which time they are sent home at public expense. If they desire to return to the schools for further course of training the expense of transportation is again met by the Government. The policy of retention is the same for all; whether a Government school, as at Carlisle; a contract school, as at Hampton; a Catholic school, as at Ronssalaer, or a Protestant school, as at Wabash, there is no distinction made; all are treated alike.

Another reason for retaining the pupils in these institutions for a considerable length of time is that the influences of the school, which are necessarily cumulative, may have their full force in breaking up the bad habits acquired on the reservation, and in establishing correct habits of regularity, industry, thrift, etc., in their stead. It is no easy matter to change the habits of any class of people after they have become at all fixed, and it is particularly difficult in the case of those who, like the Indians, have been accustomed to ways so entirely foreign to those which it is desirable for them to adopt as they pass from barbarism to civilization. Unless there were some settled method of dealing with this matter there would be endless confusion, and the schools would be in many cases largely depopulated.

If the pupils were allowed to go home whenever they desired, or whenever their parents insisted that they should do so, the work of the schools would be necessarily interrupted, their influence greatly lessened, and the per capita expense of maintenance greatly increased. It should be borne in mind, in this connection, that Congress limits in every case the per capita annual expense of these schools; and the amount of money allowed, either for a Government or a contract school, is based upon the average attendance. If this is not in some way maintained, the expense must be correspondingly reduced; and, in many cases, this can only be done by the dismissal of necessary employés, or the limitation of needed expenditures, which very seriously interferes with the efficiency of the schools, if it does not actually cripple them.

In pursuing this policy the Government meets at once with very serious and perplexing difficulties. In the first place, the parents very naturally object to this prolonged separation from their children. They have, fortunately, a regard for their offspring, desire their companionship, and feel reluctant to submit to so long a separation as seems desirable when they are placed in boarding schools so far removed from the reservations.

The pupils also, especially those boys and girls who are taken from their homes, as many of them are, after reaching the age of young manhood or womanhood, feel very keenly the change from the freedom of the camp to the necessary restrictions of the school. It is well known that Indian parents generally exercise very little control over their children and allow them the utmost freedom. They usually have no regular hours for retiring or for meals, no stated occupation, and are permitted to roam at will during the day, amusing themselves in such ways as they see fit. Under this sort of regime they acquire not only a taste for liberty, and a love for idleness, but become to a certain extent lawless.

When they are subjected to the restrictions of a boarding school, are required to retire and rise at fixed hours, to take their meals at stated times, to prepare and recite their lessons according to a programme, and to engage daily in manual labor, performing, as a matter of education systematically and continuously, the light tasks set for them, they resent, inwardly at least, this enforcement of rules and curtailment of liberty, and oftentimes become quite discontented and long for the return to their parents and their old-time freedom. They often complain by letter to their parents and friends, asking earnestly to be allowed to leave the school and return to the camp.

Sometimes, and very frequently indeed, in order to make a strong case they exaggerate the restrictions and quite frequently invent stories of punishment, cruelty, hunger, or other hardships, which work upon the sympathies of their parents and friends and lead them to join in demanding their return. It is not infrequently the case, too, that the parents plead poverty, sickness, helplessness on their part, and urge upon the authorities the return of their children, in order that they may be not only a comfort to them, but a help in the performance of the necessary duties of life.

Another difficulty pertaining to the discipline of the schools arises from the fact just stated; that at home the Indian children are not accustomed to labor, and the idea is instilled into them, particularly the boys, that it is dishonorable to work, that whatever labor is performed should be performed by the women, and that it is the business of the boys to hunt and fish and to fight, if necessary, and not to work. They are to be warriors, lords; the women are to be the drudges and the slaves. This practical philosophy of life is not confined to the Indian men, but is accepted in good part by the women themselves, so much so that they are the most merciless in ridiculing the men when found at work, calling them "squaws" and applying other opprobrious epithets; and thus by ridicule, the most dreaded of all things by an Indian, the women succeed in perpetuating their own bondage, and in keeping the men in idleness.

The whole underlying thought of the industrial school, however, is that intelligent, systematic labor by both men and women lies at the basis of civilization, and that if Indians are ever to be lifted on a higher plane it must be through the training of boys and girls alike to the performance of whatever manual labor may be essential for their welfare. They must be led to self-help and instructed in the various trades and household duties, so that they can compete with white men and women in all the varied industries connected with civilized life. And every pupil in these boarding schools is expected to perform some stated task each day, with the view of acquiring habits of continued industry. The pupils find this so different from their wild life as to be irksome and complain of it to the parents, who naturally sympathize with them and sometimes object strenuously to such requirements. They say that they send their boys to school to learn books and not to learn to work; that they do not care to have them labor and that if they do so they must work at home for them and not at school for the Government.

Another perplexing fact is that many youth bring with them to the boarding schools habits of impurity or of vice, and are oftentimes guilty of acts for which white boys and girls are sent to reform schools. The influence of such characters is necessarily evil and destructive of discipline, but how to deal with them is not easy of determination. Sometimes, when plainly incorrigible, they are sent back to the reservation, which is always to be deplored if anything can be done to reform them. Sometimes they are subjected to punishment with the view of correcting their habits and reforming their characters.

In many instances the more hardened, those who are naturally brutish and whose training has developed their animal and left their higher nature undeveloped, do not respond to moral appeals, are indifferent to the milder forms of punishment, and can be reached apparently in no other way than by corporal punishment, confinement, deprivation of privileges, or restriction of diet. The regulations of the Indian Office and the uniform practice of school superintendents, so far as is known, is in such cases to exhaust moral measures and milder punishments and to resort to the severer only when absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the discipline of the school, the proper punishment of wrongdoing, and the reformation of the guilty.

The means necessary to maintain proper discipline and to promote the physical, intellectual, and moral well-being of the pupils in these boarding schools are such as are necessitated by the character of the pupils, the nature of their surroundings, and the end sought; namely, their complete reformation if vicious, their training to civilized habits, and the development of sturdy moral characters.

It should be said that, year by year, the work of school discipline becomes easier and more satisfactory, and the results attained more gratifying. This is brought about by a process of selection of the best material from the reservation schools for promotion and transfer to the nonreservation schools, by the elimination of the incorrigible and depraved, and by the growing appreciation of educational privileges, both on the part of the pupils and their parents, as well as by the increased wisdom, tact, and skill in management which comes from an increasing knowledge of Indian character and experience in dealing with it. At best, the effort to civilize and elevate a savage or even semibarbarous people through the means of schools is slow, tedious, vexatious, and perplexing; and it needs to be carried forward with great patience, ceaseless vigilance, thorough intelligence and unvarying firmness, as well as with the utmost sympathy and interest.

Notwithstanding these and other hindrances the work of Indian education moves grandly forward. More than 20,000 children are now in school, and an increasing number, year by year, finish their training and take their places in life with a fair preparation for its duties. There is being developed among

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them some fine specimens of womanhood and manhood, together with a growing aspiration for better things. In some instances these are manifestations of aptitude for higher studies and a desire for professional pursuits, and everywhere there is an increased sense of self-respect and of independence. Some of those who have been most difficult to deal with in the earlier stages of their training have shown capacity and will power, and have developed into strong and noble characters.

The prejudice against education on the part of their parents is passing away; there is growing up an increased appreciation of the immense value of the education provided, and a more ready acquiescence in the discipline to which they are subjected in the course of their preparation for usefulness and citizenship. Those engaged in this important work are entitled to public sympathy and encouragement.

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January, 1893.*

REPORTS OF SUPERVISORS OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION, FIRST DISTRICT.

August 31, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in accordance with your recent letter of instructions, to include "all matters that have come under my observation as Supervisor of Indian Education for the first district, with a résumé of the educational outlook therein."

I may state here, for the benefit of the uninformed, that the first district comprises Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota (excepting Standing Rock), Sisseton in South Dakota, and Iowa.

I will try to embrace herein all the information requested, so far as I can do so and keep this report within proper limits, including, as far as possible, the condition and needs of each school as to school room and industrial work, buildings, etc. I fear I must do this generally, for to present the facts in the case of each school at length would make my report too long.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gives the number of Indians on each reservation, with the number and location of the Government schools; and the reports of the several superintendents give the condition and character of the buildings, the attendance, studies pursued, various kinds of labor performed, progress made, deportment of pupils, and all other matters pertaining to school work. In the Commissioner's report will also be found the number, location, and general features of the many excellent denominational Indian schools scattered through not alone this district, but through the whole field of Indian life, and devoted to the education and Christianization of Indian youth. In all of these schools are to be found competent and faithful teachers, conscientious personal care of the children, and the true missionary spirit that has always animated those engaged in this beneficent undertaking.

I believe the test of the real absorption of the Indian into civilization is not so much his book learning as his having abandoned his pagan customs, quit dancing, cut his hair, dressed white fashion, and gone to work. Without both the ability and the will to take care of himself by his own labor, I would not give much for his claim to being a Christian. But I desire (myself not a professing Christian) to bear this testimony: Unless the Christianization of the Indian is coupled with and made a part of his education, the harvest will be only Dead Sea apples, fair sometimes upon the surface, the bitterness of ashes inside.

Concerning the teaching, it is good in all the schools. The teachers are efficient and painstaking, and compare well with those who occupy similar positions in white schools. I have sometimes heard it said that in some of the contract schools (and, to speak plainly, this shot is usually aimed at the Catholic schools) "that in some of the contract schools about all the children learn is the catechism and a little music and fancy work;" but the charge is false, and is the offspring of ignorance and prejudice. They are as good spellers, as good readers, as good writers, as well taught in grammar, geography, arithmetic, history, and physiology; as well drilled in music and calisthenics, as polite in manners, as conversant with English, and as graceful in recitation and declamation as can be found elsewhere. What more can be required?

Taking into consideration the many hindrances that exist, the teaching of Indians, as it now is, is entitled to words of encouragement and praise. It is far from presenting a gloomy or a disheartening prospect. Still, although it has reached the dignity of a system, it is, for many reasons, a very defective one, visible quite as plainly and as painfully to those at work within and for the system as to those who stand outside and criticize it so severely. I wish hereafter in this report to state some two or more of these defects, and suggest what I believe to be the remedy.

I may say here concerning the "educational status" in this district that while

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marked differences exist upon the different reservations the same general impediments also exist throughout. For instance, the Oneida people appear to value education as fully as do white people. They have constantly a large number away at school. They have six day schools, four of which are taught by Oneidas. They have also a beautifully situated and handsome boarding school in which they are deeply interested and which will be filled to overflowing as soon as opened. Not far away are about 700 Chippewas on Lake Flambeau Reservation. They are poor and ignorant. They have one day school with a good average attendance, but of the 30 who attend to-day 15 will be absent to-morrow and still another 15 will keep the average number good, and next day the same shifting process will be repeated, and so on through the week. The two teachers, Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Curran, are faithful and persevering in the face of many hindrances.

But presenting these two instances as contrasts I think the same general impediments exist throughout the district. One of the most serious, I may safely say the most serious, is this very evil of irregularity in attendance, increased and made worse by the apathy and often indeed the hostility of the adult Indian. His unwillingness to send his children to a far-away school I can in some measure understand, and I do not believe a law to compel him to do this could be enforced; but a law to compel him to send to the reservation schools could be enforced and beyond question ought to be enacted. To see a well-equipped reservation boarding school, with good accommodations for a hundred pupils, with perhaps less than half that number in attendance, and the whole force of employés engaged in a daily struggle for the school against the indifference and often the hostility of the Indian is to say the least unpleasant. Such, however, is the frequent situation.

I would cite as an instance of what exists generally (though not generally I think to so marked a degree) the two excellent schools at Sisseton, namely: the Government boarding school and the Presbyterian Mission school, established years ago and christened by the venerable missionary, Dr. Riggs, "Goodwill." They are both provided with excellent and ample buildings, and everything needed for personal comfort, fine water, high, healthy location, and just as good people as can be found anywhere, in or out of the Indian school service. Now, these Sisseton Indians are reputed to be "well advanced." In inventing all sorts of frivolous and false and malicious objections against these schools, and in defeating the object for which they were established, they are "advanced!" In other respects I have not found them so. The wonder is, that with such impediments, the schools—I speak of them now generally—are as good as they are. They would not be were not the employés (as a rule) most faithful and patient and persevering in the performance of their duties.

Irregularity of attendance, scanty attendance, insufficient attendance, call it how you will, is the chief evil; the lion in the path. There is but one way to overcome it, one way and no other, namely: by the enactment and enforcement of a compulsory law, limited in its operation to the reservation schools. I speak feelingly for I have seen quite enough to make me feel deeply on the subject. Its salutary effect would be felt in the great training schools equally as in the reservation schools, for regular attendance would soon so improve scholarship and "grade," that whole classes, fit for transfer (and not as now, unfit), could be told off to the far-away schools as easily as classes or parts of classes are now told off from our high schools to the university.

One word more in this connection. Indian children are, as a rule, tractable and amiable, and those who have them in charge usually become much attached to them; but they are not, as a rule, diligent in study. While some of them are, most of them are not, and for this, as indeed sometimes for other reasons, it becomes necessary to punish them. If the child is punished it is quite likely to run away, and its parents will ordinarily be the last persons in the world to bring it back. Often the superintendent is in doubt, which is better; to punish, with the certainty thereafter of an unpleasant and often an unsuccessful trip after a runaway, and a disagreeable encounter with an angry and insolent Indian; or, not to punish. The remedy for all this, the substitution of a full, steady, and regular attendance for the present scanty, gypsylike, vagabondish condition, is compulsion. Its enactment and enforcement will solve "a little bit" of the Indian problem; and the solution of "a little bit" of it is all any man should venture on, unless he is, or imagines himself to be, omniscient.

In estimating the qualities of Indian school children, one thing must be remembered; a large proportion, I think fully one-half, are practically white. They are perhaps as bright and capable as other white children of their age,

but that a "full-blood" is, no fair-minded person will for a moment insist. The Ida Warrens, the John Carls, the Chester Cornelluses, and the blue-eyed, brown-haired Belle Lamberts, Laura Wakefields, and Lily Clinches can not properly be classed as Indians at all, and should be counted for what they are.

The uncertainty of tenure is another serious impediment. The application of the civil-service rules to a few of the school places will perhaps better this condition; but the contentions that often occur over even a poorly paid place make such a position very uncomfortable for the holder. The member of Congress claims his prerogative clear through the pay roll, and even the United States Senator does not always disdain to interfere.

Bad feeling, too, sometimes exists between the Indian agent and the superintendent, originating oftener than otherwise in the interference of the agent in school matters that are properly none of his business. Experience shows that the agent can, and occasionally does make it unpleasant for the superintendent and for any of the employés who side with him. But, he says, "I am responsible on my bond for all the thousands of dollars worth of property used in this school, and I have a right to interfere." To a proper extent, yes, he has. The trouble is that he does not always confine his interference within the proper limit. For this evil, and it is a serious one, the remedy is to bond all the schools. Many are bonded now; those that are not ought to be, and then their management intrusted to the superintendents and supervisors of the several districts.

Given a finely equipped school with large comfortable buildings; with wells and windmills and cisterns; with plenty of land about it, though not of the best; with barns and stock; beautifully situated on a slightly eminence and embowered in tall shade trees; with a force of excellent employés and a not especially ill-disposed Indian community, and a captious, fault-finding agent; and here is its history. It has had four superintendents in eighteen months, and is now, as far as I know, waiting for its fifth. The last two, after a few months of unpleasant experience, were transferred to other schools. If fit for the places they now occupy (and I well know they are) they are equally so for the place they were transferred from. But the agent did not like them, and they had to go.

Fortunately it is not always thus. Sometimes the agent and the school people coöperate cordially. But it is not necessary to depend upon the accident of harmony between these officials. The remedy is ample and easily applied: it is, to bond the schools. If the agent is what he ought to be he will coöperate as kindly with a bonded as with a nonbonded superintendent; if he is not what he ought to be his power for mischief is at least curtailed.

Concerning the day schools. Some of them are doing good work; others not so good, and this mostly for reasons for which the teacher is not to blame. Amongst these are the long distance many of the children live from the school, the lack of decent clothes, bad roads, severe weather, sometimes the lack of a noonday meal, and more, and worse than all, the utter indifference or unwillingness of the Indian himself. Often the children come without breakfast and remain without dinner. They start at about 9 o'clock to walk to school and they get in at any time between 10 and 12, or, equally likely, do not get in at all. If the teacher punishes next day the room is nearly empty. All she can do, or rather all she dare do, is to coax. All these impediments and many more the Indian day-school teacher has to face.

The taking of a camp Indian into a boarding school usually involves its transmutation from a dirty, ragged, uncombed, vermin-infested child, into a clean, well washed and combed, well clothed and, oftener than not, a remarkably nice, sweet-faced little boy or girl; and when the change has been effected it can be maintained. But the day school-teacher can not do this. To be sure she can, and all good day school-teachers do, provide basins, soap, combs, towels, and plenty of water, and the children use them daily; but the night's lodging in the tepee or equally filthy cabin undoes the day's renovation, and it becomes after all something like Sisyphus and his stone. Still the teacher perseveres, and the labor is not all lost. I know it for I have seen it.

Concerning the educational outlook in this district, it is but the truth to say that it is encouraging. I believe the school service is steadily growing better. While the indifference and opposition of the adult Indian may be decreasing (as I know it is claimed) there is still enough of it to keep the attendance far below what it should be. What is needed, and what must in some way or other come, is an approximation at least to that steady, dependable, daily attendance that exists in white schools, instead of the haphazard, vagabondish habit that now exists upon the reservations. Without this no teacher, no number of teachers, no system can succeed.

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The next best thing to success is to deserve it, and if the schools are not all successful the teachers, although always held accountable, are often but little to blame. I present this as the truth in my (late) district (and as my supervision of it has ended I certainly have no motive for overstating the case), that with few exceptions every Indian school therein is well conducted in all respects, so far as it can be with the means afforded; and that where anything is lacking it is not usually because of carelessness or inattention on the part of employés, and the "lack," whatever it may, would be supplied if the means therefor were furnished; and, furthermore, that as to the personnel of the employés, as to faithful and efficient teaching, as to care and kindness for the children, as to food, lodging, and raiment, as to cleanliness, as to proper supervision during recreation, as to care and attendance, food, medicine, and nursing in sickness, and as to the daily lesson of Christian character, by both precept and example, the schools will bear inspection, and they deserve the confidence and supporting sentiment of all good people.

I do not limit this tribute to the Government schools, but include in it all, both Catholic and Protestant. The "few exceptions" are confined to two or possibly three. Still, the "good ones" are not all equally good. Some are more capably managed than others, for, depend upon it, it requires capability to manage an Indian school; and, besides, some are liberally provided for in many ways, while others are niggardly supplied, and with many things that are merely plain, everyday necessaries of life some are not supplied at all.

When I say they are all, or nearly all, "good," I do not wish to be understood as saying that any of them are good enough. They can, and I believe they will, all be made better, and still better than they now are. This will come about through more carefully considered appointments, through more thorough supervision, through much candid, face-to-face, and kindly criticism and profitable conference between supervisors and employés, and between employés themselves, and, finally, by an awakened understanding that the Indian school system requires both intelligent legislation and liberal treatment.

The reservation boarding schools in this district provide but little opportunity for properly learning the mechanical arts. Of "manual labor" there is commonly an abundance, to wit: household work for the girls and door-yard and barn work for the boys. There are a few exceptions, notably the Fort Totten school and the large agricultural school at Flandreau, Minn. There are also regularly and without fail each season at the White Earth school, under Mr. Hume's excellent management, 7 acres of the finest garden in the State worked entirely (not partially, but entirely) by the pupils under Mr. Hume's direction. It furnishes an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables for the use of the school during the entire year.

I do not believe that the mechanical arts can be taught to advantage in the reservation schools, nor do I believe that they are taught to the best advantage at any of the schools. The candid truth appears to me to be that the best place for a youth, white, black, or red, to learn a trade is in a white community with a practical master mechanic. If the boy wants to learn a trade let him go into a "workshop" and learn it! Let him rise at 6, go to work at 7, work his ten hours instead of three or four; let him see with his own eyes and take part with his own hands in the daily busy income and outgo of the shop; let him be industrious and diligent to learn, and in four years he will have become a capable mechanic. Confine him for the same time to a (so called) "industrial pursuit" in a Government (so called) industrial school, and at the end of four years he will hardly have learned enough to earn a dollar a day. I am not insensible to the value of "trade schools," nor entirely ignorant of the important work they are accomplishing; but, as between the practical, wage-earning workshop of the town or village and the industrial department of the Indian training school, as at present conducted, I am sure I would not for one moment hesitate were the subject my own son.

It can easily be gathered from the tenor of this report that the writer is a believer, not only in Indian education, but that he regards as of the greatest importance (among others) four things connected with it, namely:

First. The proper place to educate the Indian is upon or near his home, unless indeed the more proper way is to arrange for his education so as to "remove him from Indian life to white civilization, never to return," a proposition that is both foolish and cruel.

Second. The facilities for teaching the mechanical arts should be either much increased or else entirely done away with. It is true that "the Indian makes a fairly good mechanic," but it is equally true that the dominant characteristics of the race point to another line of employment more forcibly than to mechanics, to wit, to agriculture and stock-raising, to a pastoral life.

But lest I be misunderstood, I would say here, that I regard a judicious amount of manual labor as necessary to the welfare of the pupils in every Indian school. The work of the schoolroom is excellent; but this matter of labor needs readjustment; it needs overhauling; it needs to be so arranged that each boy and girl shall have every day a certain number of hours of manual labor, and it should be so performed, no matter what it be, whether emptying slops, washing dishes, sweeping halls, or setting a table neatly, or making beds and airing and sweetening a domitory, or arranging articles of furniture, curtains, ornaments, pictures, flowers, etc., in a living room, as to confer a benefit on him or her who performs the labor. I need not say how this benefit is to come; thorough work is always a benefit; slipshod work is a harm. I do not for a moment doubt that "industrial training produces a bodily condition helpful to study and does more to tone up the morals of the school than any other influence except religious exercises." But all this seems so self-evident as to make it unnecessary to state it.

Third. The schools should all be bonded.

Fourth. The present miserable attendance should be (as it surely can be) remedied by a compulsory law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. S. ANSLEY.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION FOR SECOND DISTRICT.

BROOKINGS, S. DAK., *August 24, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of school work from February to June 30, 1892.

The second supervisor district consists of six agencies of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska; in all, fifteen agencies.

Of the eleven different tribes represented the Sioux are by far the most numerous. The Santee, Yankton, Lower Brulé, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and the greater portion of the Fort Peck are Sioux. In Nebraska are the Winnebagos and Omahas, in Montana are the Assiniboines, Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, Flatheads, Crows, and Northern Cheyennes, and in Wyoming the Arapahoes and Shoshones.

Within the district are 85 schools, 2 of which are nonreservation schools, Genoa, Nebr., and Pierre, S. Dak.; 1 nonreservation contract school, St. Peter, Mont.; 15 Government boarding schools, 20 contract boarding schools, and 47 Government boarding schools; in all, 85.

These different tribes are widely scattered and differ among themselves in language, morals, habits, customs, and religion, as well as environment. All these different conditions materially affect their advancement in the march towards civilization. Three reservations I could not visit, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Cheyenne River.

Successful school work has been begun upon every reservation. Some of the schools have not been as successful as we hoped to have them; most of them have been very successful, while a few have attained grand successes. The schools are the great civilizers; where we find the best schools there we find the greatest advancement in civilization. Let a person go from Tongue River to Crow Reservation, and a marked difference can be seen, and yet the Crow Indians are considered low in the scale; but the schools on Crow Reservation are getting in their successful work, and the Crows are rising. Go from the Crow Reservation to the Flathead, or from Blackfeet to Standing Rock, or Santee, and the wonderfull changes educational and religious work is accomplishing will be seen. The doubter will be convinced. But there is plenty of darkness and ignorance yet to combat even among the most successful. Great obstacles must yet be overcome before success can be wholly ours.

One of the greatest obstacles to overcome among some of the tribes is polygamy. Wherever that exists the Indian places a low estimate upon his wife and daughters. He will resist the efforts to place them in school and educate them. The practice of marrying young girls of 12, 13, or 14 years of age, often to men who already have wives, is still terribly prevalent among some tribes, and wherever that practice is prevalent we usually find the poorest schools. The strong hand of the law should be stretched to stay this evil.

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Just as great care must be taken to gather in the girls and educate them as the boys. An educated Indian youth married to an ignorant camp girl is weighted down so that he can not possibly rise. The case can be illustrated by the progress of the Sioux. They are a high type of Indian, proud, brave, self-respecting, and rather progressive. It is worthy of note that those that were hostiles a few years ago are now among the most progressive among them. They are now the largest tribe in the United States, numbering nearly 26,000, or more than one-tenth of all the Indians in the United States.

The mothers and daughters of these Sioux are usually the rulers of the homes. The marriage relation is respected and the women are reputed virtuous. The only cases of polygamy among them now are old cases. The Sioux women are constantly rising in the social and domestic scale. I have visited the Sioux homes and found them neat, with wooden floors to their houses, with cook stoves, good beds, pictures upon the walls, and in some cases sewing machines of their own buying. This state of affairs has been brought about by the work of the schools and the missionaries. The girls have learned to cook, sew, laundry, and do housework at the school, and they have taught their mothers. They have married and carried their education into their homes. The girls of the Sioux are generally in school. What may be said of the Sioux may be said with equal truth of the Omahas and Flatheads. The Flatheads, though not so pugnacious, are more advanced in civilization. Polygamy is unknown among them.

A striking evidence of the progress the Indians are making is the constantly increasing number of them who are filling responsible places. They are becoming preachers, doctors, teachers, mechanics in all positions. Sixteen of the teachers in this district are either full or mixed blood Indians, two are agency physicians, many are preachers, and a large number are filling other positions, and in most all cases with credit.

The duties of the supervisor are outlined by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

> Each (supervisor) should be a trained school expert, charged with the duty of visiting, reporting upon, and advising with the teachers of all the schools within a definite area, and should have such relation to Indian schools as is generally sustained by county superintendents in the States. They should be required to devote their entire time to the work, should be subject to orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and be ready to proceed wherever necessary upon telegraphic instructions to any part of the field. Their services should be invaluable in determining building sites, selecting employés, investigating charges, establishing new schools, and in generally building up the educational work.

This outline has generally been followed. Assistance and advice have been freely given, and in some cases important changes in schoolroom work have been made.

The greatest defect found in many of the schools, especially the Government boarding schools, is the defective English and low voices of the pupils. In April a circular letter was issued by the supervisor outlining a course of language work for day and evening work. In some cases marked changes resulted. If English is deficient a school is apt to be deficient in other things. If good English is acquired, then other school studies come easily.

Most of the superintendents and teachers bring to the work enthusiasm and love of the work, but in some cases their efforts have been somewhat misdirected, and their aims have been too high. They sometimes have seemed to forget that the Indian child has everything to learn. But greater uniformity has been gained, and good results gained.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Of these I have seen only eleven, nine of which were doing good work, and could be called successful, and two that were failures. The scope of these schools is necessarily very limited. I am not prepared to discuss their merits as yet. It is certain that on some reservations they can be of little use for several years.

INDUSTRIES AT BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Most of the industries for the girls, whether in contract or Government schools, are the same, and an honest and successful effort has been made in every school to give the girls a thorough knowledge in all domestic pursuits. The girls in the schools take kindly to cooking and sewing, and readily learn all branches of housework. In many cases they become expert in butter-making and in taking care of poultry. When a girl has completed the reservation school course she is usually competent in domestic pursuits.

For the boys the industries must necessarily be varied to suit environment. The leading industry for Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas must necessarily be stock; in Nebraska agriculture and fruit-raising. In all cases a thorough knowledge of gardening should be acquired. The caring for cows is an industry that has to be cultivated. Poultry, too, is one of the most profitable industries that can be placed in possession of the Indians. This properly belongs to the girls. In some of the schools this has been carried on with great success.

MORALS.

More than one-half the reservation boarding schools are under the charge of some religious denomination. Of course in these schools special religious instruction is given and usually with excellent results. In nearly all the Government schools a Sabbath school and prayer meeting is sustained and moral instruction has never been neglected.

SIZE OF GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Episcopal people seem to prefer small schools, about 50 pupils, arguing that the small school is more like a family. There is reason in their plan, but as the Government plan contemplates a great graded system, it seems to me that the larger school is better. And if a graded school is better than an ungraded, then the more grades the better. There is little danger of any Indian school on any reservation being too large. I would not advocate the establishing any new school of less size than 100.

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Fort Peck.—The Indians upon the reservation are mostly Sioux, with a portion of Assinaboines. They had, October, 1891, 200 pupils gathered into one school. In November a fire broke out and all the large buildings were burned to the ground. About 85 of these children were gathered into the old log buildings that formerly had been used for school. From the schoolroom work now found in this school, it must have been, under more favorable circumstances, in the first rank of schools. I found no language work in any school so good. Other schoolroom and industrial work is of a superior character. The fire was a real disaster to this people, for a large portion of the young people have gone back to camp and are drifting back to heathenism. When the new buildings are erected it will take time to bring it back to its old position.

Eight acres of garden, irrigated by pumping water from the Missouri River, is all the agricultural work they can carry on. If Poplar Creek could have an irrigating ditch a great part of this people could be provided with a portion of arable land. Until that time they must depend almost wholly upon the Government ration and stock-raising. That has not been neglected at the school.

Fort Belknap.—The Gros Ventres and Assinaboines compose this reservation. There are two boarding schools here. The St. Paul's Mission (Catholic contract), an old school with capacity of 160, and the new Government school built last year.

The St. Paul's is located 35 miles from the agency in a pleasant little nook in the Little Rocky Mountains. It is a very successful school, the language and arithmetic work being particularly meritorious. Rains seem to fall here sufficient to make a favorable showing on the farm. They have a good farm and large herds. Good instruction in both pursuits is given. The buildings are mostly log, but they are roomy and comfortable.

The new Government school has two fine brick structures for dormitories and schoolrooms, with a good outfitting of other buildings. They are capable of accommodating 100 pupils. Last year there were 59 boys and 29 girls. Polygamy is practiced on this reservation and the girls are hard to get. Fifteen more girls should be put into this school. The work of this school has necessarily been pioneer work. They have made a good start and will start off on the new year with bright prospects. They are now dependent upon the Milk River for their water. It is the worst stream in Montana for domestic purposes, alkaline at all times and sometimes stagnant and fetid. The water at Snake Butte would supply this want and would be sufficient to irrigate the gardens. As these people must depend upon stock growing, instruction will be shaped in that direction. This school could profitably be increased to 100 pupils.

Blackfeet.—The Blackfeet Indians are not progressive, and they are polyga-

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mous. School work has dragged here, but two good-sized schools are now established here, the Government boarding school, and the Holy Family Mission school (Catholic contract).

This latter school has just completed its second year. It is located 5 miles from the agency on Two Medicine Creek and is very complete, with a capacity of 100. At the time of my visit there were 51 boys and 51 girls. The school has gained an excellent start. The schoolroom work was good and the industrial work received it share of attention. They are adding largely to their stock and they aim to instruct well in gardening and in stock-raising, and at some future time add mechanical work.

The Government school is the older school, having been organized within the old stockade several years ago. For about six years it has been running with one teacher, and does not seem to have been a success in any direction. Two new buildings have been erected during the past year, 22 miles from the agency, and in January the school was moved from the agency to these buildings. Not an outbuilding of any kind had been built. The school was raised in numbers from 40 to 75. There was much confusion and disorder for several weeks; the children became discontented and many ran away. If often happened that they were gone several days before being returned. These things were detrimental to the school. But at its close it was running smoothly and another year will see a good school here. The new buildings will accommodate 100 easily and there are a plenty of children here. Here, too, the girls are kept out of school. The farm contains 1,200 acres of good land, and stock-raising should be taught as a specialty.

Flathead Reservation.—This is the finest reservation in Montana. The lands are more productive and the climate less rigorous. Grain and vegetables grow here in luxuriance, and fruit can be raised very successfully. Irrigation has to be depended on mainly. The people are mainly Flatheads.

The only school upon this reservation is the Catholic contract school, St. Ignatius Mission. This is probably the best reservation boarding school in the service. During the past year 330 pupils have been enrolled, equally divided between boys and girls. There is a kindergarten department numbering 75. The schoolroom and industrial work are of a high order; that for the girls extending beyond that usually taught, by fancy and ornamental needlework, butter and cheese making, etc. The industries for the boys are varied and extensive beyond agriculture and stock-growing. The saddle and harness making at this school are superior. Shoemaking, blacksmithing, printing, painting, sawing, milling, and engineering are successfully taught. The kindergarten is a great success. The children are healthy and happy. They learn the English quickly, and in some cases have forgotten their native tongue. At the age of 5 or 6, when they enter the regular school, they are ready to enter the second or third year's work. The buildings are capacious, comfortable, and pleasant. The children do not return to their homes in vacation.

A new school is soon to be started near the agency.

Crow Reservation.—The people of this reservation are all dark Crows. They have three good schools upon this reservation, viz: The Government boarding, the Catholic contract ("St. Xavier industrial"), and Unitarian contract ("the Montana industrial").

The Government boarding school has been enlarged during the past year so that its capacity now is about 125. It is located at the agency, and with its increased facilities will be one of the best schools in the service. The schoolroom work last year was honest and of a high order. Industrial work, both for boys and girls, is very successful. They have an excellent farm which is perfectly irrigated, and all their vegetables are raised, with good fruit prospects. Buttermaking is carried on successfully. Considerable attention is paid to stock-raising. The outlook for this school is very encouraging, although polygamy is very common on this reservation.

The St. Xavier school is located 24 miles from the agency upon the Big Horn River. The plant has been extensively enlarged by the completion of a fine new brick building, which is used for schoolrooms and boys' dormitory. The capacity of this school is easily 200. Although a comparatively new school it is a very good one, and the schoolroom work was very satisfactory. The language work and general exercises were particularly fine. No irrigating ditch has been constructed yet in this valley, so that as yet little can be done in agriculture. A small ditch for use of school farm has been constructed, which will be a great benefit next year. An attempt to raise fruit will be made at this school also. If the experiments at fruit-raising prove successful at these two schools, it will open up a new industry for this people.

The little Montana industrial school is situated 5 miles from Custer station on the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is not a new school. It has a capacity of 50. It is a model school on a small scale. The building is really a large cottage, rather crowded but having a home-like appearance. The school is doing excellent work, both schoolroom and industrial. They have a good farm and quite good progress is made in wood shop work.

Tongue River Reservation.—About 800 Cheyenne Indians occupy this reservation. They are a wild and unprogressive lot. There are two schools, the Government day at the agency on Lame Deer Creek, and the Catholic contract, St. Labre, on Tongue River. The latter school was discontinued at the time of my visit on account of lack of attendance. The attendance at the day school was very irregular and small. The Indians send to school or not just as they choose. There needs to be a good Government boarding school erected, and the strong hand of authority stretched out and those children gathered into school. They will be a menace upon the safety of their neighbors if it is not done.

Winnebago and Omaha Reservations.—The Winnebago school has been in hard luck. For some years it seems to have been woefully mismanaged, and just as it was gaining a good position and doing excellent work, a fire broke out (March, 1892) and burned it to the ground. It was a disaster, for this people are in great need of the school. They are immoral and unprogressive, but the school was doing good work for them.

A portion of the school has been reassembled in other buildings, but nothing like the former efficient work can be done. The school property here is very valuable, the farm being one of the best in Nebraska. Grain and vegetables of all kinds can be raised, as well as fruit. These people are self-sustaining and are good workers, but they need to have their children in school to fit them for the duties of citizenship, which they will soon come to. The school, when rebuilt, should be raised to 100.

The Omaha boarding school is an old and prosperous school, excellently managed; it is doing excellent work. It is located in the most desirable part of Nebraska, and agricultural industrial pursuits are advantageously taught. Both these tribes are now allottee citizens, and as such assume the privilege of keeping their children from school too much. There are many out of school because of lack of school accommodations. This school would be benefited by being increased to 100.

The Omaha Mission industrial school is a Presbyterian contract school. The attendance during the past year has been small. The capacity of the school is about 50. The location is on the west bank of the Missouri River. All the schoolroom and industrial work was of a satisfactory character, and it is to be regretted that they had no larger attendance.

Santee.—Upon and connected with the reservation are the following schools: Agency boarding, Santee normal training (Congregational contract), Ponca and Flandreau day, and Hope (Episcopal contract).

The Santee agency school is a fine plant, having a capacity for 125 pupils. The school and dormitory buildings are good, but the outbuildings are poor and inadequate. The farm is excellent although too small. The school is well equipped and is doing good work both in the schoolroom and farm. No attempts have been made to carry other industrials except shoe-repairing.

The Santee normal training school is a fine school and deserves the high reputation it has gained. It is not like any other school. While following the course of study and rules laid down for the Indian schools, it aims to go farther. Earnest and faithful work is done in all departments, and many who leave this school are fitted to become teachers. A school of theology is a part of the institution. It is an industrial school in the fullest sense. For the girls, the course in cooking and sewing is more thorough than ordinary, and for the boys, a very complete knowledge of wood and iron shop work, shoe and harness making is given. The dormitories are comfortable and homelike, being separated into several separate buildings with a matron for each. This is one of the oldest and best schools in the Indian service.

The Hope school is across the river from the reservation in the town of Springfield, S. Dak. Like all the Episcopal schools, it has a capacity of only 50. It is a model little school. The enrollment has been 21 boys, 26 girls. Instruction in schoolroom and industrials excellent. Could not visit the day schools.

Yankton.—The Yankton industrial boarding and the Episcopal contract school for boys, "the St. Paul's," are the only schools on this reservation that receive Government support.

The Government school was started in 1882 and for several years had a ca-

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pacity for only 75. Two years ago another building was erected, bringing it up to 140. It still needs a good building, which might be used for school and audience room. A few years ago the school suffered from gross mismanagement, the ill effects of which it has scarcely recovered from. As a consequence of that trouble the boys and girls have been educated entirely in different schoolrooms, and the two buildings are denominated "boys' school" and "girls' school." There has been a consequent loss in power by so doing. The time has now arrived when it is best to regrade the school and educate the sexes together. The school has gained a good standing. The industrial work has been very successful. They have a fine farm and ordinarily they can raise grain, hay, and vegetables in abundance. A large number of fruit trees have been set out and give promise of fruit in the near future.

The St. Paul's school of 38 boys has done well during the past year. It is quite complete in its appointments and is a well-conducted and profitable school. It has capacity for 48. They have a good farm and special attention is paid to agricultural industrials. Good progress in schoolroom work was shown.

Lower Brulé.—The census shows that there are nearly 300 children of school age upon this reservation. The Government boarding school accommodates 70. There has been less than 40 in the two day schools at Driving Hawk's Camp, and at the mouth of the White River. A few are away in other schools. It will be seen that the greater number are in no school. The buildings at the Government school are old and poor; but until the Lower Brulés are fully settled it may be best to do little to them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the school made an excellent record during the past year both in school-room and industrial work. It should be raised to 100.

The Indians who formerly lived near the day school at mouth of White River, have nearly all moved away. The school has not been a success during the past year.

Crow Creek.—The children upon this reservation are closely picked up. The Government boarding, with its 120 pupils, Grace Howard Mission with 22, and the Catholic contract, Immaculate Conception, with 90 pupils, and 20 at other schools, has drawn closely upon the 300 shown by census.

The Grace Howard Mission is a small but choice school 7 miles southeast of the agency. It is composed mostly of girls. The management and schoolroom work has been satisfactory. Reading and number work excellent. Careful attention paid to the industrial work for the girls. Not much attempted with boys as they are small.

Immaculate Conception Mission, 15 miles north of agency, is a very complete plant, capable of accommodating 125 pupils. The buildings were built by the Misses Drexel. The work here is of a high order, especially that of the schoolroom, which is excelled by few. The outfit of the school is very complete. The long-continued drought has been against them for agricultural work, but they have paid special attention to stock-raising. They have a good band of 10 pieces.

The Crow Creek Industrial School has been largely increased during the year, and has made great progress. Most of the schoolroom work has been particularly fine. Extensive outdoor work has been carried on, and the industrial work has been thoroughly taught. The buildings are in fair condition, and a good hospital building has been erected during the year. In addition to stock and swine, a fine lot of poultry has been added. This is one of the progressive schools.

Standing Rock.—Over 750 children are enrolled in school upon this reservation out of the 900 shown by census. All the schools, twelve in number, are Government schools—three boarding and nine day. The school work, as a whole, is superior here to any I have seen elsewhere.

The day schools are surprisingly good, with a very regular attendance. All the children came to school dressed neatly, all the boys having their hair cut. Many of the children attend from a distance of 5 miles. The attendance has been very regular, and considerable progress in language, numbers, and local geography has been gained. The Indians become accustomed to seeing the school, and the idea of education becomes implanted. The Indians visited the schools freely, and really seemed interested and proud of the schools. Twelve young people from the day schools voluntarily went from one day school to the boarding school. Seven of the teachers of the day schools are mixed bloods or full-blood Indians, and all are doing well.

Another boarding school is being built at the Little Eagle camp. The boarding schools are the St. Elizabeth, and the Agency Boarding, and Agricultural Boarding.

St. Elizabeth's school is owned by the Episcopal Society, who employ teachers and other employés, but the Government furnishes rations and clothing. The buildings are new and very nice. They have a capacity for about 50. The school is in its second year and has made a good start in all except industrial work outdoors. The school and industrial work inside was very satisfactory.

Agency and agricultural boarding schools.—Only one reservation school excels these two schools in this district. The agency school excels the agricultural school somewhat in the schoolroom, but the agricultural excels the agency in industries. Both schools need another teacher. Each school has an enrollment of over 100. The schoolroom work in either school compares favorably with many graded white schools. At the agency school special attention is paid to industrial work for girls and instrumental and vocal music. At the agricultural, where the boys predominate in numbers, special attention is paid to industrial work for boys, mostly agricultural. They have a fine young band of 18 pieces, which adds greatly to the interest of the school.

The schools, missionaries, and good management of the agent are doing rapidly the work of civilization upon this reservation. I saw no blanket Indians upon this reservation. They are raising stock and considerable grain. They live in good houses with floors. They have cook stoves, furniture, pictures upon the walls, and sometimes sewing machines, bought by the Indians themselves. No polygamy allowed. The general school work is the best of any I have seen.

Shoshone.—This has been a neglected corner in the educational field. My visit was the first and only one since 1887. About 900 Arapahoes and about the same number of Shoshones are upon this reservation. They are a rather wild lot in some respects. The Arapahoes are called immoral, but they are willing to put their children in school. The Shoshones are not considered immoral, but they are unwilling to put their children in school. As a consequence, most of the children in school are Arapahoes and only about 20 Shoshones are in any school. There are 575 children of school age upon the reservation and less than 200 in any school. The Government school at the agency has a present enrollment of 83. The Catholic school, St. Steven's, at the mouth of the Little Wind River, has had about 70. The Indians have not yet realized that a steady attendance is necessary, and they are accustomed to take their children from school quite often.

The old Government buildings are adobe, and are unfit for school purposes. In past years the school has not made great progress. New buildings are in process of erection which will accommodate 150 pupils. This will be the finest lot of buildings in the district. When these are completed the school will start on an era of prosperity.

The St. Steven's school has not been a great success as yet, but they have a fine brick building and another one will soon be built.

There are plenty of children here to fill both schools. A firmer policy will be inaugurated another year, and the authorities will run the schools. Both schools have fine farms which produce well. They both have good irrigating ditches. Unless additional school facilities are furnished most of the Shoshones will stay out of school, as there seems to be nearly enough Arapahoes to fill both schools, and I think that most of the children of both schools will be from that tribe. There needs to be still more school accommodations here. The old adobe building is unsafe to live in. They have had one epidemic of diphtheria, and at the time of writing this report have another.

NEW NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

One with a capacity of 150 is in process of erection at Flandreau, S. Dak. It will be ready for occupation some time during the coming year.

The military reservation at Fort Shaw, Mont., having been turned over to the Indian office for school purposes, a school is to be started there September 1, 1892.

NONRESERVATION CONTRACT SCHOOL.

The St. Peter (Catholic) is located near the center of Montana. No Government officer had ever visited the school before me. The school is accommodated in two stone buildings, which are capacious enough for 300 pupils. Both buildings together are reported to have cost over $62,000. The boys' dormitory was built two years ago of rough stone. The girls' building is a beauty, built of hewn stone. I found in attendance 101 boys and 102 girls. There had been much sickness among the boys' teachers, and their schoolroom work could not be shown off to good advantage, but enough was shown to show that there had

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been no neglect in that. Some instruction has been given in wood shopwork, but most of the instruction had been devoted to stock, of which they have an extensive herd. The schoolroom and industrial work at the girls' building was of a superior character throughout. The sewing-room work and art work were surprisingly good. Special attention has been paid to dairying. The school has gained an excellent start, and is doing good work.

GOVERNMENT NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Pierre Industrial.—Located 1 mile from the city of Pierre is a comparatively new school, this being their second year of school. All of the principal buildings are of brick, and 180 pupils can be accommodated easily. Like most new schools it has had many things to contend with, but last year it was prosperous and got fairly started. Unfortunately the school had to be dismissed in June on account of lack of funds. The plant is quite complete as far as schoolrooms and dormitories go; but it is now in need of shops, for, from its location, it can not become largely agricultural or stock-growing. Two hundred acres belong to the school, but 100 acres are 5 miles from the school. It is high and dry prairie and too far away either for pasturing or tillage. I think it should be traded for something nearer the school. On a limited scale a shoe and carpenter shop have been maintained. They both should be enlarged and made successful. Except for this lack the outbuildings are quite complete. The facilities for industrial work for the girls are good and they have been well improved. A good system of steam heating and waterworks adds greatly to the comfort and convenience of the school.

Grant Institue, Genoa, Nebr.—This fine school is located in eastern Nebraska, about 50 miles from Omaha or Sioux City, in a westerly direction. The whole plant has been greatly enlarged during the past year, and now has a capacity of about 500. The school is so well known, and has been reported upon so often, that I shall make brief report of it. It has a strong and competent corps of teachers and employés, and is a rival to the best schools of the kind in the country. The schoolroom work is good.

As an industrial school it has been a great success. Their 320 acres of land are as good as any in the country, and afford the boys a good opportunity to learn practical agriculture. Last year most of the farm work was done by the boys, and the productions amounted to over $21,000. Brooms to the value of over $6,000 were made from the broom corn raised last year. Harnesses to the value of $6,000 were made almost wholly by the boys. Beside the broom factory and harness shop, they have a tailor shop, where all the mending, repairing, and manufacturing of clothing is done by boys. The cutting and fitting for the whole school is done by them. Nearly all the shoes for the entire school are made in the shoe shop. The "Pipe of Peace" is published weekly by the boys. It has a circulation of about 1,000, at 10 cents per year. They have good carpenter, paint, blacksmith, and wagon shops. It will be seen the boys have a good chance for choice of trades. The girls are as well provided for in the sewing room, bakery, laundry, and cook room.

A good system of military training and a really excellent band add greatly to the interest and efficiency of the school. Church and Sabbath school services are sustained at the school.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion—

First. I say that nonreservation schools are being established in advance of their needs. For some years the main reliance must be upon the reservation boarding school. If the nonreservation school is to be the advanced school in the service, time should be given the reservation to do its work in grading. At present both schools are doing much the same work.

Second. Attendance in school should be obligatory upon all reservations. Because an Indian becomes a citizen he should not be freed from the necessity of educating his children any more than a white man should. In some cases Indian children are entering the common schools and doing well, but the conditions are rare in which that can be done at present. During the next twenty years the education of the Indian youth should be so pushed that the necessity for the maintenance of separate schools would cease.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. PARKER,
Supervisor, District No. 2, Indian Education.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STATISTICS FOR SUPERVISOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

Contract boarding schools, 1892.

School.	Agency.	State.	Denomination.	Enrollment.		Total.	Average attendance.	Capacity.
				Boys.	Girls.			
Mission—								
Holy Family	Blackfeet	Mont	Roman Catholic	51	51	102	.....	110
St. Xavier	Crow	Mont	....do	59	60	119	119	200
Montana Industrial	....do	Mont	Unitarian	26	26	52	48	50
St. John's	Cheyenne River	S. Dak	Episcopal	.....	44	44	43	48
Oahe*	....do	S. Dak	Congregational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immaculate Conception	Crow Creek	S. Dak	Catholic	68	65	103	92	125
St. Ignatius	Flathead	Mont	....do	167	170	339	284	350
Omaha	Omaha	Nebr	Presbyterian	30	17	48	23	50
Holy Rosary*	Pine Ridge	S. Dak	Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis	Rosebud	S. Dak	....do	53	54	107	97	.....
St. Mary's	....do	S. Dak	Episcopal	17	27	44	43	.....
Santee Normal Training	Santee	Nebr	Congregational	.....	.....	151	121	200
Hope	Springfield, S. Dak.	S. Dak	Episcopal	21	26	47	43	50
St. Paul's	Fort Belknap	Mont	Catholic	87	82	169	155	170
St. Steven's	Shoshone	Wyo	....do	35	35	70	.....	75
St. Labre*	Tongue River	Mont	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
St. Peter's	....do	Mont	....do	105	108	213	201	300
St. Paul's	Yankton	S. Dak	Episcopal	45	.....	45	35	50
Grace Howard	....do	S. Dak	.....	6	16	22	21	20
St. Elizabeth's	Standing Rock	N. Dak	Episcopal	10	20	42	32	50

*No report.

Government boarding schools, 1892.

School.	State.	Enrollment.		Total.	Average attendance.	Capacity.
		Boys.	Girls.			
Blackfeet	Mont	47	28	75	47	105
Crow	Mont	59	40	99	72	125
Cheyenne River	S. Dak	62	.....	62	58	60
Crow Creek	S. Dak	62	52	114	104	135
Fort Peck (up to time of fire)	Mont	114	83	197	115	200
Fort Peck (after fire, Nov., 1891)	Mont	52	41	93	76	90
Fort Belknap	Mont	59	29	88	72	100
Lower Brule	S. Dak	35	35	70	61	65
Omaha	Nebr	38	35	73	53	70
Pine Ridge	S. Dak	72	73	145	97	200
Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak	54	65	119	81	110
Standing Rock Agricultural	N. Dak	68	35	103	80	110
Santee	Nebr	49	35	89	75	100
Shoshone	Wyo	42	40	82	70	(*)
Winnebago	Nebr	100	60	160	.....	145
Yankton	S. Dak	220	150	370	370	500
Nonreservation schools:						
Genoa	Nebr	.....	.....	166	121	180
Pierre	S. Dak					

* House burned in March, 1892.

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Day schools, 1892.

School.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.	Agency.	State.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Tongue River	.....	.....	38	9	Tongue River	Montana.
No. 1	20	17	37	25	Standing Rock	North Dakota.
No. 2	14	19	33	24	....do	....do.
No. 3	15	9	24	16	....do	....do.
No. 4	26	24	50	35	....do	....do.
Grand River	36	34	70	49	....do	....do.
Cannon Ball River	36	38	74	56	....do	....do.
Marmot River	18	13	31	14	....do	....do.
Bull Head	12	14	26	23	....do	....do.
Little Eagle	33	16	49	27	....do	....do.
No. 1	8	7	15	12+	Cheyenne River	South Dakota.
No. 3	9	4	13	9—	....do	....do.
No. 4	5	5	10	7+	....do	....do.
No. 5	17	13	30	22—	....do	....do.
No. 6	11	6	17	13+	....do	....do.
No. 7	5	7	12	9‡	....do	....do.
No. 8	20	8	28	12—	....do	....do.
Agency Day	23	20	43	28	Rosebud	....do.
Ring Thunder Camp	17	8	25	20	....do	....do.
Lower Cut Meat Camp	14	17	31	27	....do	....do.
Little Oak Camp	16	17	33	28	....do	....do.
Pass Creek	13	9	22	20—	....do	....do.
Little White River	12	16	28	24	....do	....do.
Red Leaf Camp	8	14	22	15	....do	....do.
Cut Meat Creek	17	21	38	34	....do	....do.
Pine Creek	17	14	31	21	....do	....do.
Corn Creek	9	13	22	18	....do	....do.
Big Oak Creek	15	16	31	26	....do	....do.
White Thunder Creek	19	18	37	32	....do	....do.
Black Pipe Creek	11	9	20	18	....do	....do.

[These figures are based on census of 1892, and are nearly correct for all agencies.]

Agency.	School census, 1891.	School census, 1892.	In reservation schools.	In other schools.	Total.	Per cent in school (about).
Blackfeet	513	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow	490	554	235	30	265	49
Crow Creek	272	310	239	20	259	84
Cheyenne River	620	692	231	157	388	57
Flathead	389	498	339	1	340	70
Fort Peck	374	400	197	60	257	65
Fort Belknap	400	423	257	13	270	64
Omaha	.....	323	121	37	158	49
Lower Brulé	240	265	70	20	94	35
Pine Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud†	1,162	1,100	531	‡100	634	58
Santee	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock	747	934	611	‡125	736	79
Shoshone	506	575	145	40	185	31
Tongue River	246	392	70	.....	70	19
Winnebago	.....	273	82	37	119	44
Yankton	.....	418	198	116	314	75

*Census not received.
†Census for 1892 must be reported incorrectly.
‡Estimated.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION, THIRD DISTRICT.

IN THE FIELD,
Reno, Nev., August 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the third supervisor's district, United States Indian schools.

SCHOOLS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Round Valley Agency.—Here a boarding school is being erected that will accommodate 80 pupils. It is pleasantly located, and will be provided with an ample water supply under 200 feet pressure. The original boardingschool building at Round Valley was burned in July, 1883. Since that two small day schools have been in operation. There are 80 pupils of school age on the reservation, and it is estimated that there are 40 more living in the mountains contiguous to the agency that are desirous of attending school. The school farm is of ample size and great fertility, and affords excellent facilities for the instruction of these Indian youth in hop growing and horticulture as well as in general farming. These Indians are in favor of the education of their children, and from their contact with the whites have learned to esteem the knowledge acquired in schools.

Hoopa Valley Agency.—The withdrawal of the military from Fort Gaston will enable the Department to utilize the buildings of the military post for the establishment of a large industrial boarding school. It is estimated that on the agency and in the region of the Klamath River extending as far east as Yreka, there are at least 250 children that should be gathered into this school. These Indians are quiet, industrious, and self-supporting, and are anxious for the education of their children.

Day schools.—The day schools in the region of Ukiah, Cal., are doing excellent work, and are well attended.

At Upper Lake there is a band of 229 industrious Indians, including 34 children of school age. These Indians are erecting a schoolhouse at their own expense, and have applied to the Government for a teacher.

The Indians of Inyo County, Cal., have been entirely without educational facilities until February last, when a day school was opened at Bishop. This school has been very successful from the beginning. In April 56 children were enrolled. While visiting the school I was impressed with the apparent eagerness to acquire knowledge that was manifested by the pupils. The children came to the school neatly dressed. Many of them brought lunches nicely put up in bright pails. It is estimated that there are at least 1,000 Indians in Inyo County, including 200 Indian children of school age. These Indians are self-supporting, and are very desirous of educating their children. The school at Bishop should be increased to two departments and two teachers employed. At Big Pine the Indians have erected and furnished a day-school building and have requested that a teacher be sent them. Should the Stewart Institute be enlarged to meet the necessities of the case it would find here a large field from which to gather pupils.

The Pit River Indians, in the region about Alturas, Cal., and extending west for 100 miles into Shasta County, number over 800, including 190 children of school age. They have no reservation, but are widely dispersed throughout the country. Many of them have visited the schools of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, and are so much pleased with the results of Indian education there that they deserve the establishment of a boarding school for their children. The citizens of Modoc County, Cal., offer to donate to the United States an excellent farm and school site of 320 acres for that purpose. These Indians are quiet, industrious, and moral, and are considered by the whites as a valuable factor of the population of the country. The children are more than ordinarily bright and healthy.

SCHOOLS IN OREGON.

Klamath Agency.—The schools of the Klamath Reservation have accomplished a great work in the civilization and enlightenment of the Indians. These Klamaths and Modocs have abundant faith in the schools, and deem it a dire misfortune if any of their children are refused admittance.

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The agency boarding school is in excellent condition. A new building, comprising class and assembly rooms, has recently been erected. An additional building is needed for the boys, to include dormitories and sitting room, and a system of water supply under pressure is desirable. The facilities for industrial training are good and the results are excellent.

The Yamax boarding school continues to merit its high reputation. The building is overcrowded. A new dormitory is needed. A system of waterworks, including tower and windmill, is also desirable. The fine farm of 500 acres and the carpenter shop, afford good facilities for instruction in these departments.

Siletz Agency.—The boarding school has an enrollment of 65 pupils, which equals its capacity. Twenty-five from this reservation are attending Harrison Institute. Six children are not attending school. The buildings are fair. An addition to the boys' dormitory is needed.

Grand Ronde Agency.—The Grand Ronde boarding school has a capacity of 75. Seventy-four pupils are enrolled. Twenty children of school age have not attended school. The building for girls is in good repair. The boys' building is old, worthless, and dangerous. The school barn is old, decayed, and of no value. A new building for boys, to include dormitories and sitting room and a school barn, are sadly needed.

Warm Springs Reservation.—The agency boarding school has an enrollment of 76 pupils. The school building is old and worthless. The erection of a new building with a capacity of 100 pupils has been planned. The Sinamasho boarding school has a capacity for 65 pupils. The buildings are badly constructed and of little value. A new building similar to the one planned for the agency school is needed. A system of waterworks for supplying the school with spring water under pressure is desired. There are 224 children of school age on this agency; 9 are attending the Harrison Institute.

The Umatilla Reservation.—The Umatilla boarding school has an enrollment of 72. There are 195 children of school age on the reservation. This school now has three fine buildings, including one for class and assembly rooms just completed. It can accommodate 100 pupils.

SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON.

Puyallup Agency.—The number of children of school age belonging to the Puyallup Consolidated Agency is as follows:

Reservation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puyallup	81	73	154
Chehalis	13	17	30
S'kokomish	15	17	32
Squaxon	9	10	19
Nisqually	10	9	19
Skiallam Indians	38	34	72
Quinaielt	33	22	55
Total	199	182	381

The Puyallup boarding school has an enrollment of 149. It is in fine condition, and excels both in literary and industrial instruction. The buildings are mostly new, are well planned, and of sufficient capacity.

The Chehalis boarding school has 51 enrolled. The instruction in farm work and dairying is especially good. The buildings are of fair capacity, but are old and need considerable repairing.

The S'kokomish boarding school has 56 enrolled. The school has done efficient work in all its departments. Considerable attention is paid to fruit growing. The building for girls is of sufficient capacity and in good repair. The boys' building is old and of little value; it is much too small. A new building for boys is needed.

The Quinaielt boarding school is doing excellent work. The buildings are poor and old. Some repairs, and an addition to the boys' dormitory are needed.

The day schools at Jamestown and Port Gamble, with an attendance of 24 and 22, respectively, are doing well.

Tulalip Agency.—The children of school age in this agency are as follows:

Tulalip	100
Lummi	90
Madison	35
Swinomish	58
Muckleshoot	30
Total	313

The contract boarding school at Tulalip has an enrollment of 120, and the day school at Lummi 60, leaving 133 not attending any school. A boarding school is needed at Lummi of sufficient capacity to accommodate the children of both Lummi and Madison, these reservations being only about 30 miles apart. Since the erection of new buildings at Puyallup the children of Muckleshoot can be accommodated there; Muckleshoot is only about 20 miles distant from Puyallup. The school buildings at Tulalip, with some repairs and additions, can accommodate the children of the Tulalip and Swinomish reservations.

Neah Bay Agency.—The boarding school has an enrollment of 69, which includes all the children of school age on the agency. The buildings are old and poor. The boys' building is overcrowded. No sitting room for boys is provided. An addition is needed for a boys' dormitory and a sitting room.

The day school at Quillayute has an enrollment of 52. It is well conducted.

Yakama Agency.—The boarding school has a capacity of 110, with 100 enrolled. The building for girls is nearly new. The boys' building is old and of little value. There are 260 children of school age on the agency, and it is estimated that at least 100 children belonging to this reservation are dispersed through the contiguous mountain valleys. Seventy-three are enrolled in the North Yakama contract school, leaving 181 unprovided for. A new building is needed to increase the capacity of the agency boarding school to 250 pupils.

The Colville Reservation.—By the last census the total Indian population is 3,105, children of school age 462. The Colville contract school has an enrollment of 79, and the Cœur d'Alêne contract 72. The Tonasket boarding school has a capacity for 80, making a total of 231 provided for, and leaving 231 without school accommodations. I would recommend the erection of a boarding school on the tableland overlooking the agency, where a fine site can be secured.

The Tonasket boarding school is located about 140 miles from the agency. It has neither farm nor shops. The location is extremely unpleasant. The water supply is alkaline, and during a portion of the year is utterly unfit for use. It is desirable that the school be removed to a more suitable locality, where a good farm can be secured. Its capacity should be materially increased.

SCHOOLS IN IDAHO.

Nez Percé Agency.—The agency boarding school is filled to its capacity with an enrollment of 60. The building is in good condition. But little industrial work is attempted, the pupils being quite young.

The Fort Lapwai boarding school has 150 enrolled. The school is well graded and the class room work is very fine. The building for girls is in good repair, and can accommodate 100. The new school building of four class rooms and an assembly room is a fine structure. The kitchen and dining room is an old condemned building. The boys' quarters are temporary, and wholly inadequate to their use. A building for boys of a capacity of 150 is needed. Also a new dining room and kitchen, and shops for mechanical training. I would recommend that this school be raised to the grade of a training school of the second class, and that transfers of pupils to this school be made from the highland schools of Washington and Oregon. There are 300 children of school age under this agency.

Fort Hall Agency.—Number of children of school age on the reservation, 190. The Fort Hall boarding school has a capacity for 175, with an enrollment of 117. The main buildings are good, substantial structures of recent erection. The excellent facilities for instruction in mechanical pursuits and in farming and stock-raising are especially noteworthy.

SCHOOLS IN NEVADA.

Pyramid Lake Reservation.—Number of children of school age under the agency, 85. The Pyramid Lake boarding school, with a capacity for 60 pupils, has an enrollment of 65. The buildings are in good condition. The day school at Wadsworth has 25 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 22.

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Walker River Reservation.—Children of school age, 156. The only school accommodation is a day school with a capacity for 24 pupils and an enrollment of 35. The buildings are very poor. These Indians are progressive and anxious for the education of their children. I would recommend the erection of a boarding school at this place to accommodate 100 pupils.

SCHOOLS UNVISITED.

I have not as yet visited the Lemhi, nor the Western Shoshone Agency.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The Stewart Institute at Carson, Nev., has been filled to its capacity with an attendance of 105 pupils. There are at least 100 additional children asking admission to this school. Were it possible to accommodate them the attendance could easily be increased to 250. I would recommend the erection of additional school buildings to increase the capacity of the Institute to 250 pupils. Blacksmith, harness, and shoe shops are also needed.

The Harrison Institute, located near Salem, Oregon, has had a prosperous year; 270 pupils have been enrolled. Extensive improvements in buildings have been completed during the year, including the erection of a superintendent's residence, employés' building, hospital, boys' dormitory, and additions to the main buildings, increasing the capacity of the school to 275. The grounds and drainage have been greatly improved.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

The number of pupils in this district recommended for transfer to training schools is as follows:

School.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Yakama boarding	7	3	10
North Yakama contract	2	2	4
Klamath boarding	3	5	8
Yainax boarding	3	5	8
Warm Springs boarding	6	8	14
Sinemasho boarding	8	9	17
Chehalis boarding	2	.....	2
Puyallup boarding	2	1	3
Neah Bay boarding	6	.....	6
Tulalip contract boarding	6	4	10
Lummi day	8	5	13
Total	53	42	95

ATTITUDE OF THE INDIANS TOWARD EDUCATION.

With the exception of the band of Bannacks at Fort Hall, and the small bands of San Puells and Nespilems on the Colville Reservation, the Indians of this district are greatly in favor of schools. This is true of most of the old Indians and especially so of the young members of the tribes both on and off the reservations, and they highly appreciate the advantages of education for their children. The desire for education appears to be rapidly increasing, and is especially noted among the nonreservation Indians.

CONCLUSION.

In this district the educational outlook is very encouraging. During the year school attendance has materially increased, several new buildings of large capacity have been erected, and others have been planned. The class-room work generally is excellent, and is not surpassed by the best schools of equal grade in the adjacent country. The industrial instruction is very practical and of the kind best adapted to the material advancement of the Indians in civilization.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM T. LEEKE,
Supervisor of Education, Third District.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION, FOURTH DISTRICT.

IN THE FIELD, *November 1, 1892.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the Indian Office I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The fourth supervisor district comprises Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. It contains a population of 16,800 souls, 3,200 of whom are of school age. This population is under the jurisdiction of seven agencies, a number of which are consolidated, containing several reservations which were formerly under the supervision of different agents.

There are nineteen reservation schools in operation in the district, ten contract schools, and two industrial training institutions. Of the contract schools but four receive per capita funds for the children in attendance. The others merely receive rations for the Indian pupils in their schools. There is one reservation day school, three having been closed at the end of the fiscal year. One contract school closed the 1st of April and merged into the Government school near by.

One reservation boarding school was established during the year and will soon be in operation. A second one, for the Citizen Pottawatomies, has been partially established, the site chosen, and the preliminary measures taken, looking toward immediate operation, in connection with the Absentee Shawnee school on the reservation under the jurisdiction of the Sac and Fox Agency in Oklahoma.

I was appointed to the position of supervisor July 14, 1891, and at once entered upon the discharge of duty.

As a rule I found the schools in good condition, but readily discovered that the system of inspection which had previously prevailed was not such supervision as the interests of the schools demanded. Inspectors and special agents are not always school men, and the business of the agency, as a rule, demands the greater portion of their time, and the inspection of the school is rather incidental. The information usually obtained regarding the various interests of the schools was secured from the agent, and as agents are not practical school men, the inspection was not always what the real conditions indicated. Superintendents, as a rule, were not consulted, and often matters that should have received the attention of the representative of the Government went unnoticed and without correction. Superintendents of the Government schools, without exception, have cordially coöperated with me in bringing about desired changes and are heartily in sympathy with the policy of supervision inaugurated by the Indian Office.

I found a lack of uniformity in grading, practical methods and systematic promotions and transfers in reservation schools. Some contract schools were not properly equipped and were not able to comply with the terms of their contract with the Government. I found some employés who had crept into the service who were not holding their positions because of efficiency of service, nor by the approval of superintendents; but from the nature of circumstances their incompetency had not been brought to the attention of the Indian Office.

I have endeavored to bring about a uniformity of grading, and we now have a system of promotion and transfer that will add very materially to the efficiency of all the schools. The work of employés has been inspected with a view to securing the very best service; often errors have been corrected, and by a few timely suggestions employés who otherwise were not doing good work have been assisted to a better comprehension of the service desired, and are now doing acceptable work. No more inspection could bring about these results.

I mention these facts because the duties of supervisors do not seem to be well understood in some quarters.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

That a more perfect uniformity of methods might be established, harmony of effort among the schools be secured, and that opportunity might be given for the discussion of the numerous important questions which arise in the operation of Indian educational institutions, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs granted authority to hold an educational convention at Arkansas City, Kans., December 29 and 30, which was well attended and much good accomplished for the Indian school service. I have noticed the excellent effects of that convention in the work of all the schools throughout the district.

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The convention was conducted under three departments for the day session, viz, superintendents, teachers, and matrons. Each division discussed various topics suggested from a programme previously prepared and published for the occasion. Two evening sessions were devoted to lectures by prominent gentlemen in the service. The last evening session was held in the opera house, when a large and appreciative audience listened to the presentation of a literary and musical programme by the pupils of Haskell Institute, Chilocco training school, and Ponca Reservation school. The object of the exercises was to indicate, in part, what was being done for these children in the schools in a literary way. The result was highly gratifying to the friends of the cause, and many who were somewhat skeptical on the subject of Indian education were convinced of its ultimate success as a medium of civilization.

In addition to the work of the convention already indicated, there was an exhibit of industrial and schoolroom work that was a surprise to many who do not realize what is being done for these people through the instrumentality of the schools. The daily Arkansas City Traveler contained the following notice of this department, which I think indicates the sentiment of the public, relative to the work which these children, with the most degrading home environments, are able to be taught. The article says:

It was designed by this department of the convention of Indian school workers to indicate to some extent the character of the work now being done by the pupils in the schools. The display was very gratifying to the friends of Indian education and converted many "doubting Thomases" to the educational policy as the only way to civilize the Indian and make him an intelligent citizen, contributing to the wealth of the country, instead of remaining a ward of the nation and a menace to his neighbor.

The exhibit was in two lines—articles from the shops and sewing-rooms and a display of schoolroom work proper. Haskell Institute had a magnificent display, occupying one large room with an exhibit of articles made in their shops and various departments. Their display of school work consisted of maps, examination papers, drawings and the like, and was very fine and greatly admired. Chilocco Institute also had a splendid exhibit, there being a good display of work performed in every department of that institution. Ponca Reservation school had an attractive exhibit in fancy work, which was very highly complimented. The Mennonite contract school at Halstead, Kans., made a display of the more practical things pertaining to household training, the exhibit being in the line of kitchen and dairy work; samples of bread, butter, and the like were very fine. While much praise has been given the teachers and superintendents (and justly, too) assembled in this interesting convention, the work of the pupils is none the less meritorious. William Pollock, a Pawnee boy, has several specimens of his paintings here which show remarkable talent considering the limited instruction that he has received in this art. A number of examination papers are exhibited which would be a credit to any grammar department in our school on account of the excellent penmanship and neat appearance. Children of the primary department from Haskell Institute have prepared original stories, bound in the form of booklets, that are certainly creditable to the little ones. The little ones of six years of age, being too small to learn crocheting or difficult needlework, have been taught to sew carpet rags, and the rag carpet on exhibition was sewed entirely by them. The shoes on display from Chilocco were made mostly by boys who have only been under Mr. Robinson's care a short time. Frank Purdy, after only three months' experience, makes excellent shoes, as does also William Lone Wolf, a Kiowa boy. The suit of ladies' underclothing which was so greatly admired was made entirely by Anna Smith, an Iowa girl. In fact every branch of industry deserves special mention.

Various committees were appointed at the first session of the convention, and their reports indicate the sentiment of the body; and as the gathering was composed of over a hundred of active Indian school workers, the result of their thoughtful deliberation, touching the various interests of Indian education, it seems to me, would be proper to record in this report. The resolutions and recommendations of these committees, contain the "conclusion," so to speak, of their deliberations, and they are as follows:

Gradation and promotion.—Recommend that a committee of five be appointed to prepare questions for examination for promotion in all the schools in the fourth district, the examinations to be given semiannually by the principal teacher, under direction of the superintendent.

Recommend that no promotions be made to industrial training schools until the fourth primary grade work has been completed, and at the completion of the primary course pupils be reported to the district supervisor for promotion to industrial training schools.

Reservation boarding schools.—Recommend that, as the reservation boarding schools have the burden and the honor of the education of a large majority of Indian children, and as these schools are the greatest medium for the introduction of education and civilization into the Indian communities, it is suggested that these schools be given as complete an organization and equipment as possible.

That the recommendation of Special Agent Mrs. Daniel Dorchester in regard to the appointment of field matron be indorsed, with this amendment, that the field matron be attached to the reservation school force, with the additional duty of coöperating with the superintendents, in reference to the attendance of children at the reservation schools, and exercise a motherly oversight of them when visiting their homes.

That the Department be asked to furnish all reservation schools with an enrollment of thirty children under the age of 8 years, the material required for kindergarten instruction, and create the position of kindergarten teacher for the school.

Attendance.—*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that an uncompromising, effective compulsory education law is absolutely necessary to the satisfactory maintenance of attendance at reservation boarding schools.

Resolved, That it is our unanimous conviction that through the proper means such compulsory law can be effectually applied and enforced.

Resolved, That in our judgment the means now existing on reservations and already at the command of Indian agents are sufficient to accomplish the end sought, viz, the manipulation of rations and annuities and the police force.

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That the convention is in hearty coöperation with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his indefatigable efforts for the improvement of Indian education and its entire harmony with the policy of the present Administration for the rapid civilization of the Indian people.

Resolved, That the convention express its appreciation of the untiring efforts of Supervisor Richardson in beginning and bringing to complete success this the first general meeting of the Indian school workers of the fourth district.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all grades of schools, whether on or off the reservations, are integral parts of the present system of education, and while it receives our hearty support, we welcome the day when this system shall blend into the school system of the land.

Resolved, That it would be for the best interests of the Indian school service that the superintendents of reservation boarding schools be allowed to assume complete control of their schools at a time when they may furnish to the Department a satisfactory bond for the proper discharge of their duties.

This committee also made a recommendation relative to attendance similar to the recommendation of the committee on attendance. It was agreed that Indian agents had sufficient means at their command to enforce attendance, if properly used.

Before adjourning, on the recommendation of the committee on organization, the convention effected a permanent organization and requested that the meetings be held annually, if authority could be obtained.

DETAILED COURSE OF STUDY.

In order that the schoolroom work may be systematized and uniformity secured, I have prepared a detailed course of study, based upon the curriculum of the Government for Indian schools, and will soon ask the Indian Office for its adoption. This will secure better results from teaching effort and aid very materially in securing regular promotions and transfers from the reservation to the industrial training schools.

The foregoing is a brief outline of what has been done in this district the past year in the way of supervision, and in part indicates that the work of a supervisor can be made to contribute very materially to the advancement of the interests of Indian education. I deem it proper that some such statement should be made, inasmuch as certain distinguished churchmen have deemed it necessary to unjustly pass severe criticism upon the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for appointing supervisors of education, and going so far as to foolishly charge that these officials were spies of the Commissioner to work detriment to certain contract schools. There was never a more unjust and uncalled-for accusation. The facts are, these contract schools had never had an inspection, properly, and it is from a sense of their inferiority that this seeking to shut out expert investigation and supervision comes.

These schools have received fair and impartial inspection and their actual worth as an educational medium has been properly and fairly presented, and no desire has ever been intimated that other than fair and honorable treatment be extended all of these contract schools. They are part of the Indian educational system as now carried on by the Government, and they should stand or fall on their own merit. The facts are, there will be needless contention so long as the Government maintains this perilous system of uniting church and state, and the sooner appropriations for this sectarian purpose are abolished the better for the peace and harmony of the country.

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PRESENT EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Quapaw Reservation.—The school population under the jurisdiction of this agency is 401. Of this number some are married, others are attending the various industrial training schools, while there are those whose physical condition is such that incapacitates them for school. The actual available school population does not exceed 300.

There are two reservation boarding schools now in operation, the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte, with a capacity of 175, and the Quapaw, with a capacity of 110. If the last-named institution had a four-room school building and a boys' dormitory combined its capacity would easily reach 150. This would furnish ample accommodations for all the Indian youth on this reservation. The schools are now operated to their fullest capacity.

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.—Two hundred and seventy-five children of school age are on the three reservations under the supervision of this agency. The school operated for the Pottawatomies, near the agency, will have a capacity sufficient to accommodate the children of this tribe when the buildings now in process of erection are completed. The school for the Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes is sufficiently enlarged to minister to the educational demands of these tribes.

The capacity of the school for the Kickapoos, however, is not sufficient to accommodate these people, and the buildings are old and dilapidated; in fact, not suitable for the purpose for which they are used. The Kickapoos are slow in their advancement, and do not coöperate in the education of their children. It would be wise, I think, to erect a building with a capacity to accommodate at least 75 children and put every child of school age and suitably qualified in school and keep him there until something can be done for him that will be perceptibly felt by these people.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.—There are 701 Indian children of school age under the jurisdiction of this agency. To accommodate this large school population there are three boarding schools, with a capacity of 375; two contract schools, able to accommodate 145. Not considering those of school age who are married, or those who are attending nonreservation schools, or those incapacitated for school, there will remain at least 100 children of school age who can not be accommodated. There will be a considerable number transferred to nonreservation schools this year; yet there will be quite enough children whose educational interests are not provided for on the reservation to fill another school. And if there is a people in all the Indian country, who need the training, to prepare them for the new life recently thrust upon them, it is these Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

The capacity of the Arapaho school should be increased to at least 150 by erecting a four-room school building. Should another school be established, it should be located about 75 miles west of the agency, near the settlements of White Shield's and White Chief's bands.

Kiowas and Comanches.—There are three boarding schools now in operation under the supervision of this agency, and a fourth to open in a short time. In addition to the four Government schools, there are four churches in operation. These schools, with a combined capacity of not to exceed 550 children, are the facilities at present provided for the accommodation of about 700 children of school age. It is very difficult to ascertain the actual school population of these people, as the great mortality among their children recently greatly demoralized them, and only an approximate idea can be formed as to the number of children who have died since the enumeration was taken.

By erecting additional dormitory buildings at the Kiowa school and a four-room school building at both the Kiowa and Wichita schools the capacity of both institutions would be greatly increased. It may become necessary to make some additions to the Rainy Mountain school, as it is excellently located for health and will be a desirable school, I think, for the Kiowas.

Osage Reservation.—With the boarding school at the agency recently enlarged and the Government school at Kaw, together with a number of church schools on the reservation, ample facilities are provided for the accommodation of all the children of school age on this reserve.

The council of the Osage government has voted that it was their desire that a number of their young men should attend some of the white colleges and obtain a thorough education. As the expense of the same is to be paid by the tribe from their immense wealth, it seems to me that they should be granted the opportunity. I see no better cause to which a portion of their vast funds could be dedicated than that of educating about twenty of their most promising young men. As it would be no expense whatever to the Government, it seems to me that it would be wise to make the experiment.

Ponca, Otoe, Pawnee, and Oakland Reservations.—Under the jurisdiction of these consolidated agencies is a school population of 401. Ample facilities have been provided in the erection and successful operation of three boarding schools and one day school. Nearly every child of school age among these tribes is now in school. There have been several transfers made from all these reservations this season to Haskell Institute, Chilocco, and other nonreservation schools.

Sac and Fox Agency.—A boarding school at the agency, with a capacity of 130, one near old Shawneetown, with a capacity of 90, and a contract school near Sacred Heart, in the Pottawatomie country, afford the facilities for the education of 500 Indian children that are on these reservations, or, more properly speaking, under the jurisdiction of the Sac and Fox Agency, as the country was opened up for settlement last year and these Indians suddenly thrown upon their own resources.

It is proposed to establish a school for the Pottawatomies, to be operated in conjunction with the Absentee school. This will furnish facilities for at least 150 additional pupils, as the arrangement will increase the capacity of the Shawnee school on the plan proposed for erecting a new school building.

The Kickapoos, with a school population of nearly 100, have practically given but little encouragement to any effort that has hitherto been put forth to establish schools for their people. The Friends' church has made several attempts, I believe, to secure their coöperation in school matters, but with very little success. There is a desire, however, among these people to do something towards educating their children, and I think it would be wise to erect a building that would accommodate not less than 75 and put their children in school. They are a nonprogressive Indian and unless something is done looking forward to bettering their condition they will remain dependents.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Haskell Institute.—Those of us who are conversant with this institution, who have been acquainted with its work from its earliest history, readily acknowledge that it now enjoys a prosperity hitherto unknown to this school. There are now 550 pupils in attendance, and the work in the various departments has reached the highest standard attained by Haskell since its foundation.

It seems to me that the time has come when the work of these institutions might be more definitely particularized; that is to say, there are special lines of training for which each school may be especially adapted. As, for example, Haskell might emphasize the trades, in her industrial training, with farming, gardening, and stock-raising, on a more limited scale. An advanced literary course might be followed by a normal course of training, which would prepare Indian young men and women for teaching among their people and furnish them with a profession by which they might be able to earn a livelihood anywhere that their lot may be cast.

It seems to me that the capacity of this institution should be increased to accommodate a much greater number of pupils. Near the Indian country, the item of transportation alone is important. The climate is not unlike a great portion of the Indian country, contributing a large per cent of children and youth who will attend these industrial institutions. The school is located amid the very best civilizing influences. Under the shadow of the Kansas State University, ambitious young Indians will have the mental stimulus which an institution of the character of the university will give, together with the ever striking example of the great civilizing influences which cluster around Haskell, and make its environments such that its possibilities as an industrial training school for Indian youth are very great.

Haworth Institute.—This institution is familiarly known as Chilocco industrial training school and is located near Arkansas City, Kans., on the Cherokee Strip. The institution has an immense tract of excellent land, to the amount of 8,640 acres. This can be made the "great farm school" of the service. All branches of agriculture should be taught here. It seems to me that the industrial training at this school should emphasize farming, gardening, fruit-growing, dairying, stock-raising and the like, while the trades should receive only incidental attention. The location of Chilocco is all that can be desired for the kind of school suggested. The conditions in farming here are very similar to those with

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which the Indian pupils from the great scope of Indian country will have to contend in the development of their farms.

On the completion of the buildings now in process of construction, the capacity of the school will be about 350. It should be increased to at least 500, it seems to me. The proceeds of this magnificent farm will contribute quite an important item in defraying the expense for operating the school.

Returned students.—One of the important factors in the Indian educational problem, is, "How shall the fullest measure of practical results be secured?" "What policy should be inaugurated towards the returned students?" The 20th of last January I received a communication from the Indian Office bearing date of the 15th of the same month and containing the following paragraphs:

> Under the system of Indian education now in operation, provision is made for the training of a large number of Indian youth in schools off reservations, both in Government and contract schools. More than one-fourth of all the Indian pupils enrolled last year were in such schools. This method of education has been in operation during a sufficient length of time, perhaps, to furnish a partial basis for estimating its efficiency.
>
> Conflicting opinions have been expressed as to its ultimate net value. Some claim that the "returned student" retains the habits and principles acquired during his school life away from home and becomes an uplifting force among his people. Others insist that upon his return home he is dragged down by his surroundings, and sometimes "relapses" into even a worse condition of civilization than is found among those who remain at home. It is also affirmed that at schools distant from home the health of the students becomes undermined, and that a considerable portion of them return home only to die. On the other hand, it is claimed that in general the health of students improves while they are away at school. Other opinions on the subject fill all the space between these extremes.
>
> The office should be in possession of information from which a trustworthy opinion can be formed as to the worth and permanency of the training given in such schools.

In the letter above mentioned supervisors are instructed to give such information as can be obtained from facts and specific instances rather than opinions and generalizations.

Since receiving the instructions from the Indian Office, as stated above, I have given the subject special investigation and am gratified to state that the result of my labors in this important direction is very satisfactory, and in the light of information, reliably obtained, I can safely assert that the result of Indian education, off reservations, is much more favorable than many are inclined to acknowledge. In short, the per cent of those who succeed is as great as is found among whites, whose environments are decidedly in opposition to their advancement, and whose culture, received at school, is no greater.

The facts are, there is a misconception as to the grade of these industrial training schools relative to the character of mental training given. We hear them often spoken of as "Haskell College," "Carlisle University," and the like, which indicates that the work that is expected of these institutions is not well understood. When it is remembered that the course in mental development in these schools is very much limited, not extending beyond the grammar grade, for the most part, a modified opinion of these schools will be formed.

In the investigation of the record of "returned students," I have the following, and mention these specific cases as an indication of the results that may be expected from the training that these Indian children receive from the schools off the reservations:

I find Thomas Alfred, a full blood Shawnee Indian, a Hampton student, formerly county surveyor of one of the new counties in Oklahoma, lives near Tecumseh, has a neat home, and is respected as an efficient, faithful officer and earnest Christian gentleman. A Miss Johnson, educated at Carlisle, has been in the Government service for a number of years and is now taking a more advanced course in the high school at Carlisle; she is an excellent teacher. Her sister is now doing very acceptable work as teacher in the Quapaw boarding school. Both are Wyandotte girls. Robert Burns is Government interpreter at Cheyenne and is doing well. Miss Jackson, a Seneca young lady, I believe, is an accomplished stenographer and is making good wages as instructor in a shorthand school. Special Agent Litchfield informs me of two Shawnee boys, Alfred and William Shawnee, who assisted him in making a large payment, doing all the clerical work, and he says that he never had better assistants in all his experience of over twenty years in the Indian service. Mr. Walker, a Wyandotte, is a successful teacher at the Quapaw school, and his brother is also engaged in school work at the same place, both doing well. A young Modoc who came to the Modoc Reservation, near Seneca, Mo., less than twenty years ago, with the remnant of Capt. Jack's band, after the terrible battle of the Lava Beds, is Government interpreter and is one of the most trusty and progressive Indians that I have met. He claims to have loaded the guns for Capt. Jack during the unfortunate encounter, but is now a Christian, earnestly devoted to the work of the Friends' Church, of which he is a consistent member. He received his only literary training at the Quapaw Reservation boarding school.

I met returned students at Kaw, who are doing well and represent the advanced element among their people. On this reservation we have an illustration of what we may expect of the second generation of educated Indians. The superintendent of the Government school at Kaw, Uriah Spray, has been with these Indians for nearly a quarter of a century, and has in school the children of parents who attended his school twenty years ago in Kansas, before the removal of the Kaws to their present reservation. He tells me that the improvement is very marked; that they have no trouble in keeping their children in school, and that they talk with more freedom and learn with much greater ease, and in every way indicate what we may reasonably expect from the second generation of these people whose children are now in training.

Wichita Reservation school has a former Carlisle student as laundress, and she is acknowledged to be the best that institution has ever had. Cora Pickering, a Modoc girl, from Hampton, is cook at the Seneca and Wyandotte school, and Superintendent Hall says that she is an excellent employé. John King, also a Hampton boy, is a successful merchant at Tecumseh, Okla. I have a list of over a hundred returned students from Haskell, Carlisle, Hampton, and White's Institute, all making excellent records.

I have found some "who have fallen by the wayside," but the per cent of those who have succeeded is much greater than one would think, judging from the adverse criticism on this class of students which we are subject to hearing from those who have not given the matter a fair investigation. I find the one prevailing excuse of those who do not succeed to be that they found no work to do, and having no employment, they had no means of support, and "the Indian way was the cheaper way."

There are two thoughts that, it seems to me, should be kept in view in considering this feature of Indian education, viz, a plan for directing the efforts of these "returned students," as soon as they reach their homes. I think the Government should retain jurisdiction over them, and to this end would suggest that each student should be required to take a "post-graduate course" in farming or at work at some trade, learned at school, with a course of reading.

This should require not less than three years for the completed course. This arrangement would be a source of support during the "trial period" of the struggling young Indian. Each reservation should have an authorized superintendent of post-graduate students. This might be one of the superintendents of the reservation schools, and he should be required to make detailed reports relative to these students and should be armed with authority that would guarantee him control of this class of pupils, and he should be held responsible for their advancement. Of course their farm training should be on their own farms and they should receive abundant assistance in developing for themselves a farm and building a home. If some such course was pursued, instead of "dumping" them out into the reservation, subject to all the discouraging environments that meet them at the very beginning of their better life, the results would be much greater.

Another important fact is worthy of consideration. I found that the per cent of those who had succeeded upon their return to their homes was much greater among those whose literary advancement or mental development was most pronounced. I fear that in the past the matter of a rigid mental development has not been considered with that importance which it demanded. The effort has largely been in the direction of industrial training. That the latter may be made to serve the student in a practical test, it is very necessary that it be supported by an aroused ambition, such as culture and mental training alone will surely give.

I have dwelt at considerable length on all these subjects, which seem to me are important and which should be discussed for the benefit of the cause.

I desire to express my cordial appreciation of the earnest coöperation of superintendents and agents in the work of the year. It has been a year which has crowned the cause of Indian education with great success. If the policy inaugurated by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs can be kept in operation for a reasonable time the solution of the problem will be a matter of the past. There is no doubt that the only successful solution is in the education of the Indian youth, that they may become self-supporters, contributing to the wealth of the country and enjoying the blessings of a happy civilization.

I am truly grateful to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in fact to the Indian Office—to the gentlemen who have so ably presided over the

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various divisions of the Indian Bureau—for uniform kindness and consideration, for forbearance in the attempt to acquaint myself with the new duties of an untried position.

Very obediently,

JNO. W. RICHARDSON,
Supervisor of Education, District No. 4.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION—FIFTH DISTRICT.

IN THE FIELD, *August 30, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as supervisor of Indian education for district No. 5, comprising Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

During the past year I have been a close student, studying the Indian question very carefully, and I confess that I know very little about it now. We deal with a strange class of people. Many of them, though aged, are mere children, and how to reach them and do them most good should be the first question with every one in the service. We must do all in our power to win their confidence and then prove by word and deed that we are worthy of the same, and we can accomplish something with them.

Since the object of the Government is to educate and civilize the Indians, it is necessary to bring them to school. After we have them in school the instruction needed is entirely different from that given in schools for white children. We take them with practically no language. They do not have a name for many of the most common things around them, for the simple reason that they never used anything like those objects in their camps. Many of them never saw what we call a table or a bed! It is a new life for them in every respect, and we can not be too careful in starting them, and after they are started all of them require careful and patient guidance. I am pleased to report, however, that most of them are very willing to learn. Many of them are quite apt, and nearly all are quiet and peaceful. I am convinced that they give their teachers less trouble in this respect than the same number of white children would.

It did not take me long to see that only about one-third of the children of proper age and health belonging to this district were in school; that the capacity of our reservation schools is not equal to the number of pupils; that the pupils in the nonreservation schools advanced more rapidly than those in the home schools, and that the nonreservation schools were better prepared to teach different industries than those at home. On account of these reasons and in compliance with instructions from the Indian Office I gave the greater part of my time during the past year to the securing of pupils for the nonreservation schools.

At first thought it would seem very cruel to gather a number of children, take them away from home and parents, and place them amongst people of whose language and customs they know nothing for a number of years; but when you are amongst those people; see how poor they are; see their surroundings; know that you take the children to people who will take better care of them than their own parents can, and in a short time see that those children are happier at school than they were in camp, you begin to feel that in transferring them you did a very humane act.

Having given so much of my time to the gathering of pupils, it was impossible for me to visit all the schools in the district, but those which I did visit were subjected to a rigid inspection. Whenever I saw anything wrong in the school proper or in the shops, dining room, or dormitories, I made it my business to assist the proper person to make the necessary changes and improvements.

One of my special duties is to cheer up and encourage the different employés and children, and it affords me pleasure to state that my suggestions were usually carried out very nicely.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS.

Contract schools.—In this district we have contract schools of two kinds—boarding and day. The former bring about the more satisfactory results, but with one exception the contract schools do not do as good or thorough work as

is done in Government schools of the same grade. I admit that in some of the contract schools the children receive very good care and training, but as a rule the teaching force in these schools is not near so strong as it is in the Government schools. Consequently I find that a pupil who attended a contract school for four years is not so far advanced as one who attended a Government school for the same time. Again, the contract schools are not equipped to give the industrial training which the Indian needs so much.

Government day schools.—The one at McCarty's was closed because the Indians refused to send their children, and a new one was opened at Fort Apache. These schools are having a hard struggle to get along. In too many cases the parents do not take interest enough in the welfare of their children to see that they attend school. It is very often necessary for the teacher to send some one for the children in the morning and at noon, and even then the attendance is very irregular. Again some children might be willing to attend but they have absolutely no clothing that is fit to wear. These schools could be greatly improved by clothing the children and by paying an Indian policeman to see that all the children of the village in which the school is are in regular attendance.

Reservation boarding schools.—Arizona has four Indian agencies and at each one we have a boarding school. The work done at each one is quite satisfactory, but the capacity at each one should be enlarged and then the schools kept filled. The Pima school has the best buildings and the largest attendance. The San Carlos school is doing good work, but has poor quarters; since my last visit the buildings were thoroughly repaired. The school at Fort Defiance should have a much larger attendance. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 school children among the Navajos and less than 100 attend school! There are several hundred children who attend no school on each of the other reservations.

The only reservation boarding school in New Mexico is at Mescalero. Agent Rhodes had this school filled to its utmost capacity. About one-half the school children were in attendance. I transferred 26 to the school at Fort Lewis to make room for those not then in school. After the school is filled again the school population on the Mescalero Reservation will be nearly all in school. The school buildings at this agency are poor and very poorly arranged.

There is no school on the Jicarilla Reservation, and I am inclined to think that a school there would have a hard struggle to eke out an existence. The parents are very shiftless, decidedly opposed to schools and advancement, and deem it their duty to visit a neighboring town very frequently. At least 200 children of school age, not attending any school, are on this reservation. Their home is close to the Fort Lewis school, and the Government should compel the parents to place their children in that school.

The Southern Utes in Colorado have at least 225 school children. Of these only 10 attend any school. When I was with these people they were urged by the whites, who desire to take possession of the land on the reservation, to oppose the plan of the Government and not allow their children to go to school, and they actually succeeded in making the Indians believe that the Government was doing wrong in asking them to place their children in any school. I would recommend that the same course which I suggested for the Jicarillas be followed on this reservation.

The new buildings for the Uintah school in Utah not being ready in time for the opening of the school interfered very much with the enrollment and attendance at that school during the year, but with the comfortable quarters which we have now we entertain bright hopes for the future.

Bonded or training schools.—Of these we have three in Arizona, two in New Mexico, and two in Colorado. The second one in Colorado is at Fort Lewis, and was opened in March. This is a delightful place for a school, and it has the grounds, buildings, and other accommodations to make it one of the large Indian schools of the country. The work done in this class of schools is very satisfactory, but we are all the time trying to do still better. It is really surprising to watch the progress that the pupils make, especially in the different industrial departments.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Establish a reading room for the children at every school and supply it with suitable reading matter.

Either compel all contract schools to follow the course of study prepared by the Indian Office or close them.

The Indians are the wards of the nation. All of them should be educated and for many reasons the Government should do that.

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The matrons at all the Indian schools should be trained nurses.

The Government should open a day school in every one of the pueblos and compel the children to attend that school.

The Government should take steps to compel every Indian child of proper age and health to attend school. At present, in this district, not more than half the school population is in school. When the children return from school their former companions will assist in bringing them back to their old habits. By compelling all to attend school a great deal of that retrogressive tendency will be conquered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID S. KECK,
Supervisor, Fifth District.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *July 20, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of the Herbert Welsh Institute, located at Fort Mojave, Ariz.:

Attendance.—I was sent here to organize this school two years ago last June, and the school was opened on the 8th day of October following with 27 pupils in attendance. This number soon increased to 101. The total enrollment for the fiscal year 1892 has been 122. Unlike the first year, the children were eager to reënter school. Nearly everyone who attended school the first year was anxious to return, and I could have taken in more had our capacity been greater. The pupils have been much better satisfied this year than last, as is evidenced by the fact that while we had 18 runaways last year we have had but 5 this year. Three of these five afterwards wished to return and I accepted one of them. During the year I found it necessary to discharge two of the larger boys for bad conduct. In January we sent 11 of our larger and more advanced pupils to the Genoa industrial school.

Not only has it been much easier to persuade the children to come to school, but the parents have been much more favorable, even bringing their children in some cases 100 miles on foot to attend. As these old Indians gave me a great deal of trouble last year, this change of heart on their part is very gratifying indeed.

I might state here, that I have had no rations to give these Indians, and no policemen to force them to send their children to school. The children came because they wanted to, and stayed because they preferred the school to their homes. With greater facilities this year we have added very much to the attractiveness of our rooms, and by means of evergreen mottoes, pictures neatly framed, cards, illustrated papers, picture books, games, rugs, carpets, etc., have made them places of comfort and beauty. These little things appeal mightily to the untutored hearts of these little ones, and tend very strongly to foster in them a desire for better things.

I desire here to thank those excellent Christian ladies, Mrs. M. E. Dorchester and Frances E. Sparhawk, for their many valuable gifts of pictures, books, papers, etc., to this school.

Literary.—Our literary work has been conducted along the line of the regular course of study adopted by the Indian Office. We have been blessed by having with us three most excellent teachers, painstaking and enthusiastic. The pupils have been docile and studious. Twice the advancement has been made this year than last, and with less wear and tear.

The pupils have grown fond of talking to each other in English when by themselves, and like to sing our English songs. They are still backward about showing a knowledge of our language before white strangers. They take their books to their rooms with them at night for study. Even when at work some of them like to have a book at hand, and very often we will see a boy or girl acting "teacher" with a class of noisy little ones around "spelling down."

Industrial work.—This school has been an "industrial school" in name only so far. We have never had but a carpenter and blacksmith until last April, when we let the carpenter go and engaged a farmer. We have had from 4 to 8 boys working in the carpenter shop every day, and with marked success. Four boys have been working in the blacksmith shop and from 2 to 12 on the farm. In all cases they learn quickly. In fact an Indian boy can be taught to do anything that a white boy can, although the white boy will do the work easier, because he thinks while he works.

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Our girls are taught cutting, fitting, sewing, crocheting, knitting, cooking, etc. Every Friday afternoon, during the past year, I have had a cooking class conducted by the lady teachers. Here the girls are taught how to make bread, pies, cakes, cookies, and various other articles of diet. Each has her book and writes in it her recipe after using it. These books they take home with them for use.

The progress made by our girls the past year has been more than satisfactory. They have outstripped the boys. Last year they wouldn't talk. They were bashful and awkward in the extreme. We didn't have a girl who could walk across a room without falling over a bench or tripping somebody down. While free and comparatively graceful in their homes, get them in a schoolroom and they were the quintessence of everything awkward and ungainly. They were terribly conscious of their own awkwardness, and had we laughed at or ridiculed them nothing could have been done with them. But by being with them all the time, kindly showing them something better, not harshly reproving, but gently encouraging, we have them now so they will chatter with you by the hour; they can walk across the room without getting their feet tangled; they can make progress forward instead of sideways; they can look you in the face when they speak, and can use their handkerchiefs instead of their sleeves.

Crops.—Since writing my last report the Department has sent us a most excellent irrigating plant, consisting of two Smith & Valle compound duplex pumps, each with a capacity of 1,200 gallons per minute, with boiler and pipe complete. They reached Fort Mojave on the 16th of March last, too late to be of much service this year. We have fenced in about 20 acres of bottom land, cleared the land of its thicket of mesquite trees, grubbed out the stumps, and have about 8 acres planted. From this small farm we have already raised and growing—

Hay (4 tons, at $30 per ton)	$120.00
Hay (growing, 10 tons, estimated at $30 per ton)	300.00
Potatoes (100 bushels, at $2 per bushel)	200.00
Melons (estimated 2,000, at 10 cents)	200.00
Pumpkins (estimated at 1,000, at 10 cents)	100.00
Sweet potatoes (estimated at 25 bushels, at $2.50)	62.50
	982.50

Besides onions and small vegetables.

The farm is a success and in time will make money for the school.

Health.—The health of the school could hardly be better. In the two years of its existence there has not been a death. The doctor has given medicine to 169 pupils the past year. In the winter we had a slight attack of "grip" in the school, and the girls had quite a siege of sore eyes. I attribute the continued good health of the pupils to the fact that the Department has supplied us very liberally with flannels, and to the further fact that our matron watches the children very closely, not allowing a boy out in his shirt sleeves in January nor with a flannel shirt, vest, and coat in June. The excellent good health of the school has done much to dissipate the former lively opposition of many of the old Indians.

Missionary work.—Nothing has been done by others than school workers along this line. Each Sunday we have a Sabbath school and song service. These are attractions now not only to the pupils, but to the older Indians as well. Every Sabbath we have from 25 to 75 old Indians in attendance. When Dr. Dorchester visited us in March and spoke at our Sunday school, he had the very respectable audience of 78 old Indians and 120 pupils. We are going to do more Sabbath school work this year than ever before. By giving our little ones a knowledge of our Bible I hope to remove their old superstitious myths and fancies. This is true education. It is superstition that keeps the savage races down. Remove the cause and the effect can not help but be satisfactory.

The longer I remain in the Indian service the more I realize the great need of moral training among the pupils. We want every American citizen to be a man, and we can not have a man without first endowing him with the elements of manhood. What makes a red man a savage but his responsibility to no one and nothing, except his superstition? If we can train his moral sensibilities so that he will feel responsible to an inward monitor, and hearken to its warnings of right and wrong, we are certainly giving him an education in every way proper and necessary.

Patriotism.—The older Uncle Sam becomes the more of dignity he acquires. Every year adds a wrinkle, and every wrinkle begets respect. As the quadrennial approaches we can see his long Yankee form straighten up, the stubby chin raised a little higher in the air, his fine, fatherly old face grows still finer and nobler, the kindly eyes sparkle with the luster of yore, and even the quaint old swallow-tail and striped pants set themselves with a jaunty air and acquire a beauty that silk and velvet could never attain.

If the preparations for our great anniversary were stopped to-day more permanent good has been accomplished than man's wildest visions ever pictured. In every heart in every part of our great land is awakened a new feeling. Patriotism is born anew, and is here for all ages. The love of "home and native land" was never so strong as now. A new study has been added to the curriculum of our schools, and every district has its national flag.

We have adopted this study into the regular course at the Herbert Welsh Institute. I want every Indian heart filled with the love of the flag. They already have patriotism in a selfish, narrow way. They will fight for the few square miles of territory immediately around them, but while we are striving to bring them to a realization of the fact that they are Americans, we are trying also to instill the belief that the same flag that floats so airily from the pole in the parade at old Fort Mojave is the same that floats from the dome of the Capitol. We try to teach them the symbol of the flag. Every evening the bugle is brought into play, the flag saluted by the pupils and hauled down amid a chorus of "Hurrah for our flag! We give our heads and our hearts to thee. Hurrah! Hurrah for our flag!" This is an amusing and senseless ceremony to them now, but the time will come when the seed thus planted will bear glorious fruit.

Public interest.—The feeling in the community regarding the school has materially changed. Failure is no longer predicted, success is acknowledged, and with this acknowledgment come kind words and encouragement.

I desire to thank you most earnestly for your very cordial support and encouragement.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT ON YAVA SUPAI INDIANS.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *June 25, 1892.*

SIR: In forwarding the report of John F. Gaddis, farmer among the Supai Indians, I have the honor to inclose one of my own.

June 18 I started to inspect once more the condition of these Indians, as well as to see what had been done by Mr. Gaddis as farmer.

I considered the season of the year as especially favorable for a true, unbiased statement of facts concerning the condition, resources, etc., of these Indians, inasmuch as the present year's crops are not matured, the last year's crops should be almost gone, and if starvation ever stared them in the face it would most likely be at this time.

I have taken particular pains to make my report complete and accurate, so that the Department would have on file a permanent answer to mistaken petitioners, and I will vouch for every statement as being absolutely correct.

Present food supply.—I visited every camp in the village. Their food consisted of corn (last year's), dried peaches, mescal, kesi, pine nuts, venison, ripe apricots, and flour. These things I saw, some in one camp, some in another. The corn, dried peaches, and pine nuts are stored away in holes in the rocky cañon walls, from 100 to 200 feet high. They have plenty to do them until harvest, and some to sell. Mescal is inexhaustible all around their homes, and is really a very appetizing and strength-giving food. They have about twenty apricot trees, the fruit of which is just ripening. Deer and antelope are very abundant.

Census.—I counted 150 Indians. Mr. Gaddis has counted as high as 189. There may be 200 all told, but I doubt it. There are about 40 children of school age.

Health.—I did not see a single case of sickness. I saw one child deformed from his birth and one blind man.

Prospective food supply.—I personally examined every patch of ground they had planted or cleared. It is difficult to get the exact number of acres from so many small, irregular "patches," but I estimated it at 63 acres. The crop consists of corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, potatoes (a few), and pease. Everything was in excellent condition, and as they have an abundance of water there is no doubt

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about a plentiful harvest. The number of acres planted should really be doubled, because every acre has a double crop—pumpkins or melons being planted between the hills of corn, etc.

When I visited them two years ago they did not have over 20 acres planted. You can easily pick out every acre that has been plowed. Mr. Gaddis has planted about 2 acres of alfalfa which is looking very well.

Fruit trees.—I actually counted 1,295 peach trees, and I did not get them all by several hundred. All the trees I counted are old and in full bearing. The trees this year are literally loaded with fruit. I am very sure the 1,295 trees will average 5 bushels to the tree. They have also about 20 apricot trees in full bearing and a number of small ones.

In places the ground is covered with wild grapes.

Tools.—I actually counted 78 hoes. As there are only about 43 families this makes almost 2 to a family. I am not sure I saw all they have. As Mr. Gaddis has issued but 18 hoes they must have had on hand 60 of these useful implements, which does not agree very well with the "2 or 3 old hoes and axes" reported to your office. I saw 20 axes, 6 hatchets, and 6 spades.

Clothing.—As it has been reported to you that these Indians were destitute of clothing and liable to freeze to death in winter, I took particular pains to see what they had in this line.

I did not see a naked Indian in the camp, man, woman, or child. Every man was well dressed, and I counted fifty pairs of pants hanging in the different wickiups. There were also shirts, vests, coats, dresses, shoes, boots, muslin, calico in abundance, some flannel, and some linen. I counted 200 Navajo blankets of the best make. These would average over $5 apiece in the market. I counted 150 deer skins, and they had just taken over a hundred to the Moqui villages to trade. These skins are worth from $1 to $5 apiece.

Suggestions.—If the work is continued with these Indians next year, I would respectfully suggest the purchase of 200 or 300 well-bred Angora goats. I am sure they would do well. Also, 500 tame grapevines, 200 Adriatic fig trees, and 50 plum trees.

I would recommend the retention of Mr. Gaddis, and would suggest that Mrs. Gaddis be employed as field matron at not less than $25 per month. She is a good cook, a good seamstress, kind, pleasant, and capable, I think. She was before marriage a school-teacher.

If no farmer is employed for these Indians next year I desire instructions as to the disposal of the team, harness, and wagon purchased for the use of the farmer, and suggest that they be transferred to this school.

The reports of my stealings from the Suppais has now reached quite respectable proportions. In round numbers it is now $7,000, which is doing fairly well, I think, from a total appropriation of $700. The next report will probably be $70,000, and I will be able to retire.

As I took this trip for the reasons herein stated, and without obtaining previous authority from the office, I inclose vouchers for your approval. I did not have on hand quite enough money to bear all expenses, but am perfectly willing to bear the extra amount myself.

Very respectfully,

A. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER FOR YAVA SUPPAI INDIANS.

WILLIAMS, ARIZ., *June 7, 1892.*

SIR: Having just returned from the Suppai villages, where I have been since April 10, assisting the Indians in preparing their land and planting their crops and repairing their ditches, I hereby make the following statement as report to date. Prior to leaving Williams my instructions were as follows: To purchase necessary tools and provisions and deal them out to the Indians as pay for work as far as possible, thereby encouraging a spirit of industry; repair their ditches, prune their trees, and in general develop a knowledge of agricultural pursuits among them.

I left Williams April 4, and arrived at the reservation April 10. My first work was to plant some corn and sow some alfalfa. We kept the plow going as much as possible and Indian men and women at work grubbing and preparing land until about 100 acres were planted in seeds (part white man's way and part Indian way) and some more prepared for a fall crop. I repaired all their ditches and built some new new ones to supply all land under cultivation.

Condition of Indians.—As to food, I consider these people well supplied and always have been. Mescal grows plentifully all over the country. They have abundance of peaches and many other substitutes within easy reach. As to clothing, I consider them very well supplied. They make buckskin clothing and sell to the Navajoes. They have blankets to sell and buckskins to sell. As to shelter, they have no houses. They live in little wickies or willow huts. It is never very cold and very little rain, so they do not suffer for shelter. Moral condition of these people seems to be good. There seems to be no depravity and very little polygamy.

Condition of land.—The land is a rich sandy loam. I should judge at one time or times 200 acres have been under cultivation, but only about 15 acres were cultivated last year. The rest had been given up to weeds and willows.

Difficulties.—I experienced many difficulties in getting them to work for supplies "as instructed." They had been so instructed by unscrupulous whites, that they had come in possession of the idea that when I should come all earthly wants would be fully gratified from an inexhaustible supply which the United States Government had on hand for all Indians, and they expected me to deal out to all their various wants for no recompense on their part. But I have labored to convince them that I wished to be just, to deal by them as fairly as they would by me, exchange work with them and pay them honestly for what they did. As to prices on their work, I will recount. For a day's lazy work they want me to give them from one to three sacks of flour. For bringing a sack of flour from the hill top they want me to give it to them and throw in a can of baking powder and a little sugar and coffee. But I have labored to impress on them as far as possible the equity of values, and think in a measure I have accomplished this.

There are 47 families, about 200, or possibly 250, souls in all. So far I have been unable to get a correct census of them. I am satisfied I have done them real good, although if the work should drop with this fiscal year no permanent good would result from present outlay. They have land enough and water enough so their acreage could be greatly increased. All they need, in my judgment, is about two or three small plows and as many sets cheap harness. They are very well supplied with hoes and shovels. I think it would be wise for the Department to furnish them with seed wheat and rye. Also about 100 pounds alfalfa seed. There is plenty of water to run a mill which would grind their meal and flour. They raise good corn. I think this an excellent fruit country. Their trees are in very poor condition for fruit raising, as they are in a thicket growth. I think if some of the more intelligent ones were taken to California and shown the proper way of planting and caring for trees, it would help to advance their ideas very much. They have a desire to raise stock; sheep and goats would do well there. It might be well to give them a small start in these lines.

They detest the name of a school, but an institution under any other name would do well. The goal of their ambition is to write; they are great imitators and will sit for hours and work with a pencil on a written copy. My wife has shown them how to cut and fit dresses; they take wonderful interest in it. I would encourage the building of a schoolhouse on the reservation. I think it could be built out of stone at a very small cost to the Government. They are very much opposed to going away to school on account of having been so prejudiced by unscrupulous men for the purpose of accomplishing other ends.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. GADDIS.

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent Indian Schools, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON YAVA-SUPAI INDIANS.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *July 20, 1892.*

SIR: So little seems to be known of these Indians, and so many false reports have been sent to the Indian Office regarding them, that I desire to make as complete a report as possible, based upon actual and personal knowledge of them, their home, habits, resources, etc. Upon orders from your office I have personally, in the past two years, visited them in their wonderful and almost inaccessible cañon home, and my report is based upon what my own eyes perceived.

Their origin is somewhat clouded. Judge Sanford, of Williams, Ariz., believes them to be a blending of the Mojave and Apache tribes. Others incline to the belief that they were persecuted outcasts from the Hualapai tribe, whose language is very similar.

Their villages are in Cataract Cañon, about 75 miles north of Williams. This cañon ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in depth and ranks next to the Grand Cañon in natural beauty and grandeur. Their homes are not more than 8 or 10 miles from where the Cataract Cañon joins the Grand Cañon, and in this distance the depth of the cañon is increased many hundred feet by a series of magnificent cascades and waterfalls. Nowhere in the world has nature been more lavish in her demonstrations of power and exquisite beauty. It hardly seems possible that a race of people, however savage, could live for even one generation where the Book of Nature is always invitingly open before them without imbibing at least a few of its primary lessons. But I can not see that these Indians have learned any of its teachings.

I saw them two years ago, when the Messiah craze was at its height, and they were dancing day and night for the coming of their Savior. To make these dances more impressive to the uninitiated, certain members would pretend to receive messages from the Messiah, and, suddenly breaking away from the circling dancers, would rush into the center of the circle, throw themselves upon the ground, writhing, shrieking, moaning until utterly exhausted. Their superstition is wonderfully dense, their every act being guided by signs and symbols.

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Their women appear to be chaste. The tribe, which numbers about 200 souls, has always been peaceable.

They are well armed with Winchester rifles, and are great hunters. They are seldom without deer or antelope meat, and their rude shacks are filled with skins. Besides deer, antelope, rabbits, and other small game, nature produces every year, without cultivation, an abundance of juniper berries, piñon nuts, mescal, and tunis roots—all of which, and especially the piñon nuts and mescal, are exceedingly rich and nutritious.

Surrounding their homes is from 600 to 1,000 acres of the richest kind of soil. Just above their villages the Cataract Creek emerges from its sandy bed and flows onward to the Grand Cañon in a glorious stream, 12 to 20 feet wide and 3 to 4 deep. There is such an abundance of water, and the land slopes so gradually, that irrigation is as easy and simple as play. This soil will produce an abundance of almost every kind of semitropical vegetable or fruit.

Last year they cultivated 15 or 20 acres, and this year they have in between 60 and 70 acres. Their crop consists of corn—a very large, generous variety, very sweet—melons of all varieties, beans, a few pease, onions, and potatoes.

They have either a splendid variety of peach trees, or the soil and lovely climate impart to the fruit a most delicious flavor. During my visit to them in June I counted 1,295 trees, old and in full bearing. The trees are literally loaded to the earth with fruit. They will not have less than 4,000 bushels of peaches this year. This fruit they halve and dry in the sun. It is then "cached" in the cañon walls many feet above, and used as wanted. The merchants at Flagstaff and Williams are always eager to buy this dried fruit, and it is a source of very considerable revenue. Besides peaches thay have a few—I counted 20 in full bearing—apricot trees, and an abundance of wild grapes.

The Government provided a farmer for these Indians on February 1, 1892, which accounts for the increase of cultivated land over last year. It also authorized the purchase of tools, seeds, etc.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., *August 25, 1892.*

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

This school was in continuous session during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1892.

Attendance.—The total enrollment was 115; 8 pupils were transferred to Lawrence, Kans., and average attendance was 103. We had no trouble in getting new pupils to take the places of those transferred, but the transfer of pupils was accomplished only by the determined fight of the pupils themselves for their parents' permission, and the Moquis, as a tribe, are unanimous in their opposition to having their children taken away for education. When I dismissed school for vacation in July, 95 of the parents gave their promise that their children should be returned on the day appointed, willingly and spontaneously, and some were a little indignant that I should even ask them for a promise, thinking that I ought to know from their actions and words that they were well pleased with the school and wanted to keep their children here; but 7 of the Oraibas were reported to me as being opposed to the school, and hence I made them give me their hands in promise that their children should be returned before letting them go.

School work.—The work has been carried on regularly and without interruption. The pupils can understand nearly everything their teachers try to tell them, and I have little trouble in having common things interpreted into Moqui. At one time I used one of the pupils to interpret in a general council, and she did well in translating from English into Moqui, and pleased the Indians greatly; but none are competent to translate from Moqui into English for general conversation, although they can use simple English sentences, impromptu, by the hour. They show a great liking for books and papers, and everything is eagerly read to the extent of their ability.

Industrial work.—The girls show considerable efficiency in domestic work. Each girl, many only 6 and 7 years old, made herself two dresses, two skirts, and two suits of underclothes, doing all the sewing of seams, hemming, and buttonholes by hand. They also do good darning and mending, and the larger ones will soon be able to cut garments, as several have made dresses for themselves during vacation unassisted. Much pains has been taken to teach all forms of politeness and good table manners, and these are noticed by all visitors.

The boys have kept a plentiful supply of good seasoned wood ahead throughout the year. The school farm, of 30 acres, was mostly planted in rye, wheat, and oats, since a crop of these is of more value, in furnishing forage, than any other crop we can produce here. We have plenty of hay for all our stock, and perhaps 100 bushels of grain for seed.

All the national holidays were observed with appropriate exercises by the pupils, in which they took great delight, and acquitted themselves well. The total expense of maintaining the school has been $151.82 per pupil for twelve months.

Condition of Moquis.—The Moqui Indians are at present in their usual condition. The rains have been light, but I think their average crops are secure, so that their maintenance for the next year is not endangered.

I can see little change in the habits and customs of the tribe. Their religious ceremonies are kept up just as usual, in fact one ceremony occurred this year which had not occurred before for seven years, and the snake dance is coming off in three of the villages this week.

However, they are building new houses much faster than the Government can furnish roofs for them, and the most of those having new houses completed are living in them during the summer; but after the crops are in I think many will spend most of the time during the winter in the villages. Three families, however, spent last winter in their new houses, and have moved everything from the villages. The Indians have built the walls, and we have put roofs, floors, windows, and doors to twenty-six new houses during the year, at an expense to the Government of $145 each. These are good substantial one-story stone houses, averaging about 16 by 26 feet in size, mostly of one room. Several have commenced additions for kitchens and storerooms, and nearly every new house has several more new ones started close to it, where relatives of the owner wish to build and live; all of which seems to indicate that they intend in the future to change their habitation permanently; but the force of their customs, and especially of their religious ceremonies, will make the change slow, as many of them oppose the whole movement, and it is giving rise to a strife among them, which becomes more bitter as the departures increase. I think the majority of the tribe is in sympathy with the efforts of the Government, but there is a large faction who keep out of all councils, and never fail to strike a blow in the back when an opportunity offers.

Water supply.—We have improved ten of the springs and made the water much better and more available, and have material on hand for improving fifteen or twenty more. There is a well auger here which works splendidly, and we have sunk two wells, but found no water. We have engaged men to operate this auger, and expect soon to have it running continually, when we can dig three wells per week. In this way I expect soon to discover whether or not water can be developed within ordinary distance of the surface. While I have little hope of finding much water, yet it is of such value in this country that the discovery of only one or two good wells would be worth all the expense.

The fall planting of wheat and rye succeeded on the school farm, where it was planted during a rainy time, but failed where planted after the fall rains, and we expect to try again this fall, for if it can be made a success, it will be of more value to these people than any other crop. The Indians are doing some plowing now for this purpose. The plans adopted by your office for the advancement of this people have been kept steadily in view, and nothing else presented to change the purpose of the Indians, and I think that substantial, hard won, progress has been made.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

PHŒNIX INDIAN SCHOOL,
Phœnix, Ariz., September 10, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The school was opened for the reception of pupils on the 3d of September last in a 2-story brick structure situated in the west end of Phœnix, and leased for the use of the school until buildings could be erected on the school site situated 3 miles north of the city. The house was not well adapted to the requirements of the school, but the prevailing conditions in many respects were highly favorable and the school prospered from the outset.

Attendance.—During the first day of the term 31 boys were enrolled. On the following Monday, the 6th, 10 additional boys were received. A few days later another boy was admitted, making 42 in all, and the maximum number that could be fairly accommodated in the building. Owing to the arrangement of the house pupils of both sexes could not be properly cared for. Hence boys only were received.

Six of the boys had attended school for several years and made considerable advancement in certain of the elementary English branches. They were quite intelligent, and gentlemanly in their bearing and conduct. During the first quarter 5 of them were appointed assistants in the school. Throughout the year they have been faithful and helpful workers. Four of the pupils had attended the Pima Agency boarding school for a few months and made a mere beginning in their course of education and training. The remainder, 32, were raw recruits that could neither speak nor understand English.

With a single exception all were remarkably well formed and healthy. The majority were large boys or full-grown young men. They were well-disposed and eager to learn and proved to be willing, handy workers, and apt students.

Industrial work.—For nine months, until girls were admitted to the school, in addition to the work usually done by boys in an Indian training school, they rendered all the assistance required in conducting the domestic affairs of the establishment. Under the direction of the several employés they kept the house clean and neat, set and cleared the tables in the dining room, washed the dishes and cooking utensils, made bread and pies, and cooked meats, vegetables, and other sorts of food. They washed and ironed their own clothing and the sheets, pillow slips, table linen, and towels belonging to the school. They displayed surprising aptitude for these lines of domestic work.

School work.—In the school room they were attentive and diligent, and under the tuition of their excellent teacher, Mr. Hugh Patton, a Pima Indian, made rapid progress in their studies. As a rule, in all the departments of the school they rendered prompt and willing obedience to those exercising authority over them.

While the school remained in town they attended the Presbyterian Sabbath School and church services. In the Sabbath school they were divided into classes, taught by prominent members of the church, and in other respects treated on an equal footing with the white pupils of the school.

Sunday observances.—Each Sabbath afternoon we had exercises in the school room, consisting of singing, Scriptural recitations by the pupils and addresses by visitors. Usually the room was crowded by citizens and strangers. Frequently Indians from the reservation were highly interested spectators.

The large pupils attended quite a number of public meetings held in the city, visited the constitutional convention several times and availed themselves of other favorable opportunities for improvement.

Under all circumstances their deportment was admirable. No complaints were ever alleged against them. I never heard of any unfavorable criticisms in regard to them. On all hands their manly bearing, correct deportment, and rapid improvement were recognized in terms of praise.

During the two months that have elapsed since the school was transferred to its present admirable quarters it has been improved decidedly. Its tone has been elevated, its efficiency increased. We have have had Sabbath school each Sabbath morning and preaching each Sabbath afternoon. The ministers of Phœnix and its vicinity have, in accordance with a schedule of appointments, preached at the school. These church services have been attended by citizens of Phœnix and of the neighborhood in which the school is situated.

Persistent and systematic efforts have been made from the outset to secure the hearty coöperation of all worthy people, including Indians, in this section of

Arizona, in carrying forward our educational enterprise. It is my privilege to state that these efforts have been eminently successful. The school is popular with the Indians as well as with the whites, and is necessarily exerting a strong, growing, and salutary reflex influence on both.

New location of school.—Owing to delays in consummating the purchase the school site did not come under my charge until the first of last August. Since then much work has been done on the place by the school farmer and the carpenter, aided by the Indian assistants and pupils. The old fences have been repaired, and hundreds of rods of new fencing built. The irrigating ditches have been cleaned and otherwise improved. The place has been entirely freed from noxious weeds. A substantial frame building, containing a storeroom and an office, a laundry, a stable, sheds, and the necessary outbuildings, have been constructed.

Last March 450 fruit trees and 120 shade and ornamental trees were set out. These trees have received careful attention, and with few exceptions are doing well. A building site of 12 acres has been broken and carefully cultivated. Platforms and walks have been laid and many other minor improvements have been made.

Buildings.—On the 9th of December last a contract was closed with Edwin Sunderland for the erection on the school site of a large two-story frame school building designed to accommodate 125 pupils and the requisite force of employés, in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, save that the first floors only of the porches were to be completed. Porches are an essential part of every good dwelling and lodging house in this climate. The great majority of people here, during the hot season, sleep either on porches or in the open air. The plans embraced 400 feet of two-story porches 10 feet wide. They were designed for employés and pupils to sleep on and to use in place of sitting rooms during the long, hot summer. But at the time the contract was let there were not sufficient building funds to complete the building and the entire porches at the same time. The contract price for the erection of the building and the construction of the first floor of the porches was $18,380. The house was completed as per contract on the 30th of June. The materials used and the labor performed in its construction were fully up to the requirements of the plans and specifications.

During the progress of the work on the building it was ascertained that there was a sufficient balance of the appropriation made for the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, that might be used in finishing the porches. In view of the climatic conditions prevailing here, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs deemed the porches an indispensable part of the building. I was therefore authorized by the latter, on the 24th of April, to expend a sum not to exceed $2,500 in open market in the purchase of material and the employment of labor necessary for their completion. In pursuance of this authority they were finished on the 25th of June, at a cost of $2,499.48. They were constructed of the best materials, in the most careful and workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible cost. They add greatly to the appearance, convenience, comfort, and capacity of the building.

The house is commodious, airy, and comfortable. It presents a fine appearance, and is admired by all who see it. Competent judges pronounce it the cheapest public building in Arizona.

The school was transferred to its permanent quarters on the 6th of May. The employés and pupils were delighted with the change. The house having been thoroughly cleaned and the several departments placed in good running order, steps were taken to secure more pupils.

New pupils.—On the 25th of May, in pursuance of authority received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I visited Sacaton, Pima Agency, to obtain 20 or 25 advanced pupils from the boarding school at that place. With the hearty coöperation of C. W. Crounse, United States Indian agent, the superintendent of the school, and the agency physician, I readily secured 25 healthy pupils, 17 girls and 8 boys. These pupils had attended the boarding school from one to three years each and were a valuable accession to our school. After their arrival the enrollment and average attendance of our school to the close of the term was 69.

As my request for another teacher was not complied with, and as Mr. Patton could not properly instruct so large a number of pupils, Charles Blackwater, an Indian and the assistant disciplinarian of the school, was detailed to perform the duties of assistant teacher. His work was quite satisfactory to all concerned.

The only cash revenue realized from the school site was $517, received for pasturing cattle.

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The school stock consists of 8 good milch cows, 4 calves, a very fine short-horn Durham bull, 4 valuable horses, 12 hogs, and 36 chickens.

This is a most favorable point for a large Indian industrial training school. The school plant, in my judgment, should be so enlarged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, as to afford suitable accommodations for 350 pupils—200 boys and 150 girls.

As a rule the employés of the school have performed their duties satisfactorily.

I am grateful for the liberal support given me in my efforts to build up this school by the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

WELLINGTON RICH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, *July 26, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Fort Yuma school, California, for the year ending June 30, 1892.

During the past year marked improvement has taken place in the manners and conduct of the pupils; especially is this the case where children have attended several terms.

Attendance.—Reference to school records shows an increase of attendance over previous years, with fewer absentees. This is very encouraging and tends to create the impression that the Yuma Indian begins to appreciate the advantages of education and set a value on the benefits to be derived therefrom. I regret to add that there are yet many parents who think they ought to be paid for giving their children a chance to be taught the ways of the white man. Their ideas of the fitness of things are so vague that they imagine they are doing us a personal favor by giving their children to the Government to support and educate, and seek reward for their generosity in the storerooms of the school, in several cases soliciting flour as their due for bringing their children to school.

A rigid enforcement of a compulsory school law would do much towards reforming this, and by creating thoughts other than the mere gratification of his animal nature the Yuma Indian in time may be taught that there is some higher aim in life than that of eating and sleeping.

It is a matter of no small surprise to many of our visitors, ignorant of the Indian nature, that any difficulty should be experienced in securing a full attendance of children from the reservation, the contrast between the comfort and cleanliness of the schoolrooms and the dirt and squalor of the reservation is so plain. Until the Indian is educated and his thoughts lifted to a higher plane to enable him to attach a value to that which to him at present is an enigma this state of affairs will remain unchanged. That there is an increased interest in the school work displayed by the adult Indians during the past year is beyond question. I feel assured that next year will witness an increase of attendance of pupils with renewed interest in school work.

School.—A general inspection of the household management, dormitories, kitchen, sewing room, and workshops will convince the most skeptical that good work is being done and that a great reformation in some respects has already been secured.

During the month of January this school met a severe loss in the complete destruction of superintendent's quarters by fire. The fire was of mysterious origin and, occurring at night, was controlled and confined to this one building by the herculean efforts of the citizens of Yuma, Ariz., and the employés, having nothing but buckets of water to pour on blazing porches. Not an Indian from the reservation came to offer aid or render assistance. The urgent need of fire apparatus was strongly felt at this time; an estimate of the cost of same has been furnished the Department.

Improvements.—Considerable expense has been incurred during the past year in the repair of adobe walls of school buildings to prevent further erosion by the weather. At present this work is all complete. Several of the buildings having adobe or dirt roofs had new ones of tin replace the unreliable and unsatisfactory dirt covering. This, with the building of porches, putting in of new floors where necessary, making tables, cupboards, and the doing of necessary repair work has furnished the desired training of the carpenter's four apprentices.

Industrial work.—A shoe shop having been added to the branches of industrial training at the school furnishes pleasing and agreeable work to four apprentices, who display great aptitude for this class of work. Under the direct supervision of their instructor they have each made for themselves a pair of shoes of which they seem proud.

Creditable work has been done in the laundry, the older girl pupils ironing and taking care of the clothing of the pupils of the school.

In the kitchen the girls have made good progress in the attainment of habits of cleanliness, in cooking, and in the care of table and kitchen ware.

Decided improvement is noticeable in the sewing room, where the older girl pupils are taught to cut and make their garments. Many of them show great liking for machine sewing, and the character of the work turned out here in this department is first class. The skill of many of the pupils in knitting and crochet work is a matter of comment to visitors, who all express surprise to see the Indian girls from the reservation assiduously plying the needle.

The formation of a company of cadets has proved of additional interest to many of the boys and has had a tendency to retain many who would otherwise have sought on the reservation occupation for many idle hours.

In conclusion, I desire to add that, all things considered, the work of the past year has been very encouraging. The capacity of the Yuma Indian, his power of education, and aptitude for a few of the trades, is no longer a question, but a conceded fact; it but remains to furnish means to continue the reform inaugurated in the schoolroom into the future life of the school boy or girl, and thereby complete the work making the Indian a self-supporting, intelligent, and conscientious citizen.

With the expression of my appreciation and thanks for the many courtesies extended to me by the Office of Indian Affairs, I remain,

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

TELLER INSTITUTE, *Grand Junction, Colo., August 20, 1892.*

SIR: In reviewing the year's work, though it is as a whole quite gratifying, it has not been unmixed with unsatisfactory and trying conditions.

Runaways.—The year was ushered in by the running away of 7 boys whose return I failed to secure, though every effort was made to intercept them by writing and telegraphing civil officials along their line of travel, and a persistent and continued chase after them over the mountains. Two of them reached the reservation in safety and reported having seen me hunting them in the mountains. A third enlisted in the Army. Continuous correspondence has failed to elicit any information concerning the other four, though every clue has been followed up by acting Agent Capt. Lewis Johnson, at one end of the line and by myself at the other. An article in the Arizona Enterprise describes the finding of the remains of an Indian boy and a horse, both of which must have perished of thirst in a desert region near the "Vulture" mines. Among the effects were a number of letters showing conclusively to the minds of the readers that the boy was Arthur Ducat, one of the runaways; but as Arthur Ducat reached the reservation and is now in the Government school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., this judgment is erroneous. It is possible the remains were those of one of the boys, if so, Arthur Ducat knows which one. Several statements made by him have been followed up and found not to contain one iota of truth.

Other than this and an epidemic of la grippe that prostrated a large number of our pupils and so weakened the lungs of some as to cause them to break down under the attacks of inherited tuberculosis, and thus rob us of three children by death, the year has been probably the most prosperous in the history of the school.

Buildings.—Excepting the commissary, which is an inadequate, dilapidated

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box-structure, and the laundry, which is condemned and is being replaced as rapidly as the house can be constructed, the buildings are excellent 2-story brick structures in excellent repair. The barn is ample and comfortable for the present supply of live stock; but the barn, milk house, meat house, bee house, coal house, roof of the ice house, and some farm implements are much in need of paint; but as all this has been provided for by estimate submitted I doubt not but the remedy will be soon at hand. A new commissary, an extension of the bee shed, and a shed for calves and farm implements are the unsatisfied wants.

Farming.—The adobe farm yields slowly to our most persistent efforts. I am this year experimenting with black-eyed peas, the most nearly never failing of all bean products. As forage I am trying sorghum, black Caffre corn, red Caffre corn, and am successfully raising alfalfa. As pasturage I am trying, by the kindness of yourself and the Department of Agriculture, *Alopecurus pratensis*, *Lolun perenne*, *Bromus inermis*, and some other grasses, none of which promise well at present.

Irrigation.—The old annoyance of lack of water for irrigation has been aggravated by a threat of the canal company to cut off our supply entirely. This elicited an investigation that has placed a record of the present status of the question in this office, as well as a letter from the general manager of the company to the effect that the Government is entitled to a contract granting supply because of stock surrendered. As the title of the company was a subject of litigation at the time the letter was written such contract could not be issued, and the matter can not be taken up, in the judgment of the United States district attorney, until after final settlement between present litigants. Immediately after such settlement I shall insist upon pressing the matter vigorously till something in the way of definite adjustment is obtained.

Stock.—The stock owned by the school, and which is a source of pride, consists of four work horses, two 2-year old colts raised on the school farm and weighing 1,108 and 1,270 pounds, respectively; also nine Holstein cows, which, besides feeding the calves, yielded 2,463 gallons of milk and 263 pounds of butter between January 12 and June 30; 57 colonies of bees will add a valuable product for table use for the coming year. All are cared for by the boys under the direction of the farmer and industrial teacher, Mr. William H. Palmer, except the bees, which are cared for by myself and two of the boys.

A hundred hens should be added as soon as possible after making provision for caring for them properly.

Industrial.—That the results from the farm are so unsatisfactory is more because of the stubborn adobe soil of the farm than lack of labor or willingness on the part of the farmer or the boys. We have succeeded in adding about 12 acres to our hay-producing lands as the result of an earnest effort to subdue and render productive 22 acres. Preliminary work is being done for seeding 57 acres to oats, alfalfa, and sorghum next year, which will, with only such results as were obtained the past year, raise us beyond the necessity of buying forage. The experiments of this year are convincing that squashes, beets, and black-eyed peas will yield a fair return when cultivated in this soil.

As the statistical table which is attached shows the product of the shops, including the buildings erected by the boys, it only remains to speak of the character of the work, of which too much can hardly be said in commendation. The product of the harness shop which has found sale has brought forth only commendation from purchasers, and the same is true of the product of the carpenter shop. The products of the shoe shop and sewing rooms are consumed on the place, but are certainly not outranked by the products of other shops. There is nothing in the school work more gratifying than the application and persistency of the children apprenticed to trades. The two boys learning cooking are able to do the entire work of the kitchen save alone the apportionment.

In all the industrial work the apprentices work half a day, which I think accounts for the close application both in the schoolroom and in the industrial arts.

Literary.—The advancement of the pupils in the schoolroom, notwithstanding the vicissitudes occasioned by necessary changes, has been fully up to the requirements of the course of study, while some of the work in drawing and vocal music has been most satisfactory.

Sanitary.—Every possible precaution has been taken to avoid the results of bad sanitation. Cleanliness has been insisted upon and secured in every department. Sewerage is impossible because of the fact that we can not drain into the river just above the city waterworks, and I have sunk three large cesspools and required all waste to be deposited therein. Although the results have proven

satisfactory this, the first season, I fear that in the future, after the ground has become thoroughly saturated, this will not prove a wholesome procedure.

Enrollment and attendance.—Nothing in the course of the year has been less satisfactory than the enrollment and attendance. The conditions were only the more aggravating because of the fact that there was no individual who could be charged with the evils. The appropriation was large enough to support more pupils, but not large enough to provide schoolrooms, though the dormitory room was at hand.

Needs.—A schoolhouse is our first and greatest need. With our present schoolroom facilities it is impossible to accommodate a sufficient number of children to enable us to draw our entire appropriation at a per capita of $175. This is a most trying condition and was aggravated the past year by the fact that the children were offered by the Indians and had to be refused because of lack of room.

The necessity of a hospital for the isolation of pupils affected with contagious diseases needs no display of rhetoric to win appreciation.

A commissary large enough to hold the supplies and protect them certainly should be allowed and a man made responsible for the care of the property. The barn is not a desirable place to store crockery, queensware, and molasses, particularly as these articles crowd provender and tools out of doors; nor was the guard house intended for the reception of subsistence in wagon-load lots, while the blacksmith shop is by no means the best storeroom for bacon; but all of these have been used as indicated and time in issuing consumed accordingly.

Notwithstanding the labors of the friends of the cause only the schoolhouse and hospital are among the remote possibilities for the coming year.

Furniture for the dormitory erected last year and for the laundry now being built are imperative demands for this year.

Land for summer grazing must be set apart or all hope of sustaining a beef herd abandoned forever.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statistical table of school products, Teller Institute, Grand Junction, Colo., fiscal year, 1892.

Sewing room:		Buildings, guard-house	1
Aprons, assorted	120	privies	2
Chemiloons	51	Derrick	1
Chemise	36	Screens, door	3
Cloths, table	14	Screens, window	81
Curtains, window	28	Supers for hives	213
Drawers, assorted, pairs	112	Tables, dining	2
Dresses, assorted	141	Shoo and harness shop:	
Dresses, night	43	Halters	30
Pants, jean, boys', pairs	31	Harness, double, light, set	1
Pillow cases	163	Harness, double, heavy, set	3
Sheets, bed	172	Harness, double, medium, set	3
Shirts, flannel	2	Pads, sweat, pair	1
Shirts, hickory	112	Saddles, cowboy	2
Skirts	18	Shoes, boys', pairs	12
Tarpaulin	1	Straps, hame	7
Waists	50	Straps, polo	5
Towels	52	Shoo uppers, assorted, pairs	132
Dairy:		Farm:	
Butter, pounds	263	Hay, tons	31
Milk, gallons	2,463	Hay on shares, from farmers, tons	12
Apiary:		Oats, pounds	9,600
Bees, Italian, best, colonies	45	Potatoes, do	892
Beeswax, pounds	41	Increase of stock:	
Honey, first quality, do	594	Calves, Holstein	8
Carpenter shop:			
Beehives	46		
Brooders for hives	240		
Buildings, barn	1		

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Lewis, Colo., September 1, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as the first annual report of the Fort Lewis Indian industrial school:

School opened.—I arrived here on the 17th of March last, and opened school with 5 Navajo children, which I brought with me from the Navajo school. We found the place in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but soon began to get it in shape for the reception of more pupils. On April 23 Supervisor Keck arrived at the school with 16 children from the Southern Ute Reservation. Our number has since been increased by the addition of 4 Navajoes and 26 Mescalero Apaches, the latter being brought by Supervisor Keck from the Mescalero school. This gives us an enrollment of 51, and we hope to very largely increase this number at an early date.

Site.—Fort Lewis is laid off on the military plan. A large rectangular plaza 2,000 by 500 feet, surrounded on all sides, and crossed in two places by double rows of cottonwood trees, with a drive or walk between and a stream of water flowing by each row, forms the center of the ground. Around this center are arranged the principal buildings. In front of them and surrounding the plaza is a plank walk almost a mile in length. On the west are ten double residences with from ten to fourteen rooms each, built for officers' quarters. On the opposite side are the company barracks, which with little repairs and changes afford rooms for dormitories, kitchen and dining room, schoolrooms, play rooms, drilling rooms, etc. At the middle of this row of buildings, a little back and at the end of a short shaded avenue, is a two-story building of eight rooms, surrounded entirely by a wide veranda. This was built for the offices of the military officials and will be fitted up by the school for reading rooms and apartments where quiet games, such as checkers, authors, etc., can be enjoyed. Marbles and more boisterous games can be indulged in near by in a room 80 feet long with a porch 80 by 10 feet in front. Another one of these barracks has been fitted up for a boys' dormitory. It contains twenty-seven small apartments and six larger ones, all on one floor. I doubt if there is a better dormitory in the service.

At the upper end of the grounds are the superintendent's office, a large commissary, and a stone guard house, a neat-looking building with a porch on two sides. At the lower end of the plaza are the two hospital buildings and two neat cottages. These buildings are very suitable for girls' department, and I hope to use them for this purpose when we have a sufficient number of girls to occupy them. One of the hospital buildings is frame, the other brick. The frame building is surrounded by a veranda above and below, the two aggregating 500 feet in length. The brick building is the best on the grounds. It has a veranda 10 feet wide on three sides.

There are also on the premises four large storehouses, each about 100 feet in length. The buildings are sufficient, with a comparatively small outlay, in the way of repairs and modifications, to easily accommodate 500 pupils.

Character of country.—The surrounding country, which belongs to the Fort Lewis military reservation, affords splendid pasture, while the soil on the school farm is well adapted to the production of hay and oats. There are at the fort an abundance of barns and hay sheds to shelter a large number of cattle and store feed for them. Thus the school's facilities for stock-raising are all that could be asked for. We will have 4 miles of pasture fence constructed within a short time, and if we do not get authority to buy quite a large herd of cattle next spring it will not be because we do not ask for it. Cattle-raising can certainly be carried on successfully and profitably here.

With the rich, mellow soil and plentiful supply of water, the various kinds of vegetables needed by the school can be raised in abundance, and for storing them we have a stone storehouse with a basement story 30 by 100 feet, where a very large quantity can be put away safe from frost.

Location.—The location of the school is high and dry, with pure water and cool summers. The average fall or declivity of the grounds is almost 2 feet to the hundred, giving us splendid drainage. The buildings are large and airy, so there is no need of crowding; they are so numerous that cases of contagious sickness can be easily isolated. A large 14-room house has been fitted up for a hospital, so that the sick can be well cared for. What more could we ask for in the way of good sanitary conditions?

We have this year under cultivation about 50 acres of ground, and expect to have 100 acres ready for cultivation by next spring.

Water supply.—There is in place an extensive waterworks plant, including mains, large and small pipes, and a reservoir. After we get the engine, boiler, and pump, which have been estimated for, we will not only have a good system of waterworks, with good fire protection, but will also have power for a steam laundry, or for other purposes for which power may be needed.

Taking into consideration all these things, together with the fact that this is the nearest training school to the large number of Indians in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, I see no reason why Fort Lewis should not soon become one of the largest and most successful schools in the service.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS MORGAN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT HALL, IDAHO.

FORT HALL INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Blackfoot, Idaho, September 27, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Having taken charge of this school August 5, 1892, and finding only 13 pupils in attendance, all except that number having been dismissed the latter part of June, this report will of necessity deal with the conditions as I found them rather than the work done last year.

Location.—This school is delightfully located in a valley among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, 10 miles southeast of Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho, the nearest railroad point. Here is an abundance of fine agricultural and grazing land for the use of a large school, and being sheltered by the hills and well watered, it is unusually well adapted to stock-raising.

Buildings.—The buildings, 24 in number, are nicely arranged around a rectangular-shaped campus. By using for dormitory for small girls the building erected last year and intended to be used for shops, the school will have a capacity of 250 pupils, 100 girls and 150 boys. Five of the buildings are now and in first-class condition. The large girls' quarters and large boys' quarters both need considerable repairing. The dining room and kitchen are old and in very bad condition, and should be replaced by a new building. The hospital is inconvenient; rooms are badly arranged. Employés' quarters are unusually commodious and exceptionally well furnished.

Farm.—The farm consists of 2,000 acres, under fence, of which 65 acres were under cultivation the past year, 25 acres each to wheat and oats and 15 acres to potatoes and other vegetables. The yield is estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels. 400	Hay	tons. 200
Oats	do... 500	Cabbage	heads. 640
Corn	do... 30	Onions	bushels. 150
Potatoes	do... 850	Beans	do... 12
Turnips	do... 150	Other vegetables	do... 432

There is water to irrigate 250 acres of land. It is my plan to cultivate this year a much larger tract than last year, sufficient to raise grain and alfalfa for the stock, wheat enough to bread the school, vegetables, etc.

The major portion of the farm is used for pasture for a herd of 160 head of cattle. This is ample pasture for a much larger herd. On account of its natural advantages stock-raising should be made a prominent feature of the work of this school.

Industrial work.—In the industrial department a harnessmaker, blacksmith, and carpenter are employed. I am not able to give a report of the work done in these shops the past year. With better equipment this work will be both excellent training for the pupils and a source of profit to the school.

Health.—Although remarkably well located, with pure air, good drainage, and other natural advantages, the health of the pupils has been very bad. There has been a great deal of sickness and a large number of deaths. The only serious

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defect in the sanitary condition that I have been able to discover so far is in the water supply, which is entirely inadequate to the needs of the school, and, on account of the present system, is impure by the time it reaches the buildings.

The Indians of this reservation are bitterly opposed to this school, owing principally to the sickness and death of their children. Enrolling pupils will be the difficult work of the year. This was the case last year, as the records show the average attendance for the year to be only 69⅞. The capacity of the school was over 200.

In overcoming this opposition it is my aim to remove every reasonable objection of the Indians. So far I have met with nothing but discouragement. Filling this school will be hard, tedious work, but I believe it can be accomplished in time without the use of military force.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE P. GREGORY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO, *August 26, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions I have the honor to forward herewith my second annual report of the Fort Lapwai Indian industrial school.

Since my last report the school has made considerable advancement in all branches, and I am well pleased with the progress made, although I expect to improve upon this another year.

The pupils seem content and happy, many of them remaining during the vacation months. Such a thing has never before been known here, as pupils volunteering to stay at the school in the summer when their schoolmates were starting for their homes. We have had from 10 to 15 through the vacation, and sometimes more.

School.—School opened September 1 with 35 pupils, and others soon came in, so that by November 1 the attendance was 148.

The progress of schoolroom work was somewhat hindered by changes in the corps of teachers at the beginning of the term. The school was without a principal teacher for nearly three months, and the position of primary teacher was temporarily filled by advanced Indian pupils for two months. Since January 1 there has been no interruption in this department, and the children have made rapid progress in their studies.

Each teacher had been faithful and untiring in her efforts to advance the pupils in her charge, and all have succeeded admirably, as has been shown at the social gatherings given each month, where each teacher shows the work of her own pupils.

Two singing clubs, one of Indian employés and larger pupils, and one of young boys were organized and instructed by the principal teacher with the assistance of an organist; they practiced twice each week and furnished some excellent music for our entertainment and social gatherings.

While the general condition of the school has been greatly improved during the last year there is still room for much improvement.

Band.—The brass band under the leadership of Silas Whitman (an Indian graduate of Chemawa, Oregon) has been a source of great pleasure to the pupils and a benefit to the school in keeping them content and happy. It is also a means of attracting children to the schools who have never before taken interest in schools or education.

Fourth of July.—The entire school was invited to spend the 4th of July in Lewiston, Idaho, and to assist in the exercises of the day, while the band furnished the music for the occasion. The band, followed by the school boys in uniform marching, and the girls riding, and carrying banners of the different States of the Union, made a display of which I was very proud. They received compliments and praise on all sides and merited the good will and respect of the public, by their gentlemanly and lady-like conduct. Dinner and supper were given them by the citizens of Lewiston and most of the prizes for the "sports for boys" in the afternoon were awarded to the light-footed little red boys.

I think many of the people of the surrounding country were astonished to find that there was an Indian school in their midst worthy of their notice, and a kindly feeling of interest never before manifested is now shown the school by them.

The shoe shop has a detail of 4 boys in the morning and 3 in the afternoon under the instruction of a graduate of Chemawa, Oregon. The work has all been in the line of a repairing owing to the lack of material for making shoes. Some of the boys show great aptness for the work and do quite creditable work. They have done the repairing for the entire school.

The carpenter shop has been in the charge of an Indian carpenter. The work has been done by him with the aid of 4 boys regularly detailed for the purpose. They have built outhouses, fences, a washhouse, meathouse, and repaired the laundry, sidewalks, porches, doors, windows, and roofs of buildings, made hayracks, wood boxes, tables, benches, and stands, put shelving in the warehouse and performed various other labor.

Blacksmith shop.—Four boys have been employed in this shop, and the work has been mostly repairing, putting up stoves, riveting stovepipe, shoeing horses, and general job work. The work has been very creditably performed considering that it was under the supervision of an Indian boy who learned the trade on the reservation.

Tailor shop.—Much work has been accomplished in the tailor shop, about 625 articles having been manufactured, such as boys' and men's shirts, girls' jackets and cloaks, heavy aprons for kitchen work, and uniform suits for boys, in addition to the repairing of boys' clothing.

Assistance in this department has been limited, owing to the small number of large girls and the demand upon them from other departments.

Sewing room.—The report of the sewing room is very creditable, showing over 900 articles fabricated, besides the usual weekly darning and mending of girls' clothing. The girls in this department have also been taught to do many kinds of fancy work, such as making rugs, shelf lambrequins, quilt pieces, crocheting, and tissue-paper flowers.

Kitchen and dining room.—The detail in the kitchen has been two in the morning and two in the afternoon, and as we are still confined to a kitchen 12 by 14 feet, with an old broken range 3 by 8 feet, and a sink the entire length of the kitchen for washing dishes, the amount of work in this department is more than would reasonably be expected. Meals are served from the kitchen three times daily, and the food is excellent, even under the existing condition of things, and I wish to give great credit to the cook, who has faithfully and patiently performed her duties under all these disadvantages; like the rest of us, she is living in the hope of something better.

The dining room has been in the charge of an Indian girl, and the neatness and cleanliness of this department reflects credit upon her management. One male and two female white employés are present in the dining room at each meal, so that the table manners of pupils are carefully watched, and all are cared for alike.

The bakery is in charge of a Chemawa graduate, and with the help of four boys, two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, all the bread for the school is made by him. They keep the bakery clean and neat, and the bread is excellent.

The laundry work is performed by an Indian laundress with the assistance of four female pupils each half day. The work has been greatly delayed by having to haul all the water, and has also delayed that of other departments by causing them to wait for the clothes for repairing.

The new system of waterworks recently put in will entirely do away with this difficulty as it is carried directly into the laundry by iron pipes. This latter is a convenience of which we have long felt the need, as the services of one team of horses have been constantly required to supply the school with water.

The farm and garden have been the source of great benefit to the school, and have furnished a large supply of all vegetables and cereals both for summer and winter use. The entire work of the garden is done by the boys under the direction of the farmer. The season has been unusually favorable and considering the damage done by grasshoppers the yield has been very good, that from farm and garden about as follows:

Hay	tons	50	Onions	bushels	40
Wheat	bushels	200	Beans, string	do	20
Potatoes	do	75	Other vegetables	do	20
Turnips	do	40			

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About 300 rods of fencing have been built and 40 acres of land broken, 1,300 fruit trees planted and the pipe laid for irrigating orchard and school inclosure.

Stock.—We have increased the school stock by the purchase of a span of horses suitable for hack driving, making the total number 8. The cattle consist of 10 shorthorn Durham milch cows, 10 calves, and 1 throrough-bred bull.

Needs.—I would respectfully urge the necessity of having more and better buildings, for with those buildings erected which would comfortably accommodate those now in attendance in the matter of kitchen and dining room and boys' dormitory, the school could easily accommodate 300 pupils.

Authority to let the contract for buildings to be used as kitchen and dining room and as boys' dormitory has been granted, but the plans have been delayed. The necessity for these buildings will be seen when I state that in the boys' present sleeping rooms, one 30 by 35 feet contains 20 double beds and one 30 by 30 contains 18 beds, while these rooms must also be used as sitting rooms for the boys.

We are also greatly in need of the proper drainage system to properly attend to the sanitary condition of the school; but this waits also upon the new buildings, for from them should the permanent drainage be laid instead of those now in use temporarily.

Visitors.—The school has been favored with visits by several distinguished personages during the year.

W. T. Leoke, supervisor of district No. 2, made us an extended visit in January for the purpose of looking over the ground and conferring with me as to improvements, etc. He strongly recommended the erection of dining room and dormitory, as above recommended.

Hon. D. R. James, with his estimable wife, also visited the school in June and passed many flattering remarks upon our school, besides speaking words of cheer and encouragement to pupils which they will not soon forget.

Mr. J. A. Leonard, United States special Indian agent, was a guest of the school in June and July, and advised with me concerning the welfare of the school.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for prompt and kind consideration of all business matters.

I am, very respectfully,

ED. MCCONVILLE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, in obedience to your instructions, my third annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Present condition.—The material condition of Haskell Institute is not up to my expectations of a year ago. On the 1st of April eastern Kansas was visited with a wind of unusual severity. Its velocity was for a time 80 miles an hour and was accompanied by an extraordinary electrical disturbance, but without fall of rain. Had the storm been cyclonic in its nature many of us might not now be living to tell the tale. Gutters and downspouts were very generally destroyed, chimneys damaged, cattle sheds blown down, and the trembling of the buildings beneath the severity of the blasts caused large quantities of plastering to fall from the walls and ceilings. A large coal and wood shed, 96 by 30, in process of erection, was almost entirely demolished. A part of the hospital was carried away, and it was only by the greatest of exertions that the building was saved from destruction.

As soon as possible repairs were begun which will not be completed for some time to come. Were it not for this storm, I could report the material condition of Haskell Institute better than at any time in the past. Nearly all of the different kinds of work required in repairing the damages resulting from the storm have been performed by Indian pupils under the direction of the heads of departments, thus reducing the cost to the minimum.

The moral and spiritual condition differs little from that a year ago. I feel, however, that there is an improvement, for certain offenses of an aggravated nature have occurred less frequently than heretofore. There is, on the part of many of the pupils, a commendable desire to live better lives and to recognize their obligations to God and man.

The grounds are in better condition than ever before, and the neatly mown lawns and campuses occasion, on the part of visitors and residents of the city, frequent and favorable comments, and, generally, the farm and cattle present a better appearance than ever before.

The health of the children is excellent, due to the good management of the hospital and better sanitary conditions throughout the entire institution, and improvement in the quality of food. There is noticeable an improvement in the quality of the supplies, especially flour.

Needs.—There are various wants to be supplied before Haskell Institute can be squarely on its feet and fitted to do the grand and extensive work for which it was founded. Nearly all of the employés and their families, who do not reside in town, live in the dormitories, and three schoolrooms are also located in dormitories.

The rooms occupied by the employés and their families and for school purposes should be given up at once to the children, so as to prevent crowding and allow all proper conveniences for carrying on the work. The assembly room in the school building can comfortably accommodate only 300 pupils, and yet over 500 pupils and employés have been obliged to crowd into it. A building should be at once erected as a residence for the superintendent, and a larger building for the employés. The erection of an assembly building is also equally urgent. This assembly building should contain a large hall, and be so constructed that there will be a deep basement to be used for recreation and purposes of physical training. The assembly room in the school building can then be cut up into four spacious, well-lighted, and airy schoolrooms, and the superintendent and employés reside in the buildings suggested, thus leaving the dormitories entirely for the use of the children.

Safety to life and property urgently demand the abandonment of the use of coal oil for illuminating purposes and the substitution thereof of electricity. A few months ago one of our large dormitories barely escaped destruction by the explosion of a lamp. Several lamps have exploded during the year. The presence and timely use of fire buckets barely saved the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of property. This occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening. Had it occurred an hour later it might have resulted not only in the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of property, but of many lives.

There is still need of additional milch cows. A milk house should also be constructed so that dairying can be carried on in the most economical and practical way. I have found that Indian children do not naturally like milk, but they can acquire the taste, and during the past year there has been a marked change in this respect. They are now not only quite fond of it, but of cottage cheese; and the herd of milch cows should be increased so that there will be an abundant supply of all dairy products.

The basement floor of the girls' dormitory should be concreted. A suitable place for play and recreation in stormy weather and winter can then be provided.

A hennery, well stocked and put under the care of several of the large girls, I believe could be made remunerative, aside from teaching an additional and important industry that might prove an important factor in their future household life.

There should be a good, well-selected library in connection with the school, containing both books for reference and for general reading.

I have not seen my way clear yet to establish a printing office, but as soon as other more necessary improvements are made I shall take action to this end.

A sidetrack should be constructed from the Southern Kansas Railway to the boiler house. The expense would be not far from $1,000, but in two or three years, or less, this would be paid by the saving made in reducing rates on coal, and the delivery of contract goods near the storehouse instead of the neighboring city of Lawrence.

Another urgent demand is the abolishing of the large wards in both the boys' and girls' dormitories. My aim is to develop the individual rather than the mass, but the living of many pupils in one large ward does not contribute to this end. It is very urgent that these large wards should be cut up into small rooms as soon as possible.

There *is* ample outside protection against fire, but only slight protection inside the buildings. There should be a system of standpipes in all the larger buildings with hose attached on each floor ready for use night and day in case of emergency.

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Closing exercises.—The closing exercises of the school occurred on June 28. Last year there was an industrial exhibit, but this year the exercises were entirely of a literary nature, occupying quite a portion of the afternoon. Never have closing exercises at Haskell Institute been so largely attended as on this occasion. It became apparent a few days before the appointed date that the public would attend and in large numbers. The school hall was far too small to accommodate both the public and the pupils. On the evening before the exercises were to be presented to the public they were given in the school hall for the benefit of the school, and on the final afternoon only those pupils that took part were present. At least 200 people went home disappointed, unable to obtain admittance, and there were at least 150 teams hitched to the fences surrounding the grounds. At the close of the exercises the visitors lingered for an hour or more witnessing a display of the year's work that had been arranged in one of the rooms. Much credit is due the pupils and employés who assisted so heartily in making the exercises successful. In addition to the literary exercises, a band concert was given on the campus before and after the exercises by the Institute band.

Results.—The material results of the year's work, which are tabulated below, are tangible and easily weighed, measured, counted, and their value in dollars and cents computed. These, though important, are by far less important than the grander results in development of character, moral fiber, and spiritual growth. These latter can be accurately told only by their fruit, which must be borne in years to come. As the leaf bud and the flower bud are positive evidences of growth and fruitage later on, so, I believe, there are evidences on all sides to prove that this formative period has given unmistakable evidences of a better and nobler manhood and womanhood for the present generation of Indian youth than the past.

Articles manufactured in shops and raised on farm at Haskell Institute during fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Apples	bushels	650	
Aprons, girls'		120	
Beans, green	bushels	60	
Beets	do	35	
Blouses, boys'		25	
Butter	pounds	590	
Cabbage	heads	2,000	
Calves		23	
Caps, boys'		98	
Coats		918	
Corn	bushels	1,000	
Curtains, window		72	
Drawers, boys'	pairs	679	
Drawers, girls'	do	317	
Dresses, girls'		571	
Eggs	dozen	155	
Harness, double	sets	96	
Harness, single	do	6	
Hay	tons	275	
Lettuce	bushels	65	
Milk	gallons	4,924	
Nightgowns, girls'		86	
Oats	bushels	183	
Onions	do	37	
Pants, boys'	pairs	1,144	
Peaches	bushels	200	
Peas	do	40	
Potatoes	do	100	
Potatoes, sweet	do	259	
Radishes	do	45	
Sheets		479	
Shirts, boys'		1,117	
Shoes, boys'	pairs	978	
Shoes, girls'	do	506	
Skirts, flannel, girls'		30	
Slips, pillow		723	
Strawberries	quarts	2,150	
Suits, combination, girls'		150	
Swine		51	
Timothy seed	bushels	26	
Tomatoes	do	300	
Towels		590	
Turnips	bushels	200	
Vests, boys'		114	
Wagons		32	
Waists, boys'		67	
Wardrobes		2	
Wheat	bushels	900	

The acreage under cultivation has been increased, and the character of the tillage improved. Cockleburrs and sunflowers are seldom met with, and unsightly corners, hedgerows, and ravines have been cleared up. In a year or two more there will be an utter absence of objectionable features on the farm. In connection with the farming operations I ought to call attention to the vegetable garden. It comprises about 12 acres, and has provided vegetables of all kinds in great abundance, and to such an extent that more has been raised than could be consumed by the children.

Promotions.—I desire to express my sympathy with your system of promotions from reservation to nonreservation schools. This plan was laid down some two or three years ago, and from many years of experience in school matters, I understand that a change to this present method can not be brought about in a moment or a year. It is, however, beginning to bear fruit, as shown by the promotion in June of 13 pupils from nonreservation schools to Haskell Institute. After this has had a fair trial of a few years I believe it will prove highly satisfactory. One important advantage will be the awakening, on the part of pupils of nonreservation schools, of a desire to go to higher schools and obtain a more advanced education, thus fitting them better for life's duties.

Intellectual growth.—It is sometimes remarked that all Indian boys and girls need is to be taught how to work and to read and write. I agree with this in the main for the present generation of Indian boys and girls. I am not, however, ignorant of the causes that have led to the present high standard of general education in our land. The early settlers of Massachusetts in the establishment of Harvard College soon after coming to the new world wisely recognized the principle that it is impossible to have good schools of a secondary grade unless there is an institution of sound education of a much higher grade to act as a stimulus upon all the grades below. I do not recommend for many Indian youth a university training. I do however believe that a young man or young woman, who has the desire to obtain a higher education and the requisite ability, can not justly be denied this privilege because of Indian blood. There must be opportunity for intellectual growth if the Indian is to be saved from his degradation.

Reservation and nonreservation schools.—It is very gratifying to observe that the reservation and nonreservation schools are coming to understand each other better and that there is a kindlier feeling between them. I have met employés when, in obedience to your orders, I have been soliciting Indian pupils who seem to feel that if the pupils went to a nonreservation school it would kill the reservation school. There are those now living who remember when there was but one normal school in the State of New York. Demands were made upon the legislature to establish others. The argument was brought up that the then existing school was not well patronized, and why establish others? Several others were established and the result was that not only was new life infused into the half-lifeless body of the old, but all came to be large and prosperous. The promoting of pupils from reservation to nonreservation schools gives new life to the reservation school and gives place for other children on the reservation deprived of school privileges. I have been gratified during the past year by conversation with numerous superintendents to hear them say they felt that the bond between their school and the nonreservation schools was strong and growing stronger, and that the nonreservation schools were reacting favorably upon their own and that they could not do their own work without them.

Attendance.—There have been 692 pupils enrolled during the past year. The largest attendance at any one time has been 551 and the average 513. This is the largest number in the history of the institution, and when we consider that with this large enrollment there were only four deaths during the year, and that for nearly six months there has been no death, there is proof that the sanitary and climatic conditions are very favorable and that those in charge of the sick and convalescent have been faithful in the performance of their duties.

School tramps.—Now and then I meet Indian young men and young women that have spent a term of two or three years in one institution, a like term in another, and a like term in still another, and then wish to enter Haskell. In conversing with other superintendents I find that they have had experiences quite similar, and so I have come to feel that there is a class of young Indians that we may well denominate "school tramps." As a rule they are the least industrious, the least inclined to observe necessary rules and regulations, and the least disposed to learn a trade. I have come to believe that pupils who leave reservation schools and enter nonreservation schools should be required to spend the remainder of their school life in the nonreservation school that they enter, unless there should be, as would not frequently happen, sufficient reason for being transferred to some other institution. A white young man does not take a part of his course at Ann Arbor, another part at Harvard, and another part at Yale. He decides upon the institution that he will enter and then completes there his course of study. Indian young men and women do not, it is true, enter an educational institution with the same purpose and aim that the white do. This could not be expected. It is, however, a mistake to allow these changes to be made, except rarely and for good cause. A pupil enters a certain school and becomes acquainted with its management, its method of discipline and its entire surroundings. He will make much more of himself to continue until graduation than if he stops a little while and then goes elsewhere.

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Religious instruction.—A Sunday school is held every afternoon between the hours of 3 and 4, and a social meeting of praise and song Sunday evening from 7 to 8. There is a Young Men's Christian Association properly officered and this, under the direction of its officers, has frequent prayer meetings. Mr. David Bunker, the wagon-maker, has, with commendable kindness, conducted a volunteer Bible class on Wednesday evenings during the year. On Sunday pupils are allowed and urged to attend religious services in town at churches of the same denomination to which they belong or where their parents desire them.

Outing system.—A larger number of pupils of both sexes than heretofore have been placed on the outing system in families, and I purpose to increase the number in the year to come. This system is helpful in the solution of the Indian problem, but is not a panacea for the ills of the Indian question. This system is correct in theory and no valid objection can be brought against it. I have, however, observed widely on Indian reservations the last two years, and my eyes have not been shut to the fact that in repeated instances returned pupils, who had been on the outing system and returned pupils who had not been on the outing system, were doing equally well. The chief advantage of the outing system is in lessoning the expense to the Government of educating a given number of Indian youth. If all the children could be kept away from the reservation and scattered throughout the country it would be a very satisfactory solution of the problem; but the attitude of parents against it, the pull of the reservation to draw them home and their own natural instincts and inclinations, with an unfavorable public sentiment prevent it. There must be, on the part of the Indian, self-determination and self-dependence before there can be any marked and permanent change in his condition. There must also be the creation of wants on his part, that he may be led to exertion for the supplying of those wants.

The outlook.—The prospect for pupils, judging from the large amount of correspondence, was never better. With reference to the great work that we are attempting, I feel that the year upon which we have entered is very hopeful. There is more willingness on the part of parents for their children to come, and there seems to be a better understanding on the part of the Indians of the desires and purposes of the Government with reference to the education of their children. There is a better understanding on the part of the service in general of the unity and plan of the present system of work which augurs only good. Amid all the petty discouragements that come up in the work I feel that the future is full of hope and promise, and that there is an awakening on the part of the public which is of the utmost importance in order that the work may be sustained. When the leading magazine in the English speaking language, and a great metropolitan daily newspaper print long articles on Indian education and comment favorably on the present methods of work and speak approvingly of the results already obtained, it surely is the dawn of a new era.

I wish to acknowledge the helpfulness of supervisors, special agents, and inspectors. The time was when a Government officer was considered a detective or a spy and his presence was for the purpose of discovering something wrong. There has been a great change in this. These officials, I believe, do not come with a desire to see if they can not find out that we are criminals, but with a spirit of helpfulness and with a desire to do those things that shall assist in carrying on the work with the greatest degree of success.

A large number of periodicals, magazines, etc., have been furnished by friends in both the East and West through the instrumentality of Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, of Newton Center, Mass., whose services in this direction are highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. Early in the spring a large number of shade and ornamental trees of several varieties were given to Haskell Institute by Mr. A. H. Griesa, a nurseryman of Lawrence. They were set out on the campus in front of the hospital and in a few years will materially improve that section of our grounds.

I wish to thank you and the Indian Office for the prompt and kindly consideration of all business matters during the year, and also to recognize thus publicly the loyal and efficient service rendered by the employés of Haskell Institute.

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

CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DESCRIPTION OF DANCE AMONG CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS., *June 21, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 11th instant, I send you the following description of the ghost dance as I recently witnessed it.

At 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon, May 27, I approached a camp of Arapaho Indians with their tepees, to the number of 75, pitched a short distance from the north bank of the South Canadian River, some 12 or 15 miles from the agency at Darlington, Okla. I heard their shouting and the noise of their drums when I was half a mile from the camp. As I approached the camp they were in the midst of their dance. They were arranged by twos, the males by themselves and the females by themselves. There were probably at this time engaged in the dance not less than 80 persons. Black Coyote, one of the Arapaho chiefs, with another Indian of large stature, were leading the line. The line was at first straight and reached out for quite a distance, though later on they formed in a circle. In the center of the circle was a staff from which floated a United States flag, and from another staff near by a white and blue flag. In the center of the circle was a withered old woman who was holding onto the staff with one hand and with the other outstretched was looking up to the sky, at the same time uttering mournful incantations. Those that were in line were keeping step to the beat of a drum made by stretching raw hide over an ordinary wooden tub. All the dancers were engaged either in conversation or in incantations and were nearly all of them at this time smiling and at times engaged in loud laughter. Presently their appearance changed and their attitude was that of reverence rather than mirth. Soon their dancing stopped and all, young and old, stood in line and erect. Black Coyote, the chief, held both his hands forward with the palms outstretched and fingers apart.

Presently from the tepee near by there emerged a large, powerful Indian who advanced to within 5 or 6 feet of Black Coyote and raised his hands in the same position as those of Black Coyote and spread out his fingers in the same way; he then threw his hands forward to Black Coyote as though he would grasp them. Black Coyote tried to grasp his, but failed. They kept this up for a few minutes until they had firmly grasped, when they both let go and each grasped the other around the waist and engaged in a violent wrestling contest. This pleased the Indians very much, and whenever it appeared that Black Coyote was getting the worst of it those who were behind pushed him on. During this wrestling contest the two behind put their hands upon the shoulders of the two forward, and as Black Coyote and the wrestler moved from side to side the object of all the others was to keep directly behind those in front of them. This continued for ten or fifteen minutes, Black Coyote holding his ground and his contestant unable to gain any advantage over him. Finally Black Coyote made one tremendous effort to throw his assailant, and nearly all of those that were behind, keeping their hands upon those in front, were also thrown, and some of them, especially a number of women, rolled end over end. After they had gathered themselves up there was a great clapping of hands, loud talking, much hilarity, and all seemed in the happiest frame of mind.

This ended the dance for the forenoon. There was nothing about it that was any way objectionable so far as I could see, or so far as I could learn by inquiring what their various movements signified. There were two or three tepees that were pitched near together, and were open on the south side. The ground covered was sufficiently large to accommodate comfortably forty or fifty people. I went into this large tent and sat down on the ground in the only place that seemed vacant in the circle around which they were seated. As soon as I had taken a position on the ground, two or three of the chiefs hurriedly came to me and motioned me to take a seat elsewhere. I soon saw the mistake that I had made, for no sooner had I seated myself on the new piece of ground where I was invited than Black Coyote, at the front, and all the others behind, smiling and evidently applauding his success, entered, and Black Coyote took the seat that I had previously been occupying. If such a mistake as this had been made among the same number of white people, I presume that I should have been the butt of ridicule and received the derisive laughter of all. As it was, the Indians understood that I had made a mistake and had sufficient regard for my feelings not to allude to it by any act or sign. After Black Coyote had entered the tepee and his followers all were seated on the ground they began to talk with each other. I looked around to see if there was anyone that I knew, so that I might have an interpreter and ascertain the significance of this performance. I soon spied Jesse Bent, who talks very good English, and when I asked him what they were talking about he said they were congratulating Black Coyote upon his success and that Black Coyote was aiming some pleasant raillery at the one he threw down. Jesse Bent said they were doing and acting just as the friends of a baseball nine would when their favorite had won the game. Pipes and cigarettes were soon lighted and after awhile the entire company broke up and went to their various tepees to take dinner.

Just before the company broke up, in the center of the circle where the dance had been carried on and between the two flagstaffs several large fried cakes, made from wheat flour, were carried out, placed on the ground, and one of the Indians came out and held his hands over them and looked up to heaven. I asked Jesse Bent what he was doing. He said: "White folks, when they eat, pray. He is praying over the food." Before Jesse went to dinner I had quite a long chat with him in regard to the dance and its effect upon the people. He said that they have changed their habits very materially in the last few years, and that most of their practices in the ghost dance are in reality in the line of true religion. He says they have given up the practice of burying their dead in trees and now dig a grave in the ground and bury them as white folks do and have some service. He stated further that the Arapahoes have given up the sun dance, the war dance, the squaw dance, the buck dance, and a number of other dances, and it can hardly be expected that after giving up these practices that were esteemed so highly in the past they can at once fall into the white man's ways. He says that the Arapahoes believe in religion; that at their dances they pray to God that He may teach them the white man's ways; that He will show them how to work and will make them more industrious; that they frequently say that they want to do better and be better and to find out what they can of the true God and worship Him, and learn more of Christ and the Christian's Bible. He said it is true the Indians are lazy and indolent to a great degree, but that in their habits, their customs, and their practices there is really nothing objectionable, and that they are in reality making progress toward the true religion.

I had with me Louis Miller, a returned Haskell student, who is now a soldier in Lieut. Wheeler's squad at Fort Reno. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon there gathered together in the large tepee as many Indians as could be accommodated. I managed to crawl in under the tent flap and was an interested though part of the time disgusted spectator of the proceedings. Black Coyote, Pushing Bear, and Bear Feather were the chiefs present. As soon as they had all gathered they began to make preparations for painting their faces. I noticed that Pushing Bear seemed to be the leader in this, though most of the men entered into it with a

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great deal of relish. They painted first their own faces and then the women's. I noticed that the best-looking women were called for first, and the most time was given to setting out their complexions in the highest perfection of the chief's decorative art. They took out from their box a quantity of paint, put it in the palm of the hand, spat on it, and then, with the finger, mixed the paint and spit together, and with the finger with which they had been stirring the mixture they began their work. It seemed that a good deal more time was occupied in this work than was necessary, and I was quite sure of the fact when at the end of the performance the unpainted women were called forward, all of whom were exceedingly homely. Not much time was spent upon them. The faces were covered entirely, even to the eyelids, and the parting of the hair was also deeply dyed. While this process was going on there were two or three women that stood out in the broiling sun in the center of the circle engaged in incantations or prayer. One of them was a visiting Caddo woman, who stood with arms outstretched, with face upturned to the sun and eyes wide open, apparently, in her incantations, in great agony and deeply in earnest. She remained there for some time, probably fifteen minutes. It seemed to me that she must have lost her eyesight from gazing directly at the sun as she did. After she left an Arapaho woman took her place and continued for some time in prayer. When the chiefs and others had gotten through their smoking, Black Coyote, a chief, came out and stood by her side. While she stood in the same attitude as the visiting Caddo woman, I could see that she had sense enough to keep her eyelids shut. I was quite amused at the shrewdness of Black Coyote. He evidently had come out to engage in prayer and worship. He held up his hands, looked up into the sky, but the sun troubled his eyes so he took off his hat and at arms' length held it out, still looking upwards in such a position as to shield his eyes. After this ceremony of prayer was over they all came out and began to engage in the dance in the same manner as in the forenoon. As it was now getting late in the afternoon and there was a long drive ahead of us, I left the Indians, after bidding them good-bye and shaking hands with them, and started for the agency.

On the following Monday, while I was in Agent Ashley's office, the Arapaho chiefs who were the leaders in the dance of the Friday before came in and asked him if they could not have another dance in four weeks. He told them that they must not dance again until six weeks had passed away, that their corn was now growing, and that the weeds were also growing, and that they must go and cultivate it and attend to their other farmwork. They went away satisfied, saying they would work for six weeks.

I presume it is safe to say that the dance I saw is a vast improvement over the dances of years gone by, and while it is something that you and I would look upon as silly and childish, yet it is doubtless a step in advance. There was nothing intellectual about it to my mind, very little that was spiritual, and yet I presume that it is best that they be indulged in it, hoping that they will entertain more sensible ideas concerning true religion and a proper form of worship. It would doubtless be considered a severe punishment if they were obliged to give up these dances altogether, and as they have given up so much and have really made some improvement the ghost dance as practiced by the Arapahoes should be considered as not entirely divested of elevating influences.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. MESERVE,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

HAWORTH INSTITUTE,
Chilocco, Okla., September 5, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report, being the ninth in course of the school.

Location—The 8,640 acres embraced in the school reserve were set aside for the uses of the school by executive order on July 12, 1884. After much inquiry and observation this site was selected from the vast area of available land in the Indian Territory by the first superintendent of Indian schools, Hon. James M. Haworth, whose name the institution now bears. The school land lies for 4½ miles against the thrifty farms on the Kansas line, only 4 miles from the Arkansas River, the timber-fringed Chilocco Creek passing diagonally through it with its living water for stock and gushing springs for house supply, and composed of soil unexcelled in fertility, rolling gently backward in open prairie on both sides of the creek. It offers a rare combination of natural advantages for cultivation of cereals, garden products, trees, and for raising stock. We touch the pulse of our best civilization; 5½ miles brings us into Arkansas City, Kans., with its splendid schools, its elegant buildings, its numerous stores, banks, express, railroad and telegraph offices; its printing rooms, factories, street cars, gas, and electric lights, showing a full exhibit of high civilization.

From our buildings eastward we see the trains on the Santa Fé for 6 miles as they roll over the prairie on their way between Kansas and Texas. In full view, lying against the school line eastward and westward as far the eye can reach, are seen the dwellings, orchards, and improvements of the Kansas farmers. This is one of the healthiest localities in the Indian Territory. It is centrally located as to ease of travel by railroad to all the agencies and schools in the Territory, and sufficiently remote from all reservations to be quite free from adverse influences, yet near enough for ease of communication.

Being in the Territory, we are enabled to exert an influence on the parents and farming communities of Indian farmers that will be strengthening to returned pupils and to all Indians who aspire by self-exertion to self-support and independence.

History.—The present main building was erected in 1883, and school was opened on January 15, 1884, under the supervision of W. J. Hadley.

The school has since passed under the care of H. J. Minthorn, T. C. Bradford, G. W. Scott, and the subscriber. Each has found his full share of difficulties. The most trying ones encountered in the early work of the school are removed by the extension of railroads nearer the agencies, and the opening up of Oklahoma.

In 1885, six cheap buildings were erected for workshops and cottages for employés; in 1886 a bakery and cattle shed; in 1887 an ice house and barn. A stone storehouse was put up in 1888. In 1890 and 1891 two cottages, a hospital, a farmer's home, a granary, milk and tank house, a slaughterhouse, and a building for workshops were added. In 1892 an implement house, a cattle shed, an employés' cottage, a school building, a girls' home, a building containing dining room, kitchen, laundry, and power-house.

A garden was opened in 1884, and in 1885 a farm was broken from the prairie, many miles of fence were built inclosing plow land, meadows, and pastures. Cattle, horses, mules, and hogs were procured. Instruction in the industries was commenced during this same period. The record of the three years following is practically a blank. In 1889 vigorous efforts were made to reclaim the farm from weeds, to repair the building, to improve the stock, and to fill the school with scholars, since which time the attendance has been larger and more regular, and improvements have been added each season. The facilities are better than ever before, and double the number of pupils originally provided for can now be accommodated.

Description of Chilocco plant.—Viewed from the Santa Fé Railroad, or any farm on the State line, the buildings present an attractive and commanding appearance. They face the east, and are so arranged as to completely sex the grounds, the boys, and whatever pertains to their care and instruction, being on one side of an axial line, and the girls with what pertains to them on the other side. On this line, and at the front facing eastward is the school building, containing also the chapel. In its rear on the same line is the dining room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, and power-house.

These buildings are approached on opposite sides by boys and girls. At their rear is a grass-covered court flanked by a cross line of neat cottages for employés, while at the front of the school building is a large campus designed for a park and play-ground. At the north of the schoolhouse is the girls' building, at the rear of which is the tank and milk house, stretching away from which are the orchards and poultry yards. To the south of the schoolhouse is the boys' building, the shops in the background. The corn cribs, the horse barns, a cattle shed with a feed lot extend down the ridge southeast of the main building. To the southwest and beyond the shops are the springs, the inexhaustible source of our water supply. Near the Chilocco Creek, which flows to the eastward, beyond the crib, at a point southward from the shops and over the creek, will be located the new dairy barn. From this eastward, or down the creek, is the slaughterhouse. Looking eastward and southward across the campus from the main building we see on a ridge the farmer's home, grouped with which is the implement house and granary. To the left of the campus and extending eastward is the school nursery. The plowed land is mostly north of the school buildings, reaching a mile both east and west toward the State line. The pastures and meadows are west and south from the buildings, and across the creek.

Class rooms.—Excellent work has been done under the teachers. The grading has been closer than heretofore. The habit and power of study and mental analysis shown by pupils is better, and a student ambition has been well maintained. Examination tests show careful training. The grade and scholarship of the school has been advanced the past two years. Besides, a number of the best pupils of the schools in the Indian Territory have been promoted to this; so that we will soon be able your purpose to follow, which is to leave out primary work and yet have pupils sufficient for proper grades in an industrial school.

Industrial work.—The tailor, and ten apprentices, have made clothing and underwear for the boys. They do rapid, neat, strong work.

The shoemaker and twelve apprentices have made the shoes and done needed mending of same for the school, and have repaired harness as required. They do strong and creditable work.

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The blacksmith, and three apprentices, have shod the teams, sharpened plows and harrows, repaired breakages and kept the metal part and much of the wood-work of the school vehicles, tools, and implements in fit condition for use. The boys get just the training needed to fit them for doing farmers' smith-work.

The carpenter and five boys have worked on the construction of implement house, cattle shed, employés' house, and on the ceiling, wainscoting, and finishing of the shops. They have made numerous minor repairs and improvements and done much plain painting. Their gain in skill is quite marked. Our shop facilities for teaching boys trades are good. The chances for the girls will be better the coming year.

In the sewing room the girls, with their instructors, have made their own clothing, a portion of the boys' underwear, new sheets, pillow slips, and towels for the school, darned stockings, and mended all clothing. They have also cut and sewed rags for one hundred yards of carpet, and made some progress in cutting and fitting dresses.

Under the cook the girls have cooked for the school, cared for the dining room, and milk room, making butter and cottage cheese. With the laundress and a small detail of boys, the girls have washed and ironed for the school. With the matron and her assistants they have kept house, learned to scrub, mop, sweep, make beds, and do a good variety of fancy needlework, crocheting, outlining, knitting, with drawn work, and patch work. The patience, skill, and judgment shown in this class of work is a constant surprise to on-lookers.

Nursery.—A new feature of the work this year was the opening of a nursery. I am delighted with it and the promise it contains of usefulness to the pupils and the Indian homes. The wet season has been favorable for growth of all plants. During the winter and spring the boys took much interest in grafting and trimming grape vines and preparing cuttings. We have growing 15,000 grafts of apple, 15,000 of plum, 15,000 grape cuttings, 10,000 peach seedlings, 2,000 cherry seedlings, 1,000 pear seedlings, 2,000 catalpa seedlings, 1,000 Russian mulberry and 500 rasberry and blackberry, with three-fourths of an acre of strawberries.

Our fruit orchard contains 500 apple trees, 500 peach trees, 250 cherry trees, 150 apricot trees, with plums and pears.

Farm.—The past year has been one of unusual rains and storms, yet the various farming operations have not been seriously interrupted. The yield of different crops has been good. We have threshed 5,210 bushels of oats. The wheat now in stack we estimate at 4,000 bushels; corn in the field at 4,500 bushels, potatoes at 500 bushels. We have received for sale of haying privilege $150, and have put up about 500 tons of hay for school use. We yet have pasturage in great abundance.

Gardens.—We have raised an abundance of radishes, onions, lettuce, string beans, potatoes, beets, roasting ears, tomatoes, and cabbage, with smaller amounts of other vegetables. All these vegetables have been prepared for the table and have been greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the pupils. They have not only been afforded instruction in raising vegetables but the girls have had an opportunity to prepare them for table use in many different ways, thus gaining a knowledge of cooking they otherwise could not have obtained. Potatoes, onions, and beets in quantities to afford us much aid have been put away for winter use. A nice supply (about 10 bushels) of sweet corn has been dried and stored away safely for use of pupils next winter.

Stock.—We have worked our horses and mules all season. They are daily companions of schoolboys, who in their use have become proficient in plowing, harrowing, and rolling ground, in grain-drilling, grain-reaping, and corn-planting. We have 12 horses, 11 mules, and 3 ponies. They are not enough for our work.

Of our hogs we have slaughtered enough for school use and still have 75 head on hand.

We keep 35 cows in our milk herd and get about as many gallons of milk daily. During more than half of the year we have had a pint of milk per pupil per diem.

Our stock herd from which our beef has been supplied has been the pride of the school. We suffered considerable loss during the winter by death in two of our feed lots from some unknown disease. But with the coming of pasture good health and growth have restored our herd. We have 175 calves. I have recently bought 45 head of choice (Durham grade) cattle at low rate. Our herd of 500 is not yet large enough for its increase to supply all our beef. It is cheaper and the beef we get is fresher and better to buy cattle and feed them awhile, then slaughter, than to buy net beef delivered.

Health.—The general health of our school community has been good. One death has occurred during the year. Five have been sent home on account of chronic ailments, increased in severity by measles and tonsilitis. We had no sickness until after the holidays, when measles, mumps, and tonsilitis claimed our attention for a month with about one hundred cases, since which general health has been good again; no one sick in bed during the past three months.

Attendance.—A number of vacation pupils were slow about returning. The influence of the "Indian Messiah craze" and dance associations affected us somewhat adversely, but pupils as they came in soon became remarkably contented and industrious. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the school Christian associations, were active, aggressive, Biblical and spiritual forces aiding greatly in securing a settled, satisfied, yet courageously active spirit of enterprise in right directions. The main activity and force was with the pupils themselves. They secured from their number the hearty consent to Christian endeavor of every Indian employé or sergeant and the more advanced and influential pupils of the school.

Most of the year we were crowded full; the last five months we averaged 200, with an average for the year of 187.

The following table gives the attendance by tribes:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apache			
Arapaho	2		2
Comanche		2	3
Cheyenne	1		1
Caddo	1	1	2
Delaware	10	8	18
Iowa	4	3	7
Iroquois	1		1
Kiowa	1		1
Kickapoo	5	2	7
Kaskaskia	1		1
Miami	1		1
Otoes	0	1	1
Ottawa		1	1
Pawnee		1	1
Pottawatomie	28	17	45
Ponca	7	8	15
Peoria	10	4	14
Quapaw	1	1	2
Shawnee	1		1
Sac and Fox	15	17	32
Tonkawa	14	13	27
Wyandotte	3	1	4
Wichita	1	4	5
Winnebago	2		2
	3	4	7
Total	121	87	208

Buildings and improvements.—The three large new stone buildings for school, girls' home, and dining room, kitchen and laundry, are well under way. We hope to occupy them by February 1 next. They are to be warmed by steam. Part of our cooking will be done by steam and steam appliances will be used for laundry work. I am building and will soon have completed another employés' cottage.

During the year I fitted up a nice schoolroom in the stone building for shops; plastered and wainscoted the carpenter, tailor, and shoe shops; repaired the barn and added several stalls; erected a stone cattle shed 24 by 400 feet, including wings; built an implement house 32 by 60 feet; and made various minor repairs on buildings.

Employés.—The best test of the ability and faithfulness of employés is the contentment and improvement of pupils, the strength and uplift of the moral and social tone of the school, and the register of manufactured products, growth of vegetables, field crops, and condition of stock. Haworth has had a good and prosperous year. Intellectually, industrially, and morally, the pupils have done well. The employés have held and utilized the school plant in securing efficient, practical, educational results for the pupils intrusted to them, while the capacity of the plant has been nearly doubled for next year's work. I am surrounded by a company of able, trained, and faithful employés.

Remarks.—As a result of the year's labor we have a contented, homelike, family feeling, constant use of the English language, literary schooling, training in housework, cooking, laundrying, trades, and farm work, as indicated by manufactured shoes and clothing for boys and girls, a large supply of vegetables, wheat

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and corn for bread, pork, lard, milk, butter, and most of our beef, and cash receipts from sales of surplus of $2,093.22.

I feel gratified at the many evidences appearing through the year of good feeling and fellowship between this school and the Indian agents whose pupils are under our care, and the various reservation schools whose coöperation is so needful and helpful to us. Most cordial relations exist between this school and other industrial schools. Indian parents give us confidence. People in the State and in Arkansas City have yielded encouragement, support, and advice as the occasion affords and abundant aid to the children for Christmas festivities. Officers and pupils are permitted the comfortable feeling that we are a part of the community, a part of the State, neighbors one of another, and fellow-citizens as well of a great country. We are not aliens; we have a home.

In closing I express my gratitude to yourself and the office for forbearance and aid in my efforts to make Indian education a success at Haworth.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., August 29, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1892.

Improvements.—Two fine large brick buildings were erected this year; the girls' dormitory, located west of Morgan Hall, in line with the main building, is a fine edifice 132 by 41 feet. Two hundred girls can easily be provided accommodations in this building. On the first floor is located the bath room, assembly, and wash rooms; on the second floor, music room, 4 reception rooms, and 14 rooms for sleeping purposes. The third floor contains 17 rooms, one of which is a sewing room 15 by 30 feet; the fourth floor has 10 nice large rooms, all used as dormitories. The second building erected will be used for a chapel, dining room, and kitchen. It is located just west of the new dormitory. It is of brick, a 48-by-98, 2-story structure, with 40-by-50, 1-story ell. The chapel will be furnished with seats in the most approved style, and the building throughout finished and furnished in a suitable manner.

Girls' work.—In the girls' department during the past twelve months more improvement has been manifested than during any of the previous years of the school's history. The girls have numbered about 150, ranging from 5 or 6 years up to 20 years of age. All have been detailed to the different works of the household, and as a general thing have performed their duties to the best of their ability, are easily governed, and are always willing to try again and learn to do as they are taught.

Under the direction of a competent music teacher many of the girls have made excellent progress, both in vocal and instrumental music. Some have marked taste and ability and are able to play the organ in Sunday services, and also add very creditably to the schoolroom entertainments. Another advantage has been the sending by friends of the Indians of books, papers, and magazines, furnishing good reading, for which there is an increased demand, showing that the minds of the children are being enlarged, and that they are learning to grasp new ideas and subjects which were unknown to their ancestors.

Three circles of the "King's Daughters" formed last year are still in a healthy condition. One for the large girls, called the "Golden Rule;" one for the medium-sized, designated as the "Watch Circle," and another for the small ones known as the "Little Pick-ups." The desire to become members, procure suitable badges, and pay dues, has spurred them on to industrious efforts in the way of beadwork, fancy work, etc., the sale of which articles will procure the money for the desired object. Last year the girls had but one small room as a sitting room, the same being furnished at their own expense. This year they have four sitting rooms and a music room.

Improvements are seen in the keeping of the dormitories, the private rooms of the larger pupils, and in the personal appearance of the girls. Quite a number of the girls have private rooms, and they take great care in keeping them neat and clean. Considerable taste has been displayed by them in the decoration of the walls with pretty pictures and engravings, some of these having been bought at their own personal expense, or given to them by kind friends. Good English is being rapidly acquired, and the report "yes" at *Indian* roll call is growing remarkably less. The girls care for about four hundred chickens, and take pleasure in doing so.

Laundry.—One of the pressing needs of this school is a respectable laundry. The one we now have is not worthy of the name. The building is simply a shell. The whole outfit is old and useless, and should be replaced by a steam laundry with modern conveniences. There are six girls detailed for the morning and the same number for the afternoon. Boys are detailed for the heavy work in the laundry.

Sewing room.—The average attendance in the sewing room is 15 or 20 girls. They cut, fit, and make their own garments, besides making all sheets, pillow slips, boys' shirts, and underwear. The sewing room this year makes a very creditable showing of over 600 well-made garments, in addition to the usual weekly mending and repairing. The girls are taught how to cut, fit, and make dresses, so that they will be able to make their own clothes when they have returned to their homes. Many of these girls have accomplished much in the way of crochet work and knitting tasteful lamp mats, worsted and lace being the work of their own hands. The smaller girls are taught to mend clothing, darn stockings, sew carpet rags, and are kept busy doing the many little things connected with the sewing room.

Kitchen.—There are four assistants in the morning and four in the afternoon. Under the instruction of the cook they are taught to prepare food for the table and have the cleaning of the kitchen and the utensils used for cooking. We have our girls cook especially for a few, so that they will be able to cook for a smaller household if it becomes necessary. The dining room is in charge of a dining-room matron who has the supervision of the dish-washing, and sees that the waiter girls are in attendance at the proper time and have their tables suitably arranged for meals. Besides this the dining-room matron teaches table manners, instructs the girls how to clean knives and forks—in fact, the dining-room matron has full charge of the dining room at all times.

Blacksmith and wagon shop.—This shop has a detail of 3 boys each half day. They made 5 three-spring wagons for agency use, 2 large lumber wagons, and did all the repairing of implements etc., used at the school. We could have made 20 or 30 wagons, but the iron and wood asked for on our annual estimate was not sent to us, so we were without material with which to work.

Bakery.—We have just completed an oven 8 by 12 feet capable of baking 400 loaves of bread at one time. We have a detail of 6 girls, 3 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon; most of the girls bake well and are capable of making just as good bread as white people. Since the new oven has been completed the bread has been excellent.

Harness shop.—This shop has produced 196 sets of plow harness; 277 sets good harness, a large amount of strap work, besides doing considerable repairing. The harnesses were sold to the Government for $6,215.58. We could have turned out more work but the goods we estimated for failed to arrive until late in November, so we only had seven months in which to work. The harness shop has an average of 20 boys, 10 in the morning and 10 in the afternoon.

Broom factory.—Last year we furnished to the Government 1,300 dozen of brooms and 142 dozen of whisk brooms. We raised our own broom corn. The proceeds of the broom factory amounted to $1,409.75. This shop has a detail of 11 boys each half day.

Tailor shop.—The boys are taught cutting and fitting and the trade in detail. The following articles were made in the tailor shop: 501 coats, 700 pair of pants, besides the necessary mending required in a school of this character. The detail consists of 12 boys each half day.

Shoe shop.—This shop has had an average of ten boys during the entire year. They have made 422 pairs of shoes and repaired 1,146 pairs. The boys on this detail are taught to cut, fit, and make the entire shoe. We have quite a number of boys who are good shoemakers.

Carpenter shop.—Four boys under the direction of a competent instructor are detailed to perform the carpenter work. They are taught how to handle and care for tools and the carpenter trade in general. This detail has erected several buildings on the school premises and have done a great deal of repairing about the premises.

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Paint shop.—Two boys each half day on this detail; they are taught to mix paint, apply the same, and to hang wall paper.

Printing office.—Three boys each half day make up this detail. The school paper, the Pipe of Peace, is neatly and creditably printed, despite the usual obstacles, and has already reached a circulation of nearly 2,000.

School farm.—The farm and garden have been a source of great profit to our school. The children have had a bountiful supply of beans, potatoes, corn, radishes, peas, carrots, etc., and I attribute the continued good health of the pupils largely to the fact that we have an ample and varied vegetable diet. To teach the Indian youth, despite his natural carelessness and indifferent disposition, how to properly care for his farm tools and implements is neither a small or enviable task. Yet it can be done. We take great pains in instructing the boys most thoroughly in this important matter, and they are never allowed to neglect or slight their duties in this respect, in the least. When through with any farm tool, implement, or machine they are required to put it in its place, and clean, or sharpen, or repair the same, as the case may be, if found necessary. All implements and machines are kept housed when not in use, and such things as need it are annually given one or two coats of paint.

The following is a statement of the acreage of our crops on our farm for the past year and present year, together with a fair estimate of yields and value of the same:

1891.

Product.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.
Broom corn.....tons.	25	$2,500.00	85
Millet.....do.	40	160.00	10
Prairie hay.....do.	75	225.00	50
Beans, wax.....bushels.	15	30.00	1
Sweet corn.....do.	160	320.00	8
Cabbage.....heads.	10,000	500.00	.....
Beans, white.....bushels.	65	97.50	6
Peas.....do.	37½	93.75	2
Radishes.....do.	20	50.00	
Parsnips.....do.	40	100.00	
Cucumbers.....do.	8	32.00	
Tomatoes.....do.	50	75.00	
Beets.....do.	100	100.00	1
Potatoes.....do.	1,612½	806.25	21½
Turnips.....do.	400	80.00	.....
Grapes.....do.	20	10.00	.....

1892.

Indian corn.....bushels.	2,000	$800.00	40
Broom corn.....tons.	30	6,300.00	50
Prairie hay.....do.	75	225.00	50
Beans.....bushels.	15	30.00	1
Sweet corn.....do.	500	400.00	10
Cabbage.....heads.	8,000	400.00	.....
Peas.....bushels.	40	100.00	3
Radishes.....do.	20	50.00	
Parsnips.....do.	40	100.00	
Cucumbers.....do.	10	40.00	
Tomatoes.....do.	50	75.00	
Beets, sugar.....tons.	1,000	500.00	101
Potatoes.....bushels.	800	400.00	.....
Turnips.....do.	400	80.00	.....
Grapes.....do.	30	60.00	.....

Outing system.—The system of "outing" so successfully carried on at Carlisle and Hampton has been introduced during the last year. Over 100 boys were placed out at wages, varying from $30 per month down to $10 per month. No boy was sent out unless he wanted to go, and was satisfied with the wages and place. Only two of the above number were reported as failures; not because they would not work, but because they had stolen money or property belonging to others. The students earned about $1,500, $500 of which is to their credit on their savings account.

Buildings and repairs.—During 1892 we erected a warehouse; put in a complete waterworks system, at a cost of $2,000; erected two large brick buildings; laid a board walk around main building; painted, papered, and repaired where needed; erected a hennery; the total cost of repairs, $2,882.77.

Sanitary.—The health condition of the school from July, 1891, to February, 1892, compared favorably with other years. We had but few acute, serious cases. In February our school was increased by about 140 Southern Indian children. Soon after their arrival an epidemic of measles broke out: it spread rapidly through the school, and all, apparently, that had not been previously affected, came down with them. At one time there were 105 in bed at once; unfortunately it was a cold and backward spring, very unfavorable for convalescing. As a sequel we had numerous cases of lung fever, ten of which died. With two exceptions the deaths were all confined to two tribes, Apaches and Arapahoes. Of those that died all except one were full-bloods. The records of this school go to show that half-breeds or mixed-bloods resist disease and death from pulmonary troubles much better than the children of full-bloods. Two large and commodious buildings have been erected this year, both being solid brick structures, so that our facilities for caring for the pupils of the school are better than ever before.

Extending thanks to the Department for prompt consideration of business matters, and with kindly acknowledgment to the employés of this school for faithful performance of the duties assigned them,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON CITY, NEV.

STEWART INSTITUTE,
Carson City, Nev., September 10, 1892.

SIR: In conformity with instructions I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the workings of this school and school farm for the fiscal year of 1892.

Improvements.—In addition to the buildings reported in my last annual report I have built a blacksmith shop, wagon shed, smokehouse, hog corral, 200 by 600 feet long, and have now in course of construction an addition to the south end of main school building which when completed will have a room on first floor 36 by 36 feet for boys' sitting and reading room, with same dimensions on second floor for dormitory for boys. This will add greatly to the capacity and general appearance of the school and comfort of the pupils. A like addition to the north wing of main school building is contemplated and will no doubt be completed during the coming winter. This will give ample accommodation for 125 pupils at this school.

The material is already on the ground for building a stone root house 32 by 32 feet, 8 feet in height, over which will be built a frame storehouse 12 feet in height. This room, in connection with the present room, will give us space for storing winter vegetables and supplies for many years to come. Besides this work and the many repairs incident to a place of this kind, we have built a belfry on main school building; put a new floor in the old root house; laid a floor in the stable on the north side of the barn; also constructed a flume to carry water for irrigating purposes; made about 20 irrigating boxes to distribute the water over the farm; excavated and removed 200 yards of earth from a hard bank to make place for a new root house, and made walks, etc.; all of which has been done by pupils, with the assistance and under the direction of the regular employés.

Agriculture.—The yield of vegetables this year has been exceedingly good. The pupils had and are having, at the present writing, all the fresh summer vegetables they can consume, including melons. We will have an abundance of winter varieties to carry us through the present year.

We have stacked and placed in hay mow 40 tons of excellent hay, consisting of alfalfa, oats cut in the milk, and alfalfa and timothy mixed. This, with beets, carrots, and rutabagas, will carry the horses and cattle through the year. Besides these vegetables we have raised enough barley, field peas, and corn to fatten enough hogs to make all the pork the pupils will require.

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School.—On July 1, 1891, all of the pupils but 23 left for their homes to spend vacation. On the 9th of the following month the smallpox made its appearance in this school. Two boys, 17 years of age each, broke out with the disease on this date. Immediately upon the school physician pronouncing the disease smallpox I caused the other pupils to be removed to the lower story of the building in a room as far from the disease as possible.

We immediately quarantined ourselves, hoisted yellow flags in conspicuous places and commenced the building of a pesthouse, which was completed and occupied by the two patients within thirty hours from the first appearance of the disease. We next burned the clothing and school bedding of the deceased boys; then fumigated all of the domitories by burning sulphur, besides using other disinfectants. Every possible precaution was taken to stop the spread of the disease. The instructions of the school physician were strictly followed, which together with the prompt and generous action of the Indian Office in allowing me to handle the case without unnecessary restrictions had the effect to check the disease, so it was confined only to the two original patients, who, although badly pitted, soon recovered and were again admitted to the school.

On August 24 the quarantine was raised and on September 1 the regular session of school commenced. The parents of pupils were very timid about sending their children to school on account of our having had the smallpox, which made our opening attendance quite small. Then scarlet fever and diphtheria broke out in the surrounding country, and by the advice of our school and other physicians I did not crowd the school for fear I would be obliged to close it, as the schools in the surrounding towns had been obliged to do, on account of these contagious diseases; this course of mine partially accounts for the small average attendance during the year, which was but 79, with an enrollment of 173 pupils.

Attendance.—On account of the school being located in an Indian country where nearly all of the pupils can reach their homes in from one to six hours' travel, it is hard to hold them in attendance with the ordinary force of employés. I found during the last month of the year, when I asked for and was allowed four pupils to act as sergeants, that it was much easier to hold the children in attendance. As the same number of sergeants has been allowed me this year, I expect less trouble with truants than heretofore. I also expect a fuller and more regular attendance.

The pupils as a rule behaved themselves very well. They were industrious, obedient, and studious, and have advanced in their studies and industrial knowledge fully as much as the same number of white children would have done under similar circumstances. All appeared satisfied with the school, contented and happy.

Employés.—The employé force all took an active interest in the school from the first of the session until the month of December, when some unpleasantness cropped out between the principal and industrial teacher. From the commencement of their disagreement until both passed in their resignations affairs were not as harmonious with a portion of the employés as they should have been; however, all were required to attend to their respective duties. We are now relieved from this discordant element. To those employés that attended to the duties for which they were employed and assigned I am grateful, and with pleasure renominated them to fill their present positions.

Sanitary.—With the exception of the two cases of smallpox before mentioned, I doubt if there is a place in the country where so many children have been collected together and enjoy such good health as at this school during the past year. We certainly have a very healthy location.

Stock.—The stock belonging to this school is in excellent condition and are increasing rapidly. The stock purchased for this school and the increase now growing will compare very favorably with any stock in this part of the country, excepting where a specialty is made of raising blooded stock.

In conclusion, I again thank the Indian Office for its continual kind treatment.

Very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

FISK INSTITUTE, *Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 10, 1892.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Office, I herewith submit my annual report of Fisk Institute, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

No year in the history of this or probably any other Indian school can show more evidences of material progress made than has been made this year in this school.

Advancement.—Every department has made such advancement that it seems to be a school wholly different from the one that existed here last year. In many of the industries the pupils have become skilled in the trade sufficiently to carry on the department without the aid of a white person to oversee the work. Some of the industries have been carried on a portion of the year wholly by Indian pupils. But whatever success has been attained by the various departments is largely due to the faithful, earnest work of the employés associated with me. The employés at the head of the departments have worked so faithfully and studied the needs of the school so closely that they have surpassed my expectations.

Literary department.—The literary department was under the charge of Mrs. D. S. Keck as principal teacher, whose qualifications from scholastic training and from experience fit her admirably for this work.

She was assisted by five lady teachers, each of whom was much interested in the work and in every way very loyal to the service. The results of the labors of these earnest workers were very gratifying when it is known what disadvantages confronted them. Our school building proper consisted of three rooms; hence the necessity of fitting up rooms that had been built for other purposes. Recitation rooms were fitted up in other buildings, which were necessarily poorly arranged for schoolroom purposes. Besides, these class rooms were scattered, no two of them being under a single roof. This state of things continued until May 30, when the new building was dedicated.

The school work was retarded very much by two epidemics among the pupils, one of la grippe, the other of measles. Nevertheless, the advancement was indeed gratifying.

The school was graded at the beginning of the year, and the work for each grade was clearly outlined. Each teacher could easily know just what was expected of her grade. Each comprehended fully her task, and set to work with an earnestness of purpose to accomplish it. They know no such word as fail, neither would they permit their pupils to get such an idea. The teachers, without exception, did earnest, faithful, conscientious Christian work. Children that were brought from the camps the last of December, 1891, can now speak and read English. Some of them can write their own letters to their parents.

Our system of grading and promotion has resulted in great good, and is destined to do much more than was realized this year.

Our new school building, with its spacious class rooms, will give the school an inspiration next year never before enjoyed. It satisfies a long-felt need. We face the future with much better preparation for great results than ever before. Viewed from the school environments, these children have a bright future.

Enrollment by grades:

Highest grade	50
Intermediate grade	58
Second primary grade	59
First primary grade	147

Carpenter shop.—There were detailed regularly to the carpenter shop 26 boys, who received daily instructions in this trade. They showed an aptness that is seldom if ever excelled by anybody. Most of them are now good carpenters. The most of the carpenter work of the school is done by the Indian boys. Very nearly all of the carpenter work on the girls' quarters and on the few school buildings was done by the Indian boys.

I think I am not overestimating their ability when I say that they do better work than three-fourths of the carpenters in the Southwest. The work on the buildings on the school premises speaks for itself, as does also work done for contractors in town.

Jacob H. Schweitzer, who was the instructor in this industry, is an excellent carpenter; in fact, I think he is the best in the service. He is painstaking and thoroughly systematic in his work. There is no man more valuable to the service than he. The amount of carpenter work done at the school exceeds

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that done in any two years before. The repairing extended to all the buildings and included very nearly all the rooms in the buildings. The new work shows great skill and the cabinet work done by the boys is most excellent.

Shoe shop.—This shop was in charge of an instructor until November 7, after which time it was run exclusively by the Indian boys. One of the boys acted as foreman and instructor. As to work done, I have been unable to see any cessation in it. They turned out as much after the shoemaker left as they did before. There are 18 boys in this shop, and all are becoming very proficient. These boys can take the measure of a person's foot and make a shoe to fit it much more nicely than many of the white shoemakers. The advancement they have made is to be commended in the highest terms. These boys have made 608 pairs of new shoes and mended more than that many old ones. It is very evident that they can make all the shoes needed by the institution.

Harness shop.—The harness shop was under the charge of a very competent instructor. So thoroughly were the boys instructed and drilled in this department that they were capable of making harnesses that took the premium at the Territorial fair over competitors from Albuquerque. The harness-makers among the boys of the school took the premium both on heavy draft and light driving harness. We did not have a sufficient supply of harness material to keep the boys employed during the entire year. Running out of material in May, we were compelled to close the shop until the beginning of the new year. In addition to all the repairing necessary for the school, the boys made the following sets of harness:

Double breeching	24	Bridles ..... number..	105
Double plow	13	Halters ..... do....	180

Tailor shop.—The tailor shop has employed 14 boys half a day each during the entire scholastic year. Besides doing quite an amount of mending, they have done the following new work:

Coats	107	Vests	187
Pants	204	Drawers	349

Sewing room.—The school has had a seamstress only a portion of the year. From November 7 to January there was no one in the school who held the position of seamstress.

After the girls were placed in charge of the seamstress, Mrs. Elzadah Huston, they made progress that was second to no other department of the school. The seamstress, with the girls detailed to her, made all the wearing apparel for the girls besides making some shirts and drawers for the boys. So thoroughly is the work being done in this department that ere long we shall have several girls that will be competent to manage this department. The sewing is as well done as can be found anywhere. Mrs. Huston is an excellent seamstress and a good teacher of the work. Her control of the girls is most excellent and their progress is remarkable.

The following is a record of the garments made during the year:

Dresses	553	Towels	133
Drawers	48	Tablecloths	46
Chemises	108	Drawers, red flannel	64
Sheets	255	Drawers, canton flannel	68
Pillowcases	177	Aprons	288

Laundry.—All the laundry work of the school is done by the pupils. We have a steam laundry which enables about 6 girls and as many boys to do the laundry work of the entire institution.

Although we have a steam laundry, yet not all of the work is done by it. The girls have been taught to wash by hand as well as to use the machinery. The objection has been urged that to teach the girls to wash with a steam laundry does not give them the practical knowledge that they must have at their homes or when they live among white people. The reason always given is that instead of steam laundries the tub and washboard would be used. A visit to the laundry of this institution while the laundry work is being done will convince the most prejudiced as to the practicability of our laundry work. Here the pupils get the most practical knowledge of laundry work, because they get not only the knowledge that is practical on the reservation and at the farmhouse but a knowledge of the work in all classes and conditions of society.

We have girls and boys that can do good work in the steam laundries of our largest cities, as as well as use the more common methods of laundering.

Farm.—Although the farm is thoroughly impregnated with alkali, yet the farm boys, by their patient, careful work in constantly stirring the ground and flooding it with muddy water from the river, were successful in making it produce beyond their own expectations as well as the expectation of others who had examined the farm. Several boys here have learned just how to prepare the ground to secure the best results, and have a practical knowledge of irrigation. In the management of the ground and the manipulations of running the water over it they now display considerable skill.

During the first part of the year they were under the tutorage of Mr. John G. Creager as farmer, who has lived the last seventeen years in a country where agriculture is carried on by means of irrigation. He has a thorough, practical knowledge of the science of irrigation and was competent to give the boys valuable instruction in this most important industry.

As the farm is small and the stock few in number, the school was without a farmer from September until the last of January, the farm work being done by the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher. After January 21 Mr. J. N. Huston was farmer and gave the boys good instruction during the remainder of the year.

The farm boys are to be commended for their persistence and energy in battling with poor soil and an abundance of alkali. The same amount of earnest and energetic work put forth on other farms would have produced much greater results in products; but as many of these boys have to live on this kind of land, it is possible that on land where they would have produced more they would not have received the instruction that will be so valuable to them through life. It is the knowledge that will enable them to make this land of theirs produce them a living that is most valuable to them. To know how to farm in agricultural countries is not of as much value to them as to know how to make this land produce if this country is to be their home.

There are many good farmers in agricultural countries who would be very poor farmers in New Mexico. To be farmers in New Mexico it is absolutely necessary to know how to counteract the alkali and to understand the science of irrigation. The boys of this school are to gain this knowledge. The poor soil and the abundance of alkali of the farm furnish ample opportunities for object lessons in this important industry. When they have redeemed this farm so as to have it produce well they will have gained knowledge sufficient to cause any spot of land in the Rio Grande valley to produce abundantly.

The following list is what was produced from 25 acres during the year:

Hay ..... pounds..	24,000	Radishes ..... pounds..	000
Corn ..... do.....	3,000	Lettuce ..... do....	3,000
Beets ..... do.....	3,100	Melons ..... number..	800
Turnips ..... do.....	300	Cabbage ..... heads..	4,000
Onions ..... do.....	1,750		

Kitchen.—There has been a regular detail made to the kitchen and bakery. The boys and girls so detailed have shown quite an aptness in the culinary work. The boys detailed to the bakery have gained sufficient knowledge to enable them to go into a bakery and make the stock yeast, sponge, mix the dough, and bake the bread without the aid of a baker or any other person to superintend the work.

Sanitary.—The sanitary conditions of the school are as good as can be made under the circumstances. The ground having no drainage whatever, it becomes absolutely necessary to have all slop and waste water hauled away each day.

The school has no hospital, but has used a room 16 by 24 feet for that purpose. The school needs a good hospital more than anything else at present. Plans have been submitted to the Indian Office for such a building. Although there has been quite an amount of sickness during the year, yet it was caused mostly by two epidemics, viz, measles and la grippe.

The following is the report of the physician of this school:

During the year there were 432 cases of sickness, 286 boys and 146 girls. The influenza made its appearance among the pupils in the latter part of November, the symptoms growing more severe, with an increasing number of cases, until April, when it gradually subsided. There were 104 cases of influenza during the month of January. In the midst of the influenza an epidemic of measles broke out. During January and February there were 119 cases. There have been during the year 30 cases of pneumonia, all caused by the influenza or measles. We have had 3 cases of typhoid fever, two traceable, directly or indirectly, to the influenza, and 1 was sick when he came here with Superintendent Hackus.

There have been 25 cases of phthisis pulmonalis, the most of them being developed by last winter's sickness. There have been 14 cases of syphilis (12 of them were Apache children) brought to the school during the year. We have had 9 surgical cases. A large share of the remaining cases of sickness were caused directly or indirectly by the epidemic.

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During the months of January and February there was so much sickness that the hospital, two dormitories, and two storage rooms were so crowded that some single cots held two patients. At one time there were hardly well ones enough to care for the sick and do the work. The employés watched with the sick night after night until worn out.

There have been 22 deaths—phthisis pulmonalis, 10; syphilis, 1; pneumonia, 7; typhoid fever, 2; measles, 1; scrofula, 1. When the crowded condition of the sick is taken into consideration, the wonder is that the death rate is so small. The effect of the epidemic of the past winter still shows upon the children by their complainings and lack of vitality.

The crowded condition of the boys' dormitories, as they were last winter, is not conducive to good health. The drinking water is pure. The food furnished the pupils, on the whole, has been wholesome and good. The children have been suitably clothed to prevent sickness, except in the case of the Apache girls, there being no clothes to fit some of them when they arrived here, but they were supplied as soon as clothes could be made. There should be some system of sewerage in connection with the girls' water closets if possible.

There is needed at once a large and commodious hospital, with all conveniences suitable in such a building.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. E. WINSLOW,
Physician at School.

Office work.—The work of the office, under my management, has doubled, brought about by the needs of the school, demanding that the school be better equipped and pushed to the front rank of training schools. In many exigencies open-market purchases had to be made, boards of survey had to be convened, all of which have entailed an extra amount of work. In the office I have been ably assisted by Miss Bertha A. Macy, who, I think, is one of the most competent and efficient clerks in the service. The correspondence has so increased that I have been compelled to purchase a typewriter, and unless supplies reach us promptly the office work will still increase. The office should have a safe and a large bill and letter file.

General remarks.—The life of a superintendent of this institution can not be a happy one if he is capable of becoming exercised over misrepresentations and malignant attacks. There is a sect in this country whose avowed purpose seems to be to continue the ignorant in ignorance; to amass all the money and property possible, regardless of the method of doing it; to thwart, if possible, the plans and purposes of the Government in the education and uplifting of the Indian; and to check the christianizing influences that are making inroads on their battle grounds.

If a superintendent is magnanimous enough to easily forgive vicious attacks, to bear scandalous reports, to endure personal and malignant insults, to be thoroughly self-sacrificing, and to forego personal pleasure, he can make this school a success, even though circumstances and environments be unfavorable.

Public interest.—The citizens of Albuquerque have become much interested in the school, and there seems to be no prejudice whatever against the school among them, but, on the contrary, a deep interest in its welfare is very noticeable. At the dedication of the new school building on the 30th of May, there were in attendance over five hundred people from Albuquerque at the exercises. In many ways the better class of citizens of the town have demonstrated their great appreciation and interest in the institution.

I wish to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the officers of the Indian Bureau for the assistance and kindly words of encouragement given me. The moral support given me by your office has been very beneficial and has been thoroughly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. CREAGER,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

DAWES INSTITUTE, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 27, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the third annual report of the school under my charge.

That the work of the past year may be the better understood a brief history of the school from its organization should be given.

History.—The school was opened November 15, 1890, with 9 pupils. This number has gradually increased until the enrollment reached 186 the past year.

Until last November the chief obstacle in the way of building up the school

was the difficulty of securing children; since that date this task has been a comparatively easy one; in fact, 43 more pupils were ready to come to school, but had to be refused admittance for want of room. Of the number of children received into the school, about 70 per cent of them were direct from the camps, with practically no idea of civilization.

When the school opened the main building was the only structure on the school premises. Although this building is large and commodious the school has been crowded for room in several departments. No place was provided for a hospital, a storeroom, a laundry, workshops, nor sufficient dormitory room. A carpenter shop and a temporary barn were erected the first year.

Improvements.—During the past year the following improvements have been made: A bakery and flour room, with a clothing room overhead, 2-story laundry building, the second story for shoe shop and tailor shop; the front part of the main building has been raised by the erection of a second story; a large building for employes' quarters has been inclosed; a steam laundry has been put into operation; porches have been built around the main building and wings, and the school farm has been fenced.

Needed improvements.—In my opinion the following improvements are needed: A hospital, a storeroom, a school building and assembly hall, a permanent barn, two large cisterns, steam heat and electric light, and some means of fire protection.

There is no place upon the school premises where cases of contagious disease may be isolated nor where the sick may be properly cared for. It is my purpose to use part of the building for employés' quarters for a hospital as soon as the same is completed; but this arrangement should be only temporary. A permanent hospital should be erected as soon as possible.

By the erection of a school building, with at least six schoolrooms and an assembly hall, the present schoolrooms may be converted into dormitories and 250 to 300 children comfortably accommodated.

All the available space about the buildings in vacant rooms and on porches has been used for storeroom. The result has been a great inconvenience in the constant moving of goods from place to place and a consequent loss and waste of subsistence supplies. A large storeroom with basement should be erected at once.

The barn we have is too small for even the present needs of the school. An addition to the present barn is greatly needed.

In the interest of economy, safety, and cleanliness, I want again to urge the necessity of heating with steam and lighting with electricity. In an institution of this kind, heated with stoves and lighted with kerosene lamps, and practically no fire protection, the importance of these improvements can not be overestimated.

At least two large cisterns should be constructed to collect rainwater to be used in cases of emergency.

Some adequate fire protection should be provided at once. I have advised that one or more large tanks should be erected at sufficient height to throw water over the highest building, sufficient pipe be laid in connection with the present system, and enough hose be purchased to reach all the buildings from at least two hydrants. I would also recommend that the school be connected with the city waterworks.

The cost of these improvements would be, approximately, as follows:

Hospital, with kitchen, dispensary, bath rooms, and quarters for nurse	$2,800
School building and assembly hall	13,000
Storeroom, with basement	800
Permanent barn, built in connection with the present one	1,000
Steam heat	5,000
Electric light (using the present laundry engine)	2,000
Two cisterns, at $200 each	400
Total	25,000

Water.—The school well has so far furnished sufficient water for domestic purposes, but I doubt the advisability of relying upon this source alone in the future. The question of water for irrigation is still the perplexing problem to be solved. Two unsuccessful attempts to cultivate a garden without water, except a small amount obtained from the Santa Fé River, convinces me that it is worse than useless to attempt to utilize any part of the school farm until an adequate supply of water is procured. I have been criticised by one official for not cultivating more of the school farm; another official criticises the condition of the

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garden; another says we must raise more vegetables; still another wishes our garden looked better. All of these officials admit that farming without irrigation in New Mexico is out of the question, but not one of them is able to offer a favorable solution of the "water question."

I have suggested the sinking of a tubular well upon the school farm as one source from which to secure a supply of water. I have recently learned that a piece of land within the city limits of Santa Fé, with a spring upon it, may be purchased and the water piped to the school.

Another plan is to connect with the city waterworks and perhaps secure sufficient water to irrigate a few acres of garden and a considerable number of fruit trees. I will state in this connection that I have made several unsuccessful attempts to get rates from the water company. A new company has been formed which has given me the assurance that they will furnish water at reasonable rates.

A fourth plan to secure a limited supply of water for irrigation is to sink another well, such as we already have, near the laundry, and raise the water by means of a steam pump. The sinking of a tubular well would doubtless be accompanied with a great deal of uncertainty, both as to the cost of the same and the probability of securing a supply of water. Two attempts at sinking such well in this vicinity have been made and both unsuccessful. The first well was sunk in the plaza of Santa Fé, in 1852 or 1853. The other attempt was made about 8 miles southwest of the school, in 1890.

The cost of purchasing the piece of ground in the city of Santa Fé with the spring upon it, securing a right of way for a pipe-line, constructing a reservoir at the spring and laying the pipe to the school, would cost probably $3,500 to $4,000, and in my judgment would be the safest and surest plan of securing a supply of water. It is difficult to determine what quantity of water may be obtained from this source, but by storing the surplus in a reservoir, no doubt sufficient water may be procured to irrigate several acres of garden and orchard.

To sink a well, such as we have, and purchase pump and pipe for raising the water, would cost probably $1,000.

Industries.—The industries taught in this school during the past year are carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, baking, cooking, sewing, and laundry work.

Carpenter work.—In the carpenter shop 8 to 10 boys have been constantly employed. In addition to the new buildings that have been erected, a number of tables, cupboards, closets and shelving have been constructed. Most of the boys in this department have readily acquired the use of tools and have made rapid progress. Occasionally a boy has been assigned to the carpenter shop who was not adapted to this kind of work, or whose health would not permit him to continue at such arduous labor; in such cases a change was made at once. In connection with the regular carpenter work house-painting has been taught to a limited extent. It is my purpose to give more attention to this industry in the future.

Shoe-making.—The shoeshop was opened last September with a competent instructor in charge. The work began with 5 boys and the number was increased to 8. All have made good progress. At least 4 are capable of making a pair of shoes without any assistance. From September until the 31st of May 147 pairs of shoes were made and 500 pairs repaired. The shop was closed during the months of June for want of funds to carry on the work. It is my purpose to make all shoes needed for the school the present year.

Tailoring.—This department was opened December 1, 1891. Five boys were at first assigned to work and the number increased to 10 before the close of the year. The work done in this department is as follows: 30 coats, 184 pair of pants, 30 vests, 82 waists, and 56 pair of drawers, besides all the mending of the boys' outer clothing. With this, as with other industries, I find that the boys take up the work readily and are greatly interested in fabricating their own clothing. The boys who work in the tailor shop are more careful in the appearance of their dress than the boys who work in other shops.

Sewing.—During the latter part of the year this department has been in charge of a very capable and faithful employé. The work done in the sewing-room is as follows:

Aprons	200	Sheets	107
Curtains	46	Skirts	54
Drawers	201	Sunbonnets	8
Dresses	268	Tablecloths	4
Garters	pairs. 156	Towels	113
Nightdresses	34	Waists	168
Pillowcases	193		

Besides all the mending of the girls' clothing and the boys' underwear. Several of the larger girls are capable of cutting and fitting dresses without any assistance.

Baking.—All the baking for the school has been done by the baker, with the assistance of two or three large boys. The bake oven, made of sheet iron, is too small for the present needs of the school. A brick oven of suitable size should be constructed at once. One of the boys who has worked in this department the past year, with a little more experience will be able to perform all the work connected with a well-regulated bakery.

Cooking.—The work in the kitchen has been well conducted the past year. Details have been made to assist the cook, generally every two months. The plan is to keep 4 boys and 2 girls in the kitchen all the time; some of whom have experience in this kind of work. Owing to the small number of girls in school it is necessary to detail boys to assist in the kitchen. The dining-room work is performed principally by girls.

Laundry.—The steam laundry was started last January. The washing is done more easily and more satisfactorily than by the old method. A laundress, with the assistance of six to eight boys and two girls, perform the work in this department. The details of girls are changed every month; the boys continue longer if they wish to do so.

The girls of the school are detailed in turn to work in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room, unless their health will not permit such an arrangement. In all industrial work the pupils work half the day and attend school the other half, alternating between the forenoon and afternoon, as the details change.

Farming.—Practically this work has been a failure, for want of water for irrigation. Some gardening has been attempted, and a few vegetables have been raised, but not sufficient to pay for the labor bestowed upon it. The only real benefit derived from it is the experience gained by the boys who performed the work. The work in this department has been carried on under the direction of the farmer and industrial teacher. More has been accomplished in the general work necessary about an institution of this kind than in attempting to cultivate the soil.

New industries.—The following new industries have been authorized and provided for the present year: Harness-making, brick-making, and blacksmithing.

Literary work.—At the beginning of the fiscal year there were two teachers in charge; a third teacher was added November 21, and a fourth March 25. I flatter myself that the literary work, upon the whole, is above the average. Considering the fact that of the 177 enrolled 125 came direct from the camps, with little or no experience in school, the work must necessarily be of a primary grade. Notwithstanding this fact, most of the pupils have made good progress. One feature of the literary work has been specially encouraged; that of letter-writing. By this means a double purpose was served, informing the parents of the condition and progress of their children at school and training the pupils in the arts of composition and penmanship.

Sanitary.—From the opening to the present time one of the most pressing needs of the school has been a hospital. It was a mistake to open the school before providing a place for the proper care of the sick. During the past year four cases of scarlatina occurred. The only way to isolate these cases was to vacate the shoe-shop over the laundry and convert it into a hospital. One of the school rooms was used for a dormitory and hospital for the boys until the last of March when this room had to be taken for school purposes. One section of the girls' dormitory was then fitted up and used for a hospital for the boys. It is expected to have a portion of the new employés' building ready for occupancy as a hospital by the 1st of October. The prevalent diseases as reported by the school physician were: Measles, 48 cases; sore eyes, 82 cases; whooping-cough, 6 cases, and scarlatina, 4 cases. Three deaths have occurred during the year at the school, and one pupil was sent home who died soon afterwards; three of these were the result of lung trouble following measles, and the fourth death resulted from congestive chills accompanied by spasms. Notwithstanding the large number of cases of sore eyes, the sight has not been lost in a single instance.

Amusements.—Comparatively little has been done to provide instructive amusements and recreations for the children. No funds have been provided to purchase games, etc., except what has been contributed by the employés themselves. The chief games that were introduced are baseball, croquet, dissected pictures, and spelling games. It is my purpose to increase the games both in number and interest as fast as possible. All the employés have aided in providing and promoting games, etc. Owing to the great amount of sickness, social meetings have been held only occasionally. The sitting rooms are as pleasant

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and comfortable as can be made with the limited amount of furniture at hand. Tables with suitable reading matter are provided for both boys and girls. The cheerfulness of these sitting rooms has been the common remark of visitors.

Discipline.—There have been but few cases that required severe discipline, and but few runaways. The boys have been organized into military companies and drilled regularly twice a week. The girls also had some drill in the lighter military exercises. The school is partially uniformed, and will be completely uniformed in a few weeks.

A Sunday-school conducted by several of the employés was maintained during the entire year, and every well pupil was required to attend. The result of this moral instruction has been apparent in the conduct of the children.

Discouraging features.—In organizing a new school there are necessarily many obstacles to overcome; but it seems to me that this school has had more difficulties to contend with than new schools generally have. The lack of water for irrigation; the need of a hospital and store rooms; the jealous opposition of contract schools; the machinations of the Catholic clergy; the malignity of incompetent employés, whom the superintendent has been compelled to discharge; the urgent and persistent efforts of some officials to secure positions in the school for their friends, regardless of fitness, have all been discouraging features of the work during the past year. I do not say that all the officials who have visited the school have tried to get their friends into positions; one official, who has visited the school but once, used his influence to secure positions for four of his friends, three of whom at least are not suitable persons for positions in the Indian service. It occurs to me that the Indian Office and the bonded officer should have control of this matter.

In reviewing the work of this school the following facts should be borne in mind, viz: that 70 per cent of the pupils have come direct from the camps, without any practical knowledge of civilization; that 53 per cent of the pupils have had but eight months of actual school work; that the average age of the pupils is but 12½ years. These facts alone make it impossible for this school to present as favorable showing as older schools where a majority of the pupils have been in school a number of years and the average is probably from 15 to 18 years.

In closing I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment and prompt action of your office in the transaction of business.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL M. CART,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, NORTH DAKOTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., September 1, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my second annual report as superintendent of the Fort Totten Indian industrial training school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

The school is conducted as two separate and distinct institutions; the school proper being at the abandoned military post, and a branch being conducted in the Government building, situated 1 mile distant, in which girls of school age and boys under the age of 12 are admitted. Sisters of Charity—the Grey Nuns of Montreal—are employed exclusively in all departments.

An average attendance of about 100 pupils is cared for in this department. The industries of cooking, sewing, knitting, weaving carpets, and gardening, are successfully carried on. All other industries are conducted at the school proper.

Farm and garden.—The military reservation, consisting of about 8,000 acres, has been set apart for the use of the school. The soil of the entire tract is a rich black loam; 1,500 acres could be cultivated. The remainder consists of grazing and meadow land, with scattering timber on portions of same. During favorable seasons 1,000 tons of wild hay can be obtained from the meadow lands. Only 32 acres of this reservation was under cultivation April 1. This tract was planted with potatoes, oats, corn, peas, beans, parsnips, carrots, onions, beets, cabbage, radishes, and cucumbers, and the present indications are that there

will be a large yield of each. During May and June 110 acres of prairie was broken, 26 acres of which was thoroughly pulverized and planted to oats, and from present prospects they will yield not less than 35 bushels per acre.

The entire work of the garden and farm has been performed by the pupils under the direction of the industrial teacher and farmer. In view of the fact that the great majority of the pupils attending this school live in an agricultural section and will, upon returning to their several homes, be compelled to follow the occupation of farming as a means of livelihood, I deem it very important that they should all be thoroughly instructed in this pursuit; to that end I require the apprentices in all of the shops to devote a portion of their time during the summer receiving instruction in this particular industry.

Stock.—I am able to report all stock in good condition, with an abundance of feed for the winter.

Horses	19
Cows	23
Cattle (other than cows)	33

Besides the aforesaid stock, contract has been made for the delivery of 85 steers and 1 short-horn bull, and in a short time the school will be able to furnish its own beef.

Harness and shoe shop.—This department was put in operation December 1, 1891, both industries being under the direction of one employé. Eight pupils are employed in the harness department and two in the shoe shop. The articles manufactured and repairs made are as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Bridles, riding	3	$3.00	Lines ..... sets	3	$8.00
Bridles, work	4	7.25	Shoes ..... pairs	4	6.00
Halters	23	22.75	Repairs in harness shop	.....	69.30
Harness, double	21	497.15	Shoes, repaired ..... pairs	250	109.00
Harness, single	10	102.75			

The production of the harness shop, thus far, has been purchased by the reservation Indians and white farmers adjoining the reservation, who are highly pleased with the work done by these Indian apprentices, which is certainly excellent.

Tailor shop.—Eight apprentices are engaged in this department; the articles manufactured are, 100 coats, 176 pairs pants, 35 vests, 64 pairs overalls, besides the repairing of boys' clothes. The quality of the work is excellent.

Sewing room.—On an average 20 girls are detailed in this department; great improvement is noticeable in their workmanship. They have manufactured during the year—

Aprons	491	Tablecloths	28
Drawers ..... pairs	397	Towels	278
Dresses	514	Underclothing ..... pieces	807
Woolen hose ..... pairs	76	Skirts	15
Nightgowns	232	Bed comforts	8
Sheets	225	Pillowcases	105
Shirts	72	Window curtains	27

Besides this, doing all necessary repairing of girls' and small boys' clothing.

Carpenter work has been continuous during the year. The fact that the buildings were not constructed for school purposes, involves a vast amount of labor in repairing, reclaiming, and remodeling in order that they may be convenient and comfortable. The work in this department has been almost entirely in the line of repairing. The apprentices have made excellent progress.

Blacksmith shop.—This department has done all the necessary repairing about the premises, besides doing some work for the reservation Indians, such as repairing plows, mowing machines, and other agricultural implements.

Two boys are employed in this department and they have become quite proficient, and are now capable of shoeing a horse and doing ordinary repairing in a very creditable and workmanlike manner.

Paint shop.—Four boys are detailed in this department who are taught how to mix and apply paint; also, to use kalsomine. They have done 4,000 yards of

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painting and 2,000 yards of kalsomining, and have performed their work well. The greater part of the painting has been done on the exterior of the buildings, which has been rendered necessary from the fact that the brick used in their construction is of very soft quality, and must be kept well painted to prevent decay.

Schoolroom work.—The average attendance has been 180. The course of study as prescribed by the Indian Office has been followed as closely as possible. Students have made good progress in their studies, several having been promoted during the year. Thorough, practical instruction has been imparted and the pupils have been taught to think and reason (independent of rules and textbooks) as well as memorize.

The advanced class in arithmetic and algebra, as judged by Supervisor Ansley and other prominent educators, will compare favorably with similar classes in the graded public schools of the State.

Much attention has been given to practical instruction in the English language in all the grades, it being the basis upon which the Indian's education must be extended. Teachers have labored faithfully in the performance of their duties, and the success in this department is very gratifying.

Sanitary.—The health of the pupils has generally been good. During the winter months there were about 30 cases of sore eyes. This disease appears to be particularly severe upon those afflicted in any degree with scrofula. These pupils all recovered. One death has resulted from tuberculosis; three pupils have been returned to their homes because afflicted with the same disease.

In conclusion, allow me to extend my sincere thanks to the Department for the prompt consideration of all matters pertaining to the welfare of the school.

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

WM. F. CANFIELD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, NORTH DAKOTA.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, NORTH DAKOTA,
September 28, 1893.

SIR: In sending this my first annual report, I wish to say that whatever success may have been attained, whatever good may have been accomplished, and whatever advancement may have been made in the cause of Indian education is due in a large measure to the hearty coöperation of your office in all things connected with our welfare and the assistance and kindly interest manifested by all representatives of the Department who have visited us within the past year. Then, too, the willingness of employés to do all and even more than just the duties of their positions has contributed very much to the prosperity of our school, and it is with much pleasure that I can say that at the close of the fiscal year, in the opinion of the superintendent, there was not an undesirable employé among our number.

I wish to express to all friends of Indian education our appreciation of their kindness in furnishing reading matter, both books and periodicals, for the children, and to Frances C. Sparhawk are we especially indebted for her interest in this direction.

Attendance.—It is with pleasure that I am able to report that while there were 94 children in actual attendance on my assuming charge a year ago last June, now, September 28, we have nearly 160. This remarkable increase in the number of our scholars has been the result of Agent Murphy's hearty coöperation, who believes thoroughly in the American plan of education.

Work.—The work accomplished during the past year in the schoolroom and out has been, I believe, of a substantial character and an everyday affair. Do something well to-day, something more to-morrow, and after a time much will have been accomplished.

It is well understood here that each day has its work to be performed, regularly and promptly. No one is bribed into rushing to-day in order to play to-morrow. And yet plenty of recreation is allowed in order to preserve a cheerful disposition and good bodily health. It is intended that all shall be properly fed and clothed and kept cleanly and wholesome, as these are the only conditions under which young life can thrive physically and mentally.

Health.—The health of the children was good during the year; not one death out of an enrollment of 132, and an average daily attendance of 124.5. Good order, promptness, and regularity in all departments has been easily maintained, and it is hoped that habits of promptness and regularity may be formed that will become part of themselves when through with the school.

To illustrate just what is meant by promptness here, let me say that to the best of my belief not one of the three meals on any day of the year has been one minute late. Any child that is not promptly on time, through his own neglect, goes hungry, and so well is this understood that very few meals are missed from this cause.

Our employé force has been increased by the addition of clerk, farmer, tailor, one teacher, and an assistant matron. This is one of the many instances where the Indian Office shows its willingness to grant all reasonable demands.

Tailor shop.—The tailoring department that has been added the past year is of great assistance in keeping the boys more tidy and at the same time in making new suits of a uniform pattern. These add very much to the personal appearance of the boys and have a tendency to make them more careful of their clothing. Then several of the boys who work in the shop take considerable interest in the work, and will in a few years become fair tailors themselves.

Band.—But of all the attractions that have been added the past year the band is chief. This was started about April 1, and in less than a month the members could play simple music, and from that time to this it has been the source of never-failing attraction and pleasure for both pupils and employés.

The other departments of work connected with the school are so well described in the report of this school for last year that perhaps it is unnecessary to take up each in detail here. I will close by expressing my firm convictions that there need be no doubt in the minds of anyone regarding the education of the Indian. I have lived in the Northwest for the last twelve years, and have had much experience among the "foreign-born" citizens on our frontier, and it is settled beyond a doubt in my mind that the larger part of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation are as well fitted for American citizens to-day as are 50 per cent of the foreign-born population of the Northwest. At present we have about one-sixth of the entire population of the Fort Berthold Reservation in this school, and I believe that by the time the youngest of these children shall have completed their school life the old Indian with long hair and nothing but a blanket and a pair of moccasins to cover his nakedness will be as scarce as the American buffalo is to-day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. A. BURTON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SALEM, OREGON.

CHEMAWA, OREGON, *July 20, 1893.*

SIR: This, my first annual report, covering only the fourth quarter, will necessarily be brief, and will not attempt to reproduce the statistics and information already on file in your office, but may in a measure aid in correcting some of them.

Upon assuming charge of the school on the 1st day of April last I discovered that much of the estimate of its excellence, formed from study of its reports, was erroneous, because the reports themselves overrated the condition of the school, i. e., citing only two cases, the steam heating being noticeable for its failure, and a broken, disused boiler; while the sewerage system is able only to remove the slop basins a certain number of feet or rods from the buildings; not dispose of the contents, in fact.

The lack of competent care of buildings and property, as evinced by the need of many repairs to windows, doors, stoves, and the commonly used utensils about the school, was a suggestion of the work to be done. The looking up of property and arranging lists thereof, to be receipted for, required persistent effort during the quarter, nor is the case yet finished, there being much for the condemning process and considerable discrepancy for adjustment by my predecessor.

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School.—Finding the school itself much below the supposed grades and standing was a further unexpected fact. A minimum or lowest grammar grade is manifestly not sufficient schooling and instruction for an institution of this kind.

The quarter's observations on the condition, together with a study of the needs and possibilities of the school, convince me of its full ability to reach and maintain a high-school grade, giving a good business education to those who complete the work, all as laid down and directed in the course of study provided by the Department. This, it is expected, will be brought about at the opening of school exercises in September, with the changes contemplated and the introduction of the best approved methods of instruction, as practiced in the older and stronger public schools.

Garden.—The clearing of 12 acres for addition to the garden has been completed, and the whole planted (nearly 40 acres), which promise sufficient yield to supply the school for the year.

Trades.—The several shops in their opportunities for trade-learning offer inviting chances, which will be improved by the introduction of systematic study of the principles and knowledge upon which an intelligent proficiency in them can be acquired. The shops will be (after a few changes) at the opening of school in competent and trustworthy hands, some of whom are especially commendable.

Specific reports will go from this office as circumstances require to acquaint you fully with affairs here.

I thank you for the considerate attention accorded to the needs of this school, and to the papers from my desk.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES W. WASSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *September 22, 1892.*

SIR: This is the thirteenth annual report it has been my privilege to make for this school. In all my former reports I have so fully outlined the purposes and success of the school that it seems unnecessary, at this time, to repeat what has been so often stated.

Growth.—The progress and growth of the school during the past year has been a fair increase over that of last year. Our average under care during the year was 779. The students have enjoyed larger outing privileges than before, and the results have been correspondingly greater. Their earnings during the year, outside the school, were:

Boys	$16,698.83
Girls	5,170.15
Total	21,868.98
Their savings at the end of June were	15,723.58

There has been an increased appreciation of the services of our students, and they have received, on an average, better pay than in any previous year.

Advancement of Indians.—In looking back over the thirteen years of our history, the most striking feature of it is the wonderful change that has been made in the conditions of the Indian during that time. In the beginning 49 out of 50 of our students were unable to speak any English whatever, and very few came to us in any other but their camp dress. These features have gradually faded away. Now we never receive students dressed in native costume. A very large proportion of them make some use of the English language and have been somewhat advanced in the home schools.

Improvements.—The liberal appropriation of Congress last year, accompanied with a corresponding liberality in the law making our appropriation, enabled us to greatly improve the facilities of the school. The girls' dormitories were enlarged and improved so that we may easily care for 275 girls, and we can now handle from 600 to 650 boys and girls at the school, and could care for 1,000 easily, using our outing system more liberally.

The work of the school rooms and shops has been more fully systematized, enlarged and improved, so that we are making better progress all along the lines.

The sudden death on August 13, 1892, of my principal clerk, Dr. Charles H. Hepburn, who had served the school most efficiently during a period of more than nine years, has been a great loss to the school and to the Indian service. Dr. Hepburn was one of the most competent, conscientious and industrious officers it has ever been my fortune to serve with.

The following table shows the composition and the statistics of our population during the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.			On farms during year for longer or shorter period.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Alaskan	3	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....
Apache	68	10	2	....	80	10	....	....	....	60	10	76	60	15
Arapaho	11	8	....	....	19	2	2	....	....	9	6	15	11	7
Arickaree	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	3
Assiniboine	20	15	....	....	41	1	1	....	....	25	14	39	20	9
Bannock	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2
Blackfeet	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1
Caddo	5	3	1	....	9	1	....	....	....	5	3	8	6	1
Cherokee	....	1	2	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cheyenne	15	7	....	....	23	4	2	....	....	11	5	16	11	7
Chippewa	53	43	0	5	110	8	9	....	1	51	38	92	50	28
Cree	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Creek	1	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
Comanche	2	1	1	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....
Crow	16	8	....	....	24	1	1	....	....	15	7	23	14	8
Gros Ventre	8	5	....	....	13	1	....	....	....	7	5	12	5	3
Kaw	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Kiowa	5	3	1	1	10	4	1	....	....	2	3	5	4	3
Lipan	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mandan	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Menominee	....	....	2	2	4	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
Miami	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Navajo	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Nez Perce	8	5	0	5	24	1	....	....	....	13	10	23	11	4
Omaha	9	5	....	....	14	5	2	....	....	4	3	7	4	5
Oneida	40	47	22	30	139	13	11	....	....	49	56	105	48	48
Osage	11	2	6	....	19	2	1	....	....	15	1	16	9	1
Otowa	28	27	....	....	55	3	3	....	....	25	24	49	15	18
Pawnee	4	4	2	1	11	2	1	....	....	4	4	8	4	5
Peoria	1	2	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Pegan	30	9	....	....	39	4	1	1	....	25	8	33	20	7
Ponca	2	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pottawottomie	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Pueblo	3	3	1	1	8	....	1	....	....	3	3	6	....	1
Quapaw	33	28	1	....	62	9	12	....	....	35	16	51	28	26
Sac and Fox	2	1	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	1
Seminole	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....
Seneca	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Shawnee	2	....	7	5	14	....	....	....	....	9	5	14	5	....
Shoshone	2	3	1	1	7	1	1	....	....	2	3	5	1	3
Sioux	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	5	....	5	5	....
Stockbridge	51	40	5	6	102	6	8	....	1	50	37	87	43	27
Tuscarora	8	4	2	2	8	....	....	....	....	2	6	8	1	1
Wichita	5	1	5	4	15	1	2	....	....	9	3	12	8	1
Winnebago	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Wyandotte	12	5	4	....	21	8	1	....	....	8	4	12	7	2
	4	9	1	3	17	2	3	....	....	3	9	12	1	6
Total	471	314	83	58	926	101	68	3	3	450	301	751	404	248

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0070595

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

PIERRE, S. DAK., *July 23, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of June 23, I respectfully submit my second annual report of the Pierre Industrial school.

Attendance.—During the past year this school has made marked progress in many respects. From 82, the number in attendance last year, the enrollment has increased to 184. During the months of September and October so many additions and improvements to the school buildings were under way as to cause considerable annoyance and confusion in the school. Until the new buildings under construction were completed, the accommodations were insufficient for the numbers in attendance, and the crowded condition of the rooms in use was very trying to pupils and employés. The completion of the new schoolrooms and dormitories relieved this condition; additional help was engaged, and the work for the remainder of the year was very satisfactory. Many minor conveniences are still needed, but the hard pioneer work is finished and the school may now be considered well equipped for its work.

Buildings.—The buildings comprising this school plant are as follows:

	Feet.
Brick buildings, 2 stories:	
School	125×225
Hospital	44× 65
Boiler house	38× 42
Frame buildings, 2 stories:	
Laundry	40× 40
Horse barn	26× 40
Cow barn	37× 66
Frame building, one story:	
Storehouse	40× 60

Also granary, pig-pen, poultry house, tool shed, shop, and hoosehouse.

The total cost of these buildings, with steam heating plant, water mains, 500-barrel cistern, plumbing system, and sewer was $70,000. The buildings are plain, but neat and substantial, and all apparatus connected therewith is in excellent working condition. The premises are inclosed with a neat woven-wire fence. The plumbing system is connected with the city water mains, and an abundant supply of pure, fresh water is obtained at a cost of about $300 per annum. The main school building is well supplied with fire hose, and a fire hydrant centrally located on the grounds, with 600 feet of 3-inch hose, furnishes additional fire protection. A number of the larger boys are organized into a fire company, with drills sufficiently frequent to insure efficient work.

Schoolroom work.—Creditable progress was made in all schoolroom work, the advancement of the younger pupils in learning English being especially satisfactory. Classes were formed from the first year in the primary to the second year in the advanced grade.

Industries.—Only 16 acres of crops have been planted this year, the rainfall in this locality being generally too light to insure successful farming. The spring of 1892 has, however, proven an exception to the rule. The rainfall has been heavy and all crops planted promise an abundant yield. The work on farm and garden is done by the boys under the superintendence of the farmer. Ten cows are kept at the school. This is hardly enough to furnish the milk needed by the children. I have recommended that this number be doubled during the next year.

Horses, swine, and poultry are also kept at the school. All work in the care of this stock is done by the school boys under the close supervision of the farmer. The region inhabited by the Sioux has unusual advantages as a stock-growing country, and the Sioux boys have special need of instruction in that industry.

A shoe shop and a carpenter shop have been maintained during the past year. The larger boys are detailed to assist here, working one-half of each day.

The girls help in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, none working more than four or five hours daily. In a few months they become, considering their previous lack of training, surprisingly good help. Nearly all over 14 years of age have learned during the first year to make their own dresses and to make them quite neatly.

Sanitary.—Sickness has been more than usually prevalent among the Sioux during the latter part of the winter and early spring. Notwithstanding their reputation as able warriors there are few among them that do not show indications of scrofula or consumption. The cold, wet spring developed these diseases and caused an unusual amount of sickness among them. The school children inheriting the same weaknesses, suffered in a like manner, though, owing to more comfortable surroundings, in a less degree. Three deaths occurred at the school during the year, all caused by pneumonia or scrofula.

The sanitary arrangements of the school are excellent, the location being high and dry, and the ventilation and sewerage good.

Public interest.—A most helpful public sentiment prevails in the city of Pierre in regard to the school. Visitors filled with kindly interest are seen on the premises almost daily. The city authorities on several occasions have shown their disposition to advance the interests of the institution. The pupils are regularly welcomed at the churches and Sunday schools and are often invited to participate in public entertainments and amusements, all of which is of inestimable value to Indian children trying to learn the ways of their white neighbors.

Needs.—The plumbing system has not yet been extended to a few of the new buildings. This should be completed, which will leave very few other necessary improvements that can not be supplied with our own labor. The most urgent need of the school is for more employés. At present there are thirteen white employés on the pay roll. Several others are needed, some of whom will undoubtedly be provided during the present fiscal year. The "per capita" limit works a hardship to the smaller Government schools. It will be readily seen that it is much easier to conduct a school of 500 pupils on a per capita limit of $167 than a school of 200 pupils.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL ON PAWNEE RESERVATION, OKLAHOMA.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *Sept. 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of Pawnee industrial school.

During the past year there have been many outside influences at work that have had a general tendency to retard the progress of the school. The greatest of these has been the ghost-dance craze, which vicious doctrine has not only permeated the older members of the tribe, but has greatly influenced the children in school. In the winter, when the craze was at its height, children were greatly excited, and it took the closest vigilance of every employé to keep them in school, as well as to keep them from coming under the influence of this peculiar belief, which has done more to revive the old barbarous customs of the Pawnee Indians than any other practice in the past quarter century. Not until this practice dies out or is stamped out by some enactment can the effects of school or other civilizing and moralizing influences be visible or perceptible in the lives and actions of this Indian tribe.

In making this, my second annual report for Pawnee school, I can give but few statistics that would give the Indian Office an intelligent idea as to whether the school had advanced or retrograded during the year 1892.

School attendance.—By strenuous efforts the attendance at Pawnee school during the past year has been kept up to a high grade. The attendance has been 98 per cent, which has been about equally divided between the sexes. One hundred and seven different pupils have been enrolled in Pawnee school during the past year, 52 males and 55 females.

There was no effort made to secure 20 or 30 others who were eligible but not in school, owing to the lack of room in our school buildings. Another year the attendance can be greatly increased, which fact is made possible by the completion of the new dormitory building now under construction and will be ready for occupancy October 1, 1892.

Schoolroom work.—During the school year 1892 the schoolroom work has been quite satisfactory, though not up to the standard of excellence that marked it in 1891. This has been brought about by outside influences over which teachers have had no control.

The first of these causes has been the seemingly apparent antagonism of the older Indians to the school while under the influence of the Messiah craze.

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The second cause has been brought about by the almost daily contact of the older camp Indians of the tribe, with school children, at which times they would fill the minds of children with the wildest vagaries and most abject superstitions of an ignorant people while laboring under the peculiar hallucinations of a so-called religious frenzy.

The third cause which has militated against a higher grade of schoolroom work comes from a lack of thorough supervision on the part of the superintendent. The class of work that the superintendent was obliged to do during the year precludes the necessity of his having to make an apology for this lack of thorough supervision of the schools. This need not be a barrier to efficient supervision hereafter, as the Indian Office has seen the wisdom of authorizing for the year 1893 some one to do a part of the clerical work which has heretofore fallen upon the superintendent.

Teachers have labored earnestly and devotedly to advance their schools, and they have had reasonable success.

The strong moral influence of Christian ladies has been quite observable in the general conduct of school children and the purest example of moral ethics and discipline, both by precept and practice, has been constantly placed before them. Great stress has been laid upon the moral development of the child, and this not alone in the schoolroom, but in every department of this institution. Teachers have realized that good healthful discipline is one of the necessities of a thoroughly organized school.

They have also realized that much of the disorder which is common to many schools comes from the fact that the teacher fails to recognize the cause of such disorder. Mischievousness and restlessness come from the misdirected energy of the child. This pent-up energy when properly directed is fruitful of good results in the general tone of the school, mentally, morally, and physically. Calisthenics and gymnastic exercises have formed no small part in the general exercises of the school, and their beneficial results are quite observable in the general discipline of the school.

In the schoolroom the work suggested by the "Graded course of study" has been closely adhered to, and industrial and design drawing and vocal music have received special attention, accompanied by good results.

Industrial work.—During the year 1892 the industrial work has been quite general, owing to the building of the new dormitory at this place. In the early part of the year the boys, under the supervision of the farmer, assisted in husking 40 acres of corn, digging potatoes, thrashing oats, and other general work on the farm.

In the month of December, 1891, there was procured by school industrial help 500 loads of sand, aggregating 300 cubic yards. In the month of January was commenced, under the supervision of farmer and industrial teacher, the quarrying and hauling of stone for dormitory building. By the 1st of June, 1892, there had been hauled by school help more than 200 cords of stone for said building. In the same time, but under the supervision of the horder, all excavating for basement of new building and trenching for the proper drainage of the same were done by school help. Indian boys have also been detailed to wait upon masons and carpenters in the construction of the building, and the assistance they have rendered, as well as the knowledge they have acquired, has been considerable.

During the spring several acres of garden were planted by school help and tended by same with good results. There were planted on school farm, during spring of 1892, 120 acres of corn and 30 acres of oats. These crops were put in the ground by renters, who do all work (excepting the husking of the school share of the corn), and as rental for land give one-half the oats in half bushel and one half the corn on the hill. Owing to the favorable season corn and oats have yielded bountifully.

During school year boys cut for stove use 150 cords of wood in 4-foot lengths, besides assisting in sweeping dormitories and schoolrooms, assisting in laundry, bakery, and dining room, and in the general care of stock and surroundings.

The girls of the school have been regularly detailed to assist in the general work in the dining room, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and dormitories, and it has been a source of encouragement to see how well many of them do their work and what zeal they manifest in the performance of the same. The sewing room has been under good supervision, and the girls detailed to that department have shown reasonable progress in their work.

The shoe shop was not organized until the 1st of April, 1892, and during the last quarter of 1892 only two boys were detailed as apprentices in that department. Good results may be expected from this department at the end of next year, as it is under the supervision of a skilled workman, one who takes an interest in teaching boys the details of the trade. There will be four boys detailed during the coming year to work in shoe shops.

Repairs and improvements.—During the past year there has been no general system of repairing and improving that the surroundings of the place demand. This is due to the fact that the construction of the boys' dormitory has taken almost undivided attention of superintendent and others. The exterior of school buildings has been painted, floors repaired, and several hundred rods of fence built around school farm. The greater part of this work has been done by irregular labor. There are several improvements that are greatly needed, and the success of the school and the advancement of the same depend to quite an extent upon the same. The first and greatest need of the school is a good water supply.

The second need of the school surroundings is new fences to replace those already worn out and to put around new school ground now occupied by boys' dormitory building.

The third need of the school is more barn room for the protection of stock belonging to the institution. Plans of this work will be submitted to the Indian Office within a few days, and the necessities for these improvements will be fully shown.

Health of school.—The health of the school during the past year has been exceptionally good. The annual siege of pneumonia and sore eyes which has characterized this school for the past several years were not experienced during the past year. Two deaths from consumption were our only losses. By the aid of the agency physician and the school nurse the sick rate has been kept at a minimum, and this has been accomplished by a constant vigilance over the hygienic surroundings of the children, as well a study of their peculiar and individual natures. The addition of more dormitory room will afford better hospital facilities, and will be greatly appreciated by those having charge of the sick.

The past year has been a busy year for all concerned, and while we have had many discouragements with which to contend, we have had fair success and can see in these wards placed under our control considerable advancement along the line of material progress. Our hope is for the future of this school, and we will not be content until its influence for good is felt and appreciated by the Pawnee people.

Respectfully submitted.

T. W. CONWAY,
Superintendent Pawnee School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., September 15, 1892.

SIR: I am compelled by bodily infirmity to make my report this year more than ever the report of those upon whom the work and management of the school's different depart nts have most directly fallen. All, both teachers and pupils, have realized fully the need and duty of the hour, and have labored, each one in his line of duty, in a way to make me feel justified in claiming that the work of the current school year, in shop and class room and in every respect, has been as good as that of any in the school's history. Our work for head, heart, and hand has gone on without any serious hindrance. I have keenly felt my inability to have any share in it and can but hope the merciful Providence which has vouchsafed some return of strength will soon restore it all and grant me years of work in teaching the earnest class of negro and Indian youth who come here to make men and women of themselves and who have in the past twenty-three years given an excellent account of themselves as workers for God and country in the South and West. I trust that the published "Record of Hampton's Twenty-two Years of Work," soon to appear, will be considered and received as a satisfactory account and result of the great expenditure of effort and money at this place since the small beginnings in 1868.

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There has been a constant effort to weed out poor student material to put in better, to avoid waste, to "stop leaks," and improve the work done. Only by the most careful economy can this large and expensive system be maintained.

I think it safe to say that public confidence in the capacity of the Indian for fine manhood and for useful citizenship, through education, was never so general and so strong as it is now. Ridicule of the ability of the returned Indian students to do good work among their people has nearly ceased. Our work for the Sioux of Dakota since 1878, especially for those of Standing Rock Agency, has had most satisfactory results. The death rate and sick rate of Indians at this school have marvelously decreased of late years.

STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The number of Indians this year has corresponded very nearly with that of last—37 girls and 93 boys. We have had on our rolls since last October 43 girls and 97 boys, a total of 140, including 10 at the North, of whom 6 have graduated, or are no longer pupils of the school, but have remained under its supervision. Nineteen have returned to the West.

There has been no death during the term, but in August, 1891, one boy died at the North; in July, 1892, a girl died suddenly of typhoid fever in Massachusetts, and a lingering and complicated case found release at Hampton soon after.

The tribes represented are as follows: Sioux, 57; Oneida, 54; Winnebago, 8; Omaha, 4; Piegan, 1; Shawnee, 1; Seneca, 1; Wyandotte, 1; Sac and Fox, 3; Pottawattomie, 4; Otoe, 2; New York Oneida, 1; Mohawk, 1; Onondaga, 1; Penobscot, Me., 1.

The new party of the year arrived in September under the escort of the Rev. Mr. Freeland, composed mostly of Sioux and Oneidas, and in all numbering 40. Eight are former pupils who were anxious to return for further training. No Indian parents seem more thoroughly alive to the benefits of education for their children than the Oneidas.

WINONA.

Winona, the home of 37 girls, was finished and first occupied in 1882. The teacher in charge wrote at the time: "Years of instruction could not have done for the Indian girls what a building of their own has accomplished immediately." To "keep Winona clean" has been a wonderful inspiration to the young sweepers and scrubbers who through these ten years have carried on their crusade against dust and dirt with such success as to win words of warm commendation from the many visitors who inspect its light, airy halls and corridors and pleasant sleeping rooms. Not more than two girls usually share a room, and since they have their own belongings about them it is a miniature home. The bureau drawers and stationary curtained wardrobe contain the clothing made and mended, washed and ironed by themselves. Even her bedding is part of each girl's weekly wash (unless in the case of the very youngest), and she must keep an eye to her white spread, that it also goes into the tub when the occasion requires.

They take care of the teacher's rooms and for so doing are paid a small sum, and they also receive a small allowance out of the Government money to teach them the careful use of money for themselves. This allowance varies according to the willingness and ability they show in household duties, and negligence in the care of clothing which involves loss, must be made good from this sum. Winona laundry is a busy scene on the days when by "tens" the girls are washing and ironing, merrily singing and talking. They exhibit their simple print dresses and spotless underwear, made as well as washed and ironed by their own hands with pardonable pride.

It is a pleasant sight to watch them choosing their new spring gowns from an assortment of bright-colored percales just received for their use. Each girl is allowed two new dresses, though some have decided to take the value of one in new material for underwear which they are specially desirous of having very nice. Their taste in dress is well guided, for while allowed to choose what they like, only simple, refined patterns with well contrasted or harmonizing colors are provided. These dresses are made up by the pupils who are taught to cut and fit with dexterity and rapidity.

In one of the cottages are held cooking classes, where the object is to teach the girls to make the most out of very plain and simple materials. Having in view their return to conditions of life where houshold appliances are few and means small, they are given the sum of 50 cents a week out of which three suppers must be provided each week for three girls and their teacher. For dinners 60 to 70 cents is allowed. Milk, flour, and fuel are given the school. In the little three-room cottages, the girls meet for their lessons in fire making, table setting, dish washing, etc. Not the least important is the responsibility of each girl for her own supper, the entertainment of her guest and the presiding at the table. Difficult as it may appear to provide variety with this small sum, the girls succeed very well. Muffins, corn bread, oatmeal, eggs in various forms, hash, codfish, potatoes in different ways make up a sufficiently varied bill of fare. They even make nice little pats of butter of their own churning, worked out in the churn made by one of the Indian boys. To the boys' skill in wood working they also owe their rolling pin. They keep their household accounts carefully, and are very proud of their success in uniting comfort with economy. The Indian girls are also members of the regular school cooking classes.

An Indian woman must also know how to drive a nail in the right place and to hit it squarely on the head. She should be able to make a box, a table, a book shelf, if she wants to have her Hampton surroundings about her; she must know how to put in a pane of glass, for she lives in a tepee no longer, and if the men are off "rounding up" or in the fields at work she must attend to domestic repairs. So five classes of five Indian girls each are taught in the simple rudiments of the carpenters' trade.

The Lend-a-Hand Circles are very helpful in the training of our girls. When a teacher has a little knot of her pupils gathered about her in her own room, fingers busy and tongues set free from the restraints of the class-room, she finds it easy to gain a new insight into character and needs, and many a chance to speak a word in good season to exert a molding influence over these young lives. At New Year's time one of these circles proposed that instead of the little breakfast party their teacher was planning to give them, they should be supplied with provisions to take to some poor old colored people across the creek. A very happy New Year's morning was thus spent as they distributed their gifts and read and sang in the little cabins, learning the sweet lesson that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

But not only to the girls is Winona an "elder sister." Her little chapel gathers the boys also for the Thursday evening prayer meeting and the Indian Sunday school, of which Rev. Mr. Gravatt is the superintendent. Sunday morning there is a service for those who do not attend St. John's Church. This winter we have missed the presence and help of Gen. Armstrong, who for eight years has been wont to give a part of the morning to his Indian Sunday school. In his absence an effort has been made to throw more of the responsibility upon the scholars themselves. A prayer meeting has been held, often conducted by one of their number, and out of this has grown a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with a Sac and Fox boy as president, a Winnebago girl vice-president, an Omaha boy treasurer, and a Sioux girl secretary.

Saturday evening the big hall often presents a festive scene as the boys and girls meet for a work evening, or a sociable, a musical and literary entertainment, or a debate.

It is a cause for congratulation that in the Indian work of this country, Dr. Dorchester, the superintendent of Indian schools, is accompanied in long tours of inspection from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf, by his brave-hearted wife, who devotes herself to the welfare of the women and girls. While visiting Hampton this winter she gave us a word of encouragement as to the practical worth of the little cottage where our girls take lessons in simple, every day housekeeping. She had felt the need of such a scheme in the Western schools, had already pleaded for a small house adjoining the main buildings where the girls could be trained, but now felt that she could urge it more strongly since, she said, she had actually seen her "model cottage." She is much interested in furthering the wise plan of appointing field matrons, earnest, practical Christian women with a true missionary spirit, to go out and live among the Indians, above all putting themselves in the touch with the Indian women, and teaching them how to improve their homes, to care for their children.

THE WIGWAM.

A pleasant sitting room, as cheerful as sunshine, flowers, pictures, and a warm welcome can make it, is here always open to the boys. Here they find the last daily paper, a few magazines, a weekly paper, provided by the kindness of a generous friend, and a supply of books for reference and reading.

At 9 o'clock all gather in the assembly room, summoned by the janitor, one

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of their own number, a member of the Senior class, who conducts the closing exercises of the day. The roll is called, when Indian-speaking is reported, a verse or two of a hymn sung, and the Lord's Prayer reverently repeated. At this service any student is at liberty to speak of anything which, in his judgment, needs correction. These talks are quite frequent, are almost invariably listened to with respectful attention. This liberty of self-government, which is seldom abused, is a strong educative feature of the school.

As a rule the wigwam is quiet. The boys, while full of life and fun, are not boisterous. The older boys and young men are studious and manly in their deportment. Quarreling is almost unknown, even among the little boys, towards whom the older ones are remarkably gentle and forbearing.

The boys' bedrooms are furnished with only necessary articles. They are inspected by the janitors, but swept and kept in order by themselves. There is a growing fondness for pictures and other articles of taste, often purchased from their own scanty earnings.

A wigwam literary society has already succeeded in waking up the youthful orators in a manner to surprise themselves as well as their friends. A lady visitor, present one evening at their "town meeting," in commenting on their quickness in springing to their feet, their ready retorts, and easy flow of English, said: "If I had shut my eyes I should not have known I was among Indians."

INDIAN SCHOOL.

The pupils of this department divide their time between class room and shop, with the exception of the advanced class, which, preparing for the junior of the normal department, attends school all day four days and works two. In the Indian classes proper special effort has been made of late to draw out the conversational powers of the pupils, a task by no means easy, especially before visitors. Their shyness and reticence, added to the difficulty of expressing themselves fluently in a foreign tongue, proves one of their greatest drawbacks on entering the higher normal classes.

In describing the class work of the year the teacher reports:

English.—The fifth, or lowest division, began the study of our English tongue last fall with knives and forks, tables and chairs, a toy set of farming implements, etc., as object lessons, gradually acquiring the power to a simple sentence, though the listener may have to wait long and patiently before it is fairly "out." The fourth division also needed objects in every day use to increase their vocabulary, but as this grew larger sentence building grew easier. They have had the help of pictures, and, with the coming of spring, sweet spring flowers have been studied and enjoyed, as also spring birds.

Power of expression seemed the greatest need of the third division. To aid this they had the stories of Columbus, Balboa, and De Soto, also simple lessons in physiology, besides object lessons and dictation exercises, and are now able to make very creditable recitations. History stories have likewise been given the second division, with lessons on events of the day, as the famine in Russia, the utilizing of Niagara, etc. They are now at work at sentence building, trying to learn the uses rather than the name of the different parts of speech. Natural history at present forms the basis of language work for the first division, the pupils describing the habits and appearance of animals, aided by pictures, stuffed and living specimens. In the all-day advanced class some elementary science work was taken up at the beginning of the term. Occassional home letters, conversation lessons on general topics or matters of daily school life, poems, etc., have furnished constant drill in their language class, while each study in turn gives them English.

Arithmetic.—1+1=2. This first principle was the starting point of our lowest division. The brightest ones in the class can now do combinations up to 20, the duller ones to 12. Simple problems, in simplest English, have also been given them, and a little fraction work. Visiting the other classes we shall find them working along the general lines; drill, both mechanical and with problems, in the elementary rules, in fractions and denominate numbers, until we reach the advanced class, where simple decimal work is also begun, the text book there being Sheldon's Arithmetic. One teacher in using toy money has sent her scholar on imaginary shopping tours, finding them very scrupulous in bringing back their change. The clearest method in teaching fractions has been to draw large disks on the board, divide them before the pupils, using colored crayons, and then to fit pieces of one size into another to get their relative proportions. Quick mental exercises have been part of their drill. We are apt to find arithmetic the weak point in pupils coming from agency schools who may show excellent training in reading, spelling and writing; but with practice they quickly pick it up.

Reading.—Besides blackboard work, Appleton's Chart, Davis's Readers, The Story of the Bible, and the new "Normal Course in Reading," have been used, and some other supplementary reading. The Fourth Reader of the normal course has been found especially attractive and helpful, with its brief but clear outlines of the history and government of our country. These chapters, together with patriotic selections from various authors, have stirred the enthusiasm of our advanced class to such a pitch that on one occasion a burst of song from their recitation room took us quite by surprise, as boys and girls joined in the strains of "Our Country, 'tis of Thee." Physical exercises and vocal drill have also been given.

Writing.—This is a branch in which Indians are apt to excel, their powers of close observation and imitation standing them in good stead. The square paper for forming the letters correctly was used at the beginning of the term, and much blackboard work of the same kind was given to the writing classes. Free-hand exercises, both at the blackboard and on paper, have been found helpful. In all classes double-lined paper is much used for copying.

Geography.—This study is always a "stop up" for our lower classes, and the second division has been thus promoted this year. The tall brave is frank to confess that to his mind it is by no means proved that the earth is round. New York and its wonders he is sure of (has he not seen them with his own eyes?), but as regards Boston he is a trifle incredulous. In general, however, they accept the teacher's dictum and diligently study about the earth as a whole, its forms of land and water, its different races; the size, surface and drainage of North America, particularly the United States; draw maps thereof, gain some idea of its cities, exports, imports, etc., besides some knowledge of its government. Another class have enjoyed lessons on Europe, and have reviewed much that they went over last year, learning more of mathematical geography, of winds and tides, and also of historical references, the early Norse explorers exciting much interest. Still another class have taken hasty flights through the grand divisions of the eastern hemisphere, returning home by way of South America. Some outside reading in books of travel has helped to broaden their views of other countries and nations.

History.—Eggleston's First Book of History has been used this year and the scholars have been much interested in its graphic sketches of the famous men of our country. Some of their reproductions of these history stories have been very good. The examples of steadfast purpose and achievement in the face of obstacles, set before them in these biographies, are very practical in their bearing on the Indian character.

Physiology.—The experiment has been tried this year of taking Martin's work in our advanced class, with the hope that thereby the pupils would become somewhat familiar with the scientific words and terms so hard for them to master.

Music.—The singing lessons given to the morning school in Holt's Method, though coming only once a week for twenty minutes, have shown excellent results. The latter part of the term the beginners in the afternoon school have had daily ten-minute lessons, and they, too, are making gratifying progress.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This includes among its large number of colored students this year, 48 Indians, and comprises the work of a grammar and English high-school course, with the exception of the algebra and geometry, but with the addition of normal work, which fits directly for teaching.

Science.—These lessons are made the basis for expression in both oral and written language, and are invaluable for the training they give the students in thinking and in expressing themselves in an orderly and simple way. It is the constant aim of the teacher to simplify this work as far as possible, to eliminate technical terms, and to make practical applications.

In the junior year the students have an elementary course in geology. The composition work of the year is largely based on these lessons. The juniors have also a course in physiology and zoology. A knowledge of hygiene is the aim in the study of physiology. The consideration of practical subjects takes a part of the time. Among the subjects discussed are ventilation, food and proper ways of cooking it, cleanliness, exercise, first aid to the injured, and effects of alcoholic beverages upon the organs.

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The middlers have a course in elementary botany. This, as well as geology, is in charge of the teacher of language and grammar, and all the lessons are carefully written by the pupils. In giving these lessons, the aim is not only to make them profitable to our students, but to give them the training that will enable them to plan and carry out similar work in the schools where they will soon be teaching.

The senior class has this year had weekly lessons in agriculture, at the same time pursuing a laboratory course, combining the elements of physics and chemistry. A laboratory manual has been prepared in which are no statements of fact, but only directions for experiments, a few questions and review topics. Each student has his own desk, and performs most of his experiments himself; always making his own observations and drawing his own conclusions, he writes both in his laboratory manual. The students are encouraged to sketch the apparatus as used, letting the picture tell the story of the experiment.

The object of the whole course in science is not to cover a certain amount of ground, or to crowd the student with facts, but to teach him to think, and to reason from what he observes to definite conclusions; in short, to develop in him a scientific habit of mind. During the past winter forty-minutes weekly lectures have been given a class of about 40 seniors in the normal school, and 3 seniors who could spare the time have met their teacher on Monday afternoons for general talks on agricultural science and some instruction in special lines of work; this apart from the practical training received by the boys regularly employed in farm labor.

Geography.—As a result of the elementary science lessons in the junior class, the middle class has a sound preparation for physical geography. The students are now observing for themselves the winds, clouds, and temperature, and the path of the sun. The whole school showed great interest during the winter in the total eclipse of the moon and in the aurora borealis. The frequent rains have furnished convenient illustrations in the mischief done to the roads, of transported soil, and the formation of river systems, deltas, and marshes.

The recent difficulty with Chile and the Bering Sea questions have been discussed in class as well as other current topics. Sometimes letters are called for describing imaginary journeys. By such methods, as well as by reference to books of travel and by the frequent use of pictures and scrap books collected for the purpose, an effort is made to give as much as possible, in the four weekly recitations, of what Herbert Spencer calls "Descriptive Sociology," with the hope that the students' minds may thus be somewhat broadened and deepened.

History.—The study of geography and history must always be combined. The localities that have a history significant in the world's progress are those most to be studied, and a historical event can not be grasped unless one understands the environment of the people under consideration, since it so largely determines their history. Our juniors read Eggleston's First Book in American History. It is a most attractive book, and the interest of our large classes never flags while they are reading it. This history has been prepared with special reference to the lives and deeds of great Americans, and it is of great value in stimulating students to read more of the men in whose lives they have become interested. The middlers study United States history during the entire year. The seniors take the outline of the world's history. They study ancient and mediæval history somewhat in detail, and take up briefly some of the greatest events of modern times.

The study of current history has been aided by the little paper, "The Week's Current." We availed ourselves of a special offer and subscribed for twenty copies for ten weeks. This paper contains a summary of the leading events of the week. Space is given to discoveries and inventions and to all important questions of the day. Twenty minutes following devotional exercises at the opening of school in the morning are given by the middle class to the discussion of current events of the week. The reports given at that time show that our students are reading the papers thoroughly and intelligently. The seniors study the paper in connection with political economy and civil government. These studies they always find exceedingly interesting. A text-book is used as a guide, but the daily paper is always brought into the class room and is referred to constantly.

Old Testament history is studied by juniors and middlers. The juniors take the history to the reign of David, the middlers finish. The objects of the work are to give the students a knowledge of the history, to make them familiar with the books of the Bible, and to teach them to study it and to draw their own conclusions without relying totally on aids to Bible study. The life of Christ, Acts, and the Epistles are studied in the Sabbath-school classes.

Reading.—It is our desire to arouse interest in the best reading, to enable the students to get thought from the printed page, and to train them at the same time to give it to others by distinct, expressive reading. In the junior year our students spend several weeks reading the history previously mentioned. This suggests many other things, and they read selections from famous speeches and historical poems. This year the juniors have read many of Whittier's and of Longfellow's poems with enjoyment and appreciation. Hawthorne's short stories have opened to many a new realm of literature, and Irving's always delightful "Rip Van Winkle" has held the classes spellbound. Before the end of the term the juniors will learn something of Bryant, Holmes, and Lowell. The middle and senior classes have also studied our American writers this year. They have kept notebooks in which they have written the outlines of the authors' lives and many quotations from their works. They have read Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Snow Bound," "Evangeline," some of Hawthorne's short stories, and sketches by Charles Dudley Warner and by Burroughs. Our middlers are reading English history. We have recently obtained a set of Phillips's Historical Readers and find them invaluable in this work. The seniors spent some time in reading Greek myths and the story of the Trojan war. The senior class have a course in English literature, in connection with which they have practice in composition writing.

Language and grammar.—Very little technical grammar is given to the juniors. They are taught to recognize the parts of speech, and much attention is given to what may be called "language grammar." The middlers have a course in technical grammar.

The aim of the work is to give such a knowledge of the structure of the language as will enable the students to speak correctly, to write correctly, and to read understandingly. It has been already stated that a large part of the language work of the juniors is based on lessons in geology, and a part of that of the middle class on lessons in botany. Lives of authors and the study of their works suggests interesting subjects on which to write.

Writing.—Lessons in penmanship are given to the junior and middle classes. Choice selections which the students have read and enjoyed are given to them in their writing classes, and these are carefully copied in blank books.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is studied throughout the course. While careful analysis is made a prominent feature of the work, more attention than ever has been given this year to rapid mental work. As far as possible objects are used. Students illustrate their examples by drawings, and handle weights, measures, etc. The aim of the teachers has been to train the pupils to do accurate, rapid work, such as would fit them for business as well as for the schoolroom.

The course in bookkeeping, which is given to the seniors, is also a preparation for business life and for the business transactions which everyone should be fitted for.

Theory and art of teaching.—During the last half of the year lessons on the theory and art of teaching are given to the middle class. They are first taught the fundamental educational principles; they then learn how they should be applied in teaching the elementary branches. Lessons are given to classes of children before the students, and they are required to prepare lessons, which they give to the class. The seniors have this year had especial work in methods of teaching geography and reading, with teachers in charge of those classes. They have spent one month in the Whittier School, a longer time than any preceding class has had there. They first observe the lessons given by the regular teachers; they then gave lessons under the direction of these teachers, and finally they were placed in charge of a room. The work was so arranged that they taught children of different grades. The principal of the school met them separately and in classes to plan their lessons and to criticise them.

Music.—The report of the music teacher is as follows: The Holt method of teaching music has this year been introduced throughout the school. Its aim is to teach and name the invisible in music. The ear, not the eye, is first appealed to. The student learns to think in sounds.

Drawing.—A systematic course in drawing has been carried on under much more favorable conditions than before, since a large room has been fitted up for the classes. The juniors have studied type models and similar objects to gain a knowledge of form. By modeling in clay the powers of observation have been cultivated, and after an intelligent knowledge of form has been gained the ideas have been expressed by drawing. Drill has been given in pencil-holding, quality of line, and the proper folding and cutting, and proper models have been made. The study of the elementary principles of correct decorative arrange-

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ment and of harmony of color has resulted in pretty designs in colored paper. The students in the middle class and those in the senior class who studied drawing last year have made drawings on a large scale with charcoal from plaster casts of plant forms, fruit, and animals. Drawings have been made, too, from plants themselves.

Mechanical drawing.—One class from the machine shop meets every Saturday morning for three hours, and one class in the night school works under direction for two hours every Friday night. After a year's instruction in free-hand drawing they acquire a knowledge of drawing instruments by making five plates of geometrical problems, all of which are given some practical application for the purpose of easily and firmly memorizing. The results have been very satisfactory. Some have shown marked ability, and several have expressed a desire to take advanced courses after leaving Hampton.

The library.—The large and well-stocked library of the school has been thronged all the year with eager learners. Pictures and simple reading are provided for those unable to read much English and everything by way of reference books has been made readily accessible to the students.

The teachers require library work of their classes and the seniors spend their evening study hour there.

THE INDUSTRIES.

Technical.—The 91 boys find occupation at trades—half a day for those in the Indian school and two work days each week for those in the higher classes. Those who have any preference or show marked ability in any line are put at definite trades; others are given a technical training and later a trade if desired. The idea of the technical course is to give thorough instruction in the use of carpenters', wheelwrights', and blacksmiths' tools, in order that they may be able to make and repair everything that their knowledge of civilized life will make essential on their return home, where at a distance from towns they will be thrown on their own skill and resources. Each Indian boy receives his technical outfit.

Trades.—No contract work is now taken and each student has instruction in simple hand work before machine work is taken up. The harness shop instructs and employs 6 Indians; the shoe shop, 5; the tin shop, 2; the carpenter and paint shops, 22; the wheelwright, 7; the blacksmith, 5, and the farm shops, including both the latter trades, several others. The printing department has 6 apprentices, and besides paper, book and job work, these Indians publish and print a monthly paper, the "Talks and Thoughts of the Hampton Indian Students," on their own responsibility. The farm gives instruction to 22 Indian boys. Here they gain practical knowledge of work about a large barn, its machinery, stock and slaughter house, greenhouse, vegetable garden, and grain fields.

MEDICAL.

[By M. M. Waldron, M. D., resident physician.]

The health of the Indian school has been good. With the exception of Indian Territory students, the Indian pupils seldom show any signs of malaria. Two Indian Territory boys have had acute malarial attacks. No other acute malaria has appeared among the Indians. Pulmonary troubles have been less numerous and severe than usual. One Sioux Indian boy, from Crow Creek, has had an attack of pluerisy and pneumonia, from which he died in July. The history of Indians at this school shows that Indians from Crow Creek are peculiarly wanting in physical stamina, and recovery in this case was hardly expected.

In August last, an Indian boy, who had been sent north for the summer, being apparently in good health at the time, died of acute tuberculosis at the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston. In July, 1892, a girl, also in Massachusetts, died suddenly of typhoid fever.

The selection of Indian students for eastern schools is made more carefully than in past years. Unsound students have thus far been found among those passed at "sound" at the agencies, but the number of such cases is diminishing. In the last party of forty Indians, four were quite unsound, one from incurable disease of the eyes, three from pulmonary disease. One of the pulmonary cases has done well; the other two cases have remained the same as on arrival, unfit for school work, and were sent home with the first party going west.

The history of unsound Indians who have been brought from the West to this school has often been encouraging. In case of pulmonary disease in an early stage, the change seems, for a time at least, to be beneficial. Several of these cases have spent the entire period for which they were brought, and with the exception of excuses from military duty at times, or from work in bad weather, have been able to fulfill all the requirements of the school. The additional expense and care of such students is an important item, and yet in a few cases the result has fully justified the outlay. The physical strength of all Indians, however, in this their critical transition period, is put to severe tests, and as a rule only those who are apparently sound should be sent to eastern schools.

Even Indians who are born with apparently fine physique are often the victims of inherited disease, and many who have exceptionally fine muscular development are unsound from strain in foot-racing, ball-playing, wrestling, or other sudden excessive exertion. One broad-shouldered student, who suffers constantly from cardiac and pulmonary disease, says: "I run foot race, mile and a half; I take first prize." His trouble began with that foot race and his case is a typical one. A fatal hemorrhage has often been brought on by the violent exertion of these untrained athletes. Heredity counts fatally against them. Let anyone who wonders why Indians have little physical endurance read the account of the transportation of the Sioux from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Crow Creek, S. Dak., in 1863, during which river journey of one month 300 out of the 1,300 human beings crowded into one small steamer died, and let that and the immediate subsequent history of the Crow Creek Indians stand as a type of the whole undermining power by which the Indians of many localities have become physically degenerate.

The physical improvement of the Indians is dependent on the slow processes of education and civilization. When these processes have made a better home life easy and natural to him, we can reasonably hope that the children of each succeeding generation will be more sound. Indeed the realization of this hope has begun already in the homes of our graduates.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The department of discipline has been especially satisfactory this year, from the fact that very little serious discipline has been necessary beyond the regular routine work of the department, consisting of a great many offenses arising daily from one source and another. These are visited with minor penalties, which are usually understood by the students.

The court-martial or "officers' court" and the Indian council have both been in operation during this year and have done very good and effective work. At the beginning of the year the officers' court was organized according to the U. S. Army Regulations. The members, fourteen in number, were appointed by the disciplinarian, with the approval of the principal, and represent the six companies of the battalion. They have tried less than a dozen cases this year, the decisions on which have been approved and the sentences executed, while last year they tried about sixteen. This decrease is partly due to the higher "tone" of the men and partly to precedent. If a case arises and the court has previously rendered a decision on a similar one, the same sentence, as far as practicable, is executed. It is well to say here, perhaps, that the penalties for minor offenses have been set by the court and are simply executed by us in the office.

The Indian council does work similar to that of the officers of court, only it is confined to the Indian boys who room in the "Wigwam." The council acts on cases that arise between the Indian boys and upon the conduct in their dormitory. The five members of the council are not appointed by the school officers, but are elected by the Indian boys themselves.

The building occupied by the young men is under the care of janitors, from the students, who are usually officers of the battalion. Each is responsible for the order of the men in his dormitory and for the condition of the dormitory itself. The janitors make daily inspections of the rooms, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, etc., and submit a written report every morning to the disciplinarian. The rooms are inspected during the week by some of the lady teachers. The students understand that their rooms are liable to inspection by a lady, or any school officer at any time. On Sunday morning a military inspection is made by some school officer, at which time the occupants of each room are expected to be present in the cadet cap and uniform. They take the "position of a soldier" and salute the inspecting officer, who acknowledges the same. They maintain this position till the officer leaves the room.

The military organization is the most important factor in the solution of the

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daily problems that confront this department. It is not only helpful in the maintenance of the school discipline, but it tells on the physique and character of the students as well. The boys are enrolled in a battalion of six companies; three companies are composed of the members of the night school, while the other three are composed of the normal and Indian schools, the Indians forming a company by themselves with their own officers. The battalion is under the general command of the disciplinarian, who has the title of captain, and who also instructs the cadet officers in tactics Friday evenings. Frequent visits have been made to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe to give the officers object lessons in the practice of maneuvers. Each cadet captain in rotation is appointed instructor of the battalion for a week. This instructor is required to be prepared to command the battalion and instruct it from the U. S. Army tactics on battalion maneuvers. When he goes off duty at the end of the week he is expected to report to the disciplinarian upon the condition of the battalion, the manner in which the guards have performed their duty, and the condition of the grounds.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The object of the school is not so much to produce scholarship as Christian manhood and womanhood. The difficulty with these people, as with some others, is not so much to make them know what is right as to help them gain the power of doing it.

One of the first lessons in Christian civilization is the care of their rooms and their persons. When the Indians were first brought to the school they had to be instructed as to how to get into bed and how to dress. Although those who come to us now are somewhat further advanced, still the lessons which have to be given them as to the care of their persons and their rooms are very rudimentary. The school has to stand in the relation of parent to these children of the disinherited races in a very real sense. The girls frequently call their rooms their homes, and both girls and boys take much pride in them. A pretty sure index of the advancement in civilization which comes over these young people is the changed appearance of their rooms and persons as they advance from the lower to the higher classes of the school.

The social life of the school forms a very important part in the moral and religious education of its students. When the Indians first came to us, in order to give the boys that respect for the girls, in which they were somewhat deficient, upon their arrival at Old Point the girls were allowed to ride to the school, while the boys walked, a reversal of their former experiences. Thus the first lesson was given them in the respect due the weaker sex. Their whole school life is a series of lessons along this line. A book on morals and manners has been gotten up at the school with special reference to the needs of these young people. In no other department are there more diligent students than in this. Certain of the boys and girls are chosen, unknown to those about them, to observe and report the morals and manners of their fellows. Public discussions of these reports are held. In connection with the religious work of the school a committee is formed at the commencement of each term to study its social life, the relation of the sexes, of the upper and lower classes, of the different races, to give direction to the amusements, and to arrange the social gatherings. The past year has shown very great progress along these lines. Never before, I believe, have we had so orderly, respectful a company of young people. This improvement is due not only to the influences which have been brought to bear upon them here, but quite as much to the improved condition of their homes, which is in great part the result of work of our graduates.

The training in economics which these young people receive at Hampton is a most important part of their moral education. The knowledge which they gain on this subject in books, though valuable, is by no means the most important. At Hampton the Indian boy must lay up for the future. A part of that which he earns he can spend, as learning the right use of money is most important. A part he must lay by as a tool fund to give him an outfit when he returns. The system of accounts by which the student charges the school for labor he has rendered, by a bill made out in his own handwriting, giving the numbers of hours and the rate per hour, and on the other hand by which the school charges the student for his food, clothes, books, and everything which he receives, is in itself an important education. The merchants around the Indian reservations in the West, some of whom were accustomed to charge Indians twice as much as whites, have sometimes spoken slightingly of this sort of education, which is not at all convenient for them.

At the same time that these students are learning to lay up for the future, they are obtaining entirely new ideas of labor. It is no longer mere drudgery. The class room, the workshop, and the farm have a very important connection with one another. The study of the natural sciences gives them a new interest in the preparation of the soil, and the planting of the crops. The introduction of drawing into the school has made it possible for the students to plan out their work in the shops. They see in the machinery in the mill, the shops, and the laundry the working of the principles in natural philosophy which they have studied in the schoolroom. Their work is thus lifted up into a higher position and they come to understand something of the dignity of labor.

Another very important part of the moral training of the students is the object lesson in government presented to them in the school. The Indian child has perhaps as little taste of government as any of God's creatures. The Indian parent dislikes to hear the children cry. Their young people are seldom obliged to do anything contrary to their will. The absolute necessity of obedience is one of the first lessons that the school life brings. The military discipline, which first teaches the students to obey and then to command, is most valuable. The officers' court, which tries cases, summoning its witnesses to give evidence and its jury to weigh evidence; the system of guard duty, which makes them feel that the care of the property on the place is a legitimate part of their work; the control of the students by those of their own number; the experience which the janitors of the cottages and other officers have in caring for the little details of everyday life, give them a share of responsibility which can hardly fail to make them better citizens.

The religious instruction of the students has reference continually to the fact that they are to be teachers and leaders of their people. They are expected before they leave, not only to learn the elements of religious truth, but to be able to impart them to others. An earnest endeavor is made to ground them in the teachings of the Bible. Commencing in the earlier years with the outlines of Bible history, the Life of Christ being the central point, they pass on in the later years to a more detailed study of the books of the Bible and their moral and religious teachings. Connected with this teaching, which is carried on by the regular teachers in the Sabbath day schools, is the preaching at the Sunday services which aims to bring to bear the Bible teachings, on the every-day school life. In the social meetings, which the students conduct, subjects taken from the Bible lessons and bearing on their daily life are discussed. They thus learn to communicate to others the truths which they have received.

The Dixie Hospital, of which an account is given elsewhere, is training some of the girls to be nurses, and is in itself an object lesson to the whole school.

The school church is undenominational, though earnestly Christian. An endeavor is made to show these students how people of different denominations can work together. Many of the Indians are Episcopalians, and attend one service each Sabbath at St. John's Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Gravatt, the rector, has charge of the Indian Sabbath school on the school grounds. All the school gathers for the afternoon service in the Memorial Chapel, where service is held in which the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments, hold a prominent part with chants, responsive readings, and the silent prayer of the Friends. Much prominence is given music in all the religious services of the school. Both races are not only very fond of it, but are raised and helped by it.

In addition to the regular services conducted by the chaplain there are a number of social meetings held by the students themselves. Circles of tens among the girls are held under the care of the teachers. Temperance societies for the Indians and colored students, a Lend-a-Hand Club and Society of Christian Endeavor, a Young Men's Christian Association, and circles for Bible reading help these young people on in their Christian life at the same time that they are taught how to organize similar work when they go out from the school.

Bishop Walker's account, given at a meeting of the Indian Commissioners at Washington not long since, of how he came upon a little cluster of returned students in a remote part of a Western reservation, representing different denominations, but working together for the help of the ignorant Indians, was most encouraging. Many such reports come back to us. An increasing number of cheerful, comfortable homes bear witness to the influence of the young missionaries. Better cooking, better agriculture, cleaner homes, a purer religion has followed where these young people have gone; but they need guidance and help.

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RETURNED INDIAN STUDENTS.

[By Cora M. Folsom.]

Since last year the record of the returned Indian students has not materially changed; we still see from the figures drawn from individual records that "four-fifths do well," or to be more exact, 85 per cent, according to the figures this year. The grading is probably as correct as it ever can be.

Last spring the Senate demanded a very full report of the returned students, covering their history not only since their return but before coming to Hampton. As no particular record has ever been kept of individuals previous to their coming, we were obliged to send out blanks, one or more of each returned student, living or dead, and ask agents, missionaries, and others best qualified to respond, to do so. To the official questions we added others to complete the record in regard to industry, character, influence, and marriage relations. In most cases these were quite fully and satisfactorily answered, though occasionally authorities disagreed in regard to facts and opinions, and the standards by which character was weighed were evidently widely different. To these official reports I added five months of personal investigation in the summer of 1891, making it a special point to look up doubtful cases, and to visit individuals as far as possible in their own homes, at their own tables, among their own friends, or wherever I could to the best advantage study their problem from the practical end.

The result was on the whole most encouraging. I saw much of poverty; much of sickness and lack of care; much of the degradation from a savage life restrained only by force of circumstances; somewhat of heathenism; somewhat of drink and other adopted vices, and a great deal of discouragement and hopelessness. And yet, on the other hand, I saw these young people, some of whom we had never suspected of such power, making a stand for what they believed right with a strength of purpose that goes to show that the Indian's traditional heroism is not a lost virtue after all.

We who are surrounded by a civilization that calls forth every ambition to be and to do according to the latest fashion in matters of everyday life find it difficult to see why the Indian boy or girl does not do just what we, in our ignorance of ourselves, think we would do under the same circumstances. And this is where we err in our judgment of them and fail to appreciate how strong a word "good" is when applied to the records these young people make. Many of our customs in dress and living do not commend themselves to our own best judgment; and yet these pioneers in civilization must adopt them themselves and urge them upon others. If they are so fortunate as to have grown into our civilization through several years of contact with it the matter is simple and easy; they will naturally gratify what has become a necessity or a taste; but where the children are well grown before coming into the new way of living and are permitted to remain only a short time in it, then life becomes a constant struggle between principle and inclination, and it is here that so many have shown true pluck and character.

A boy who plods on at a trade or on a farm with poor pay and little encouragement, when in the more congenial work of herding he could double his salary; who persistently refuses to indulge in any of the less objectionable Indian customs because he is not willing to throw his influence at all on that side, and who is patient and kind and considerate to those with whom he disagrees may not shine on the "excellent" list or make a striking record on paper, but he is none the less truly brave, and with a bravery that tells, too, in the long run.

The girl, too, who insists upon keeping a good home when its goodness is not in the least appreciated, and who wears the uncomfortable dress, shoes, hairpins, and hat of civilization when all the fashion of the place is to be comfortable in loose gown, moccasins, and hanging braids, with head unhampered by the breeze-blown hat, is to a certain extent, a martyr to principle also, and deserves to be appreciated accordingly. These may seem little things—mere trifles—but great or small, they are the real tests of character, and like the proverbial straw show us what to expect.

In going over the ground in Dakota, that I had gone over almost as carefully three years before, I was struck with the improvements that met me everywhere. First of all in the towns adjoining the reservations. Some, to be sure, have dried up entirely in the fearful drought of the preceding years, and seem to have blown away, but others, strong enough to stand the storm, are flourishing. Railroads are rapidly coming nearer and nearer the reservations. Individual allotments have been in most cases made to the Indians and the surplus land taken by the white settlers. Civilization is making long strides toward the center of the forbidden country. The Indians have scattered out upon their own places more rapidly than was at one time thought possible. Many have their little homes and farms and herds well started.

The "progressives," as those who have taken a stand for civilization are called, have in most cases formed little nuclei of civilization at different points, planning and working together. They have organized societies for mutual help and encouragement, and have clubbed together to buy expensive farm implements and valuable stock by which to improve their own. It is in these progressive settlements that the returned students are found in full force; at Standing Rock, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé in the Dakotas, and Omaha in Nebraska, this encouraging feature is most noticeable. In these places the sentiment is so strongly progressive through the large number of students returned, that there is now little danger of the much dreaded "return to the blanket." As Hampton students they help and encourage each other; when one falls the rest go to his rescue and help him on his feet again. In these communities Hampton students are teachers, preachers, and leaders generally, and fortunately in most cases have wise helpers in agent or missionary.

Their homes are of the better class. The one-roomed log house is still the unit of comparison on the reservation, and must be until the railroad brings lumber nearer; but in many cases rooms have been added or new frame cottages put up. The family life and home comforts have greatly improved, too. The children—and there are such hosts of them—are almost as well kept and fairly trained. This is really the most encouraging sign for the future, for no matter how poor or how careless are the parents, the children are generally clean and always dressed in garments of civilized pattern and make.

In the churches one also sees progress in the general appearance of the congregation. The men are better dressed, and the women and babies show similar signs of progress. There are more hats on the woman's side of the church than there used to be, and it is not unusual to find a whole family occupying one pew, regardless of the unspoken rule which divides the congregation according to sex.

A representative of the school who appears at any place where there are returned students finds not only a warm welcome for old times' sake and his own, but many urgent requests to take back with him relatives and friends for whom the ex-student desires advantages similar to those he himself has received. The feeling of the old people in regard to education has changed very much and there is now very little opposition to education even among the older element. This change in public sentiment has made the returned student's life much easier and his record better in many ways. He has been permitted to remain longer in school, and increasing his advantages has also improved the general record. This is shown, too, by the fact that 55 have returned for a second term here, and that 71 have attended other schools West or East since leaving Hampton.

The record of each individual student was given to the Senate in December, and has since been printed by the Government. The same will be published in a less official way in the Twenty-two Years' Work of Hampton Institute. Both these books will so soon be available, that it seems hardly necessary to go into details here. Summing up these records, we grade them as usual, as excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad. The excellent are either those who have had exceptional advantages and use them faithfully, and those who by great earnestness and pluck have won an equally wide and telling influence for good. The good, the great majority, are those who are doing their best and exerting a decidedly good influence, even though it may not be very wide. They must marry legally, be honest, industrious, and temperate, and live a life which we can point to as an example for others to follow and improve upon. The fair are the sick and unfortunate, those who have had few advantages and from whom no better could be expected. The poor are those who have not done as well as they should; have married after the Indian custom while knowing better; have fallen from weakness rather than from vice, and some who are recovering themselves after more serious falls. The bad are those who have done wrong while knowing better, yet, with two exceptions, those from whom no better was expected. It is also a significant fact that not one is a full-blood Indian. According to this grading the record stands:

Excellent	78	Satisfactory	296	Total 347
Good	162			
Fair	56			
Poor	39	Disappointing	49	
Bad	10			

REF0070603

From this record we say that 85 per cent are doing as well as we could expect.

The returned students, 31 of whom are full graduates from the normal course, are employed regularly as follows:

Teachers, 9; school employés, 9	18
Attending other schools	17
Attending higher schools in the East	5
Supporting themselves at the East	6
Regular missionaries, 3; catechists, 12	15
United States soldiers, 6; scouts, 3; postmaster, 1; mail carrier, 1	11
Agency employés, viz:	
Physicians, 2; interpreters, 4; issue clerk, 1; police, 4; district farmers, 21; in charge of stables, 3; herders, 2; carpenters, 10; wheelwrights and blacksmiths, 7; harness-makers, 2; tinsmith, 1; miller, 1	45
Independent workers, 116, viz:	
Engineers, 2; surveyors, 2; lawyers, 2; merchants, 4; clerks, 6; carpenters, 5; printer, 1; painter, 1; freighter, 1; loggers, 4; laborers, 7; house servants, 2; ranchers, 6	43
Farmers	73
Girls married and in good houses	46

We have this year 7 students supporting themselves in the North and 5 attending higher schools. There will always be a few who are specially fitted for some particular branch of training in advance of what we can give them here, and success with such in the past has encouraged us to continue this course, helping only those who are enough earnest to work the greater part of their own way. This experience has proved to be a broadening and character-building one, of real value to the individual and to the work at large. This year we have a young man preparing for a medical course; one, entirely independent of Government or charity, for a college course, and a young girl perfecting herself in a branch of art for which she is specially fitted; and this coming year we hope to add 4 others the number.

In all work for returned students we feel specially strong in the fact that we have such wise and able helpers at the administrative head of affairs. In every possible way they have lent their aid, encouragement, and interest, and but for them much that is now success must have been a failure. To many missionaries, agents, and other friends on the reservations the returned students and the school owe deep gratitude for counsel and help freely and wisely given them, and upon which both have learned to depend in any emergency or difficulty.

For the encouragement of the friends and supporters of Indian education, who through their interest and aid have made this increasingly valuable work possible, and through whom public sentiment, both East and West, will always depend, we point to the record these returned students have made and expect them to join us in saying with all earnestness, "Yes, it pays; I'm glad I've done what I have. I'll do more in the future."

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.*

CHAP. 2.—An act providing for the completion of the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. January 28, 1892

27 Stats., p. 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the allotment provided for in the agreement with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma, ratified by Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, including the pay and expenses of the necessary special agents and the necessary re-surveys, which sum shall be immediately available and be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purposes herein expressed.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. Appropriation for alloting lands.

Vol. 26, p. 1023.

Approved, January 28, 1892.

CHAP. 3.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company through the Indian Territory." February 3, 1892

27 Stats., p. 2.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act granting the right of way to the Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from the city of Anthony, in the State of Kansas, through the Indian Territory, to some point in the county of Grayson, in the State of Texas," approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Hutchison and Southern Railroad Company, right of way.

Vol. 26, p. 486, amended.

"That said railroad company be, and they are hereby, authorized to extend and operate said road, telegraph and telephone line with like powers and privileges and under like limitations and conditions as are provided in said original act, in a south-easterly or southerly direction from the terminus of said road under said original act, to wit: From its connection with the Santa Fe Railroad at or near the city of Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma, or some point north of there within a distance of twenty miles to the southern boundary of said Indian Territory, at or near a point north of the city of Denison, in the State of Texas.

Extension of road from Guthrie, Okla., authorized.

SECTION 2. That said original act described in section one of this act, and the amendment thereto, shall extend and be in full force and effect for the period of three years from the approval of this amendment or act.

Time for construction extended.

Vol. 26, p. 488.

Approved, February 3, 1892.

*This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

REF0070604

March 8, 1892.
27 Stats., p. 5.

CHAP. 12. An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the Eleventh Census, and for other purposes.

Deficiency appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

* * * * * * *

27 Stats., p. 5.
Indian Affairs

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Sioux subsistence.
Vol. 19, p. 254.

For subsistence of the Sioux, as per agreement ratified by Act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and seventeen cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the sum of twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars which remains of the allotment for the establishment of sub-stations from the appropriation for subsistence of the Sioux Indians for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, shall also be used for the purchase of subsistence for said Sioux Indians.

Balance available.

Vol. 26, p. 1002.

Provisо.

Provided, That hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall include in his annual report to Congress the names of all employees under the supervision and direction of the Indian Bureau, under what law said employees were appointed, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the services rendered by them.

Report of all employés.

Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, S. Dak.
Damages to settlers.
Vol. 26, p. 659.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the ascertainment of damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, in South Dakota, between February twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, as authorized by the act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.
Survey for allotting.
Vol. 26, p. 1033.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause the lands embraced within the diminished Fort Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed for allotment to the Indians of said reservation, as provided in article three of the agreement with said Indians, of December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and ratified by act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Approved March 8, 1892.

June 17, 1892.
27 Stats., p. 52.

CHAP. 120.—An act to provide for the disposition and sale of lands known as the Klamath River Indian Reservation.

Klamath River Reservation, Cal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the lands embraced in what was Klamath River Reservation in the State of California, as set apart and reserved under the authority of law by an Executive order dated November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby declared to be subject to settlement, entry, and purchase under the laws of the United States granting homestead rights and authorizing the sale of mineral, stone, and timber lands: *Provided*, That any Indian now located upon said reservation may, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, apply to the Secretary of the Interior for an allotment of land for himself and, if the head of a family, for the members of his family, 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

Opened to settlement.

Provisos.

Allotments to Indians.
Vol. 25, p. 388.

Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and, if found entitled thereto, shall have the same allotted as provided in said act or any act amendatory thereof: *Provided*, That lands settled upon, improved, and now occupied by settlers in good faith by qualified persons under the land laws shall be exempt from such allotment unless one or more of said Indians have resided upon said tract in good faith for four months prior to the passage of this act. And the Secretary of the Interior may reserve from settlement, entry, or purchase any tract or tracts of land upon which any village or settlement of Indians is now located, and may set apart the same for the permanent use and occupation of said village or settlement of Indians. And any person entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws of the United States who has in good faith prior to the passage of this act, made actual settlement upon any lands within said reservation not allotted under the foregoing proviso and not reserved for the permanent use and occupation of any village or settlement of Indians, with the intent to enter the same under the homestead law shall have the preferred right, at the expiration of said period of one year to enter and acquire title to the land so settled upon, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, upon the payment therefor of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and such settler shall have three months after public notice given that such lands are subject to entry within which to file in the proper land office his application therefor; and in case of conflicting claims between settlers the land shall be awarded to the settler first in order of time: *Provided*, That any portion of said land more valuable for its mineral deposits than for agricultural purposes, or for its timber, shall be entered only under the law authorizing the entry and sale of timber or mineral lands: *And provided further*, That the heirs of any deceased settler shall succeed to the rights of such settler under this act: *Provided further*, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands shall constitute a fund to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and education of the Indians now residing on said lands and their children.

Exemption of settled lands.

Indian villages.

Homestead entries.

Mineral lands.

Rights of settlers' heirs.

Disposal of proceeds.

Approved, June 17, 1892.

CHAP. 139.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect certain recommendations of the Mission Indian Commission, and to issue patents for certain lands.

July 1, 1892.
27 Stat., p. 61.

Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 712.

Whereas the act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California," made it the duty of the commissioners therein authorized to be appointed "to select a reservation for each band or village of the Mission Indians residing within said State, which reservation shall include, as far as practicable, the lands and villages which have been in the actual occupation and possession of said Indians, and which shall be sufficient in extent to meet their just requirements;" and

Whereas said commissioners were authorized to appraise the value of the improvements belonging to any person to whom valid existing rights had attached under the public-land laws of the United States, where such improvements were situated, within the limits of any reservation selected by the commissioners, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas it was further provided in said act that, in case any land should be selected to which any railroad company should be entitled to receive a patent, such railroad company should, upon releasing all claim and title thereto, and on the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior, be allowed to select an equal quantity of other land in lieu thereof; and

Whereas no provision was made whereby lands claimed by private persons through titles derived or sought to be derived from railroad companies or other sources than the public-land laws could be so released and exchanged; and

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Whereas the commissioners appointed under said act have reported, among other things, that certain lands are in the occupation of Indians, and are needed for their use, which certain persons have improved, and on which they have developed valuable water rights, expecting to obtain title from the railroad companies, or to which they had obtained title from the State of California, and that said persons are willing to exchange said lands for other lands heretofore reserved for the use of the Mission Indians, but which lands are no longer needed for such purpose; and

Whereas the report and recommendations of said commissioners have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, "except so much thereof as relates to the purchase of lands from and exchange of lands with private individuals which is also approved subject to the condition that Congress shall authorize the same:" Therefore,

Mission Indians, Cal.

Exchange of lands occupied by private persons.

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 hereby is, authorized and empowered to carry into effect the recommendations of the said Mission Indian commissioners relating to the exchange of lands with private individuals, as the same has been approved by the President, and to cause patents in the usual form to issue for the lands recommended to be given to such individuals in exchange for lands and improvements released and relinquished for the use of the Indians.

Appropriation to purchase lands for Indians.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase certain lands and improvements for the use and benefit of said Mission Indians, as approved by said Secretary and the President, and to be applied to such purposes in accordance with the said report of said Mission Indian commissioners as the same has been approved by the President.

Approved, July 1, 1892.

July 1, 1892.

27 Stats., p. 62.

CHAP. 149.—An act to provide for the opening of a part of the Colville Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., opened to settlement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to the reservations and allotment of land in severalty to the individual members of the Indians of the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington herein provided for, all the following described tract or portion of said Colville Reservation, namely: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Colville Indian Reservation where the township line between townships thirty-four and thirty-five north, of range thirty-seven east, of the Willamette meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same, said point being in the middle of the channel of the Columbia River, and running thence west parallel with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the western boundary line of the said Colville Indian Reservation in the Okanagon River, thence north following the said western boundary line to the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude, thence east along the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the northeast corner of the said Colville Indian Reservation, thence south following the eastern boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one million five hundred thousand acres, the same being a portion of the Colville Indian Reservation created by executive order dated July second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and is hereby, vacated and restored to the public domain, notwithstanding any executive order or other proceeding whereby the same was set apart as a reservation for any Indians or bands of Indians, and the same shall be open to settlement and entry by the proclamation of the President of the United States and shall be disposed of under the general laws applicable to the disposition of public lands in the State of Washington.

Lands set apart for Colvilles.

Proclamation to issue.

Disposition of proceeds.

SEC. 2. That the net proceeds arising from the sale and disposition of the lands to be so opened to entry and settlement shall be set apart in the Treasury of the United States for the time being, but subject to such future appropriation for public use as Congress may make, and that until so otherwise appropriated may be subject to expenditure by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time, in such amounts as he shall deem best, in the building of schoolhouses, the maintenance of schools for such Indians, for the payment of such part of the local taxation as may be properly applied to the lands allotted to such Indians, as he shall think fit, so long as such allotted lands shall be held in trust and exempt from taxation, and in such other ways as he may deem proper for the promotion of education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians.

Settlement under homestead laws.

SEC. 3. That each entryman under the homestead laws shall, within five years from the date of his original entry and before receiving a final certificate for the land covered by his entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one third of which shall be paid within two years after the date of the original entry; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, 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 abridged, except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

Rights of Union soldiers, etc. R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 423.

Allotments in severalty to Indians.

SEC. 4. That each and every Indian now residing upon the portion of the Colville Indian Reservation hereby vacated and restored to the public domain, and who is so entitled to reside thereon, shall be entitled to select from said vacated portion eighty acres of land, which shall be allotted to each Indian in severalty. No restrictions as to locality shall be placed upon such selections other than that they shall be so located as to conform to the Congressional survey or subdivisions of said tract or country, and any Indian having improvements may have the preference over any other person in and to the tract of land containing such improvements, so far as they are within a legal subdivision not exceeding in area the quantity of land that he or she may be entitled to select and locate. All such allotments shall be made at the cost of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe. Such selections shall be made within six months after the date of the President's proclamation opening the lands hereby vacated to settlement and entry, and after the same have been surveyed, and when such allotments have been selected as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the titles thereto shall be held in trust for the benefit of the allottees, respectively, and afterwards conveyed in fee simple to the allottees or their heirs, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and an act in amendment and extension thereof, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes:'" *Provided*, That such allotted lands shall be subject to the laws of eminent domain of the State of Washington, and shall, when conveyed in fee simple to the allottees or their heirs, be subject to taxation as other property in said State.

Selections.

Titles held in trust.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Vol. 26, p. 794.

Proviso.

Laws of Washington.

Right of Indians to remain on reservation.

SEC. 5. That all Indians residing in the lands hereby vacated and restored, shall have the right, if they so prefer, under the direction of the Indian agent, to occupy and reside upon such portions of the Colville Indian Reservation not hereby vacated as are not occupied by or in the possession of any other Indian or Indians.

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Reservation for Tonasket school.

SEC. 6. That the land used and occupied for school purposes at what is known as Tonasket school, on Bonaparte Creek, and the site of the sawmill, gristmill, and other mill property on said reservation, is hereby reserved from the operation of this act, unless other lands are selected in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That such reserved lands shall not exceed in the aggregate two sections, and must be selected in legal subdivisions conformably to the public surveys, such selection to be made by the Indian agent of the Colville Agency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his approval: *Provided, however*, That said Indians may, in lieu of said sites or either of them, select other lands of equal quantity, for such purposes, either on the vacated or unvacated portions of said reservation, the same to be designated in legal subdivisions by said Indian agent, under the direction of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in which case said first-designated tracts shall not be exempt from the operation of this act; such selection to be made and approved within six months after the survey of said lands and the proclamation of the President.

Provisos.
Limit.
Selection of other lands by Indians.

Appropriation for making allotments, etc.

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of making the allotments and selections in this act provided, including surveys of the lands provided to be vacated and restored to the public domain, thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, which said sum shall be reimbursable from the proceeds of the lands when sold as hereinbefore provided.

Reimbursable.

Indian title not recognized.

SEC. 8. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing title or ownership of said Indians to any part of the said Colville Reservation, whether that hereby restored to the public domain or that still reserved by the Government for their use and occupancy.

Received by the President June 20, 1892.

[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.]

July 6, 1892.
27 Stats., p. 83.

CHAP. 150.—An act to authorize the Marinette and Western Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the Menominee Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.

Marinette and Western Railway Company granted right of way through Menominee Indian Reservation, Wis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Marinette and Western Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, running in an easterly and westerly direction, in, on, upon, and through the Menominee Indian Reservation, comprised of township thirty, in ranges thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, in Shawano County, and township thirty, in range sixteen, Oconto County, State of Wisconsin, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds of said railroad herein provided for: *Provided*, That the company shall have the right to adopt the most feasible and practicable route in following the general direction hereinbefore specified: *Provided further*, That said route or right of way shall be located within one and one-half miles from the north line of townships hereinbefore mentioned.

Location.
Provisos.
Location.
Width.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Reservation and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with the length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, for station purposes, not to exceed one station for every six 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 roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side of said right of way, or so much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill; but 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 was taken.

Stations, etc.
Lands not to be leased or sold.
Reversion.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian members of said Menominee tribe 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 said railroad. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterest referees, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, to be appointed, one by the President, one by the Menominee Indians in general council to which said occupant belongs, and one by the railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisement, shall take and subscribe an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within twenty 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 judge of the district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin upon application of either party. The person appointed by the President shall be chairman of said board, and shall appoint the time and place of 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 the cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at 5 cents per mile. A majority of the board, where all can not agree, may 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 orginal petition to the district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, having jurisdiction over the place where the land lies, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of the petition according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin for determining damages 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 or sum equal to said award, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. All proceedings of said district court upon appeal from the award of the referees shall be conducted in the same manner as an original action brought therein, except that the court may direct formal pleadings to be made and served: *Provided*, That all costs of appraisements by referees shall be paid by the railroad company.

Damages.
Appraisement.
Referees.
Oath.
Substitution on failure to appoint.
Hearing.
Compensation.
Award.
Appeal to district court.
Costs on appeal.
Proceedings.
Proviso.
Payment by railway company.

SEC. 4. That said railroad 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 dol-

Additional compensation to tribes.

REF0070607

lars per mile for each mile of road constructed and maintained in said Indian reservation, in addition to the compensation provided for in this act for property taken or damages done individual occupants by the construction of said road, to be paid as each five miles of the railroad is graded, and also fifteen dollars per mile per annum, so long as such reservation shall be used and occupied as a reservation by said tribes. If, however, the general council of the Menominee tribe of Indians through whose lands said railroad may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section five 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 occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the court upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railroad company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation the said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision: *Provided*, That the title to all timber on the right of way herein granted shall remain in the Menominee tribe of Indians, and shall be sold and disposed of for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all such timber to be removed within a reasonable time after the filing of maps of definite location of the right of way by said company, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, to the end that the company shall not be hindered or delayed in the construction of its road: *Provided*, That all merchantable pine timber on the right of way and depot grounds shall be carefully estimated and appraised by a competent person appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and said railroad company shall pay or cause to be paid the sum of not less than six dollars per thousand feet, board measure, for each and every thousand feet, together with the expense of estimate and appraisal, said money to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior before the building of said road has been commenced: *And provided*, That after paying the expense of the estimate and appraisal, the balance of the money derived from the sale of said timber shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Menominee tribe of Indians.

Annual rental.

Appeal to Secretary of the Interior by general council.

Provisos.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Title to timber.

Payment for pine timber.

Proceeds from timber sales.

SEC. 5. 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 chief or chiefs of said Menominee tribe of Indians through whose land said railroad may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for subsequent settlement or improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railroad's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter or such location shall be void.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Grading to begin in one year from filing map.

SEC. 6. 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 conformity with said intercourse laws.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railroad, wherever such roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid across the same.

Crossings and bridges.

SEC. 8. That said Marinette and Western 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 extinguishing or changing the present tenure of the Indians to their lands in said reservation, and will not attempt to secure from the said Indians any further

Condition of acceptance.

grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railroad under this act.

Proviso.

Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 9. That all mortgages executed by said railroad company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian reservation, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be prima facie evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 10. 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 or completion of said road, except as to mortgage or other lien that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Amendment, etc.

Not assignable prior to construction.

SEC. 11. That said railroad company shall not charge more for the transportation of freight or passengers through said reservation than for like services outside of same.

Charges.

Approved, July 6, 1892.

CHAP. 151.—An act supplementary and amendatory to an act entitled "An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation and for other purposes," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety.

July 6, 1892.
27 Stats., p. 86.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Shawnee tribe or band of Indians, whose claims and demands against the Cherokee Nation and the United States were referred to the United States Court of Claims for adjudication under the act of Congress passed and approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes," shall present to the said court all their claims against the United States and the Cherokee Nation, or against either or both of them, of every description whatsoever, arising out of treaty relations with the United States, rights growing out of such treaties, and from contracts, expressed or implied, under such treaties, made and entered into by and between the said Shawnees and Cherokees, and between them, or either of them and the United States.

Shawnee Indians.

To present all claims against United States and Cherokees.
Vol. 26, p. 636.

Approved, July 6, 1892.

CHAP. 164.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes.

July 13, 1892.
27 Stats., p. 120.

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 ninety-three, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriations.

* * * * * * *

Provided, That from and after the passage of this act the President shall detail officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacancies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, except at agencies where, in the opinion of the President, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian.

Vol. 27, p. 120.
Proviso.
Army officers to be detailed as agents.

Citizen appointments.

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REF0070608

Vol. 27, p. 122. Cherokee training school, N.C. Superintendent to act as agent.

The superintendent of the Indian training school at Cherokee, North Carolina, shall, in addition to his duties as superintendent, perform the duties heretofore required of the agent at said Cherokee Agency, and receive, in addition to his salary as superintendent, two hundred dollars per annum, which sum is hereby appropriated for the purpose, and shall give bond as other Indian agents, and that the office of agent be, and the same is hereby, abolished at that place; in all, eighty-nine thousand dollars; and all provisions of law fixing compensation for Indian agents in excess of that herein provided are hereby repealed.

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COEUR D'ALÉNES.

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Vol. 27, p. 124. Vol. 23, p. 1029. Purchase of land from.

For support of Coeur d'Aléne: Pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines, as per the eleventh article of said agreement, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand five hundred dollars. Upon the consent of the Coeur d'Aléne Indians thereto, obtained in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, the following tract of land within the Coeur d'Aléne Reservation in Idaho, commencing at a point on the boundary line between the reservation and the ceded lands on the east bank where it crosses the Coeur d'Aléne River, and running thence east on said boundary line one-half mile, thence south at right angles to said boundary line one-half mile, thence west at right angles to said south line to the east shore of the Coeur d'Aléne Lake, thence north with the shore of said lake to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and twenty acres more or less, is hereby restored to the public domain upon the payment of five dollars per acre into the United States Treasury, said money to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior to said Indians or expended by him for their benefit as desired; said land to be subject to entry only under the town-site laws of the United States: *Provided*, That those who have made settlement thereon prior to the passage of this act shall be permitted to purchase the lots occupied by them at that time at the rate of five dollars per acre.

Proviso. Sales to occupants.

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CROWS.

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Vol. 27, p. 120. Allotments not to include mining claims, etc. Vol. 26, p. 1043. Settlers.

No right of selection by, or allotment to the Crow Indians of Montana secured by the provisions of section thirty-four of the Indian appropriation act, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall be so used as to include mining claims nor shall they include lands settled upon, or improvements made by, qualified pre-emptors or homesteaders who were misled to settle on said reservation by reason of an erroneous survey by deputy United States surveyors of the public lands, or of said Crow reservation, and who at the time they so settled there believed their said settlement was not on the said reservation: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair any rights acquired under any contract with the Crow Indians heretofore ratified by Congress.

Proviso. Rights not impaired.

Delawares.

DELAWARES.

Payment for lands sold to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company. Vol. 12, p. 1180.

The sum of thirty-nine thousand and six hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixteen cents, of which ten thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents shall be paid to individual members of the said tribes for improvements upon lands sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company under the provisions of the treaty with the Delaware tribe of Indians of date May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, in accordance with the concluding paragraph of article two of said treaty, and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-one cents shall be paid to the individual members of said tribe through whose allotted lands the said Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company secured right of way, in accordance with the concluding clause of article three of said treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty: *Provided*, That the amount to be paid each member of said tribe claiming indemnity for improvements taken and damages on account of right of way of said railroad company through the allotted lands shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Attorney-General is hereby authorized and directed to institute the necessary legal proceedings against the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, for recovery of the amounts heretofore found by the Department of the Interior to be due from said railroad company, its successors or assigns, under the last paragraph of the second article of the treaty with the Delaware tribe of Indians of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, and under the concluding clause of the third article of said treaty, and for damage done the said Indians in the taking and destruction of the property by said railroad company, which sums when recovered shall be used to reimburse the United States for the sum appropriated in the foregoing paragraph.

Proviso. Determination of amount. Suits to be entered against railroad company. Reimbursement.

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KICKAPOOS.

Vol. 27, p. 127. Kickapoos.

For interest on seventy-two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-four cents, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Interest. Vol. 10, p. 1079.

This amount to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoos, dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid as provided in said treaty and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to four Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens of the United States, such sum as may be their proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and nineteen cents.

Payment to Kickapoos who have become citizens. Vol. 13, p. 624. Vol. 10, p. 1079.

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SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

Sioux of different tribes.

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Vol. 27, p. 132.

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred seventy-seven, one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable: *And provided*, That forty thousand dollars of this amount may be used for substations for the issue of supplies in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the number of rations issued shall not exceed the number of Indians on each reservation, and any excess in the number of rations issued shall be disallowed in the settlement of the agent's account.

Subsistence, etc. Vol. 19, p. 254. *Proviso.* Transportation. Supplies at substations. Limit of rations.

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Blacksmith, etc.

REF0070609

Schools.

Vol. 15, p. 637.

Vol. 23, p. 294.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial, schools, including erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article seven of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section seventeen of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion expend not to exceed fifty thousand dollars of said sum in the construction of two Indian industrial schools, to cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars each, one to be located at or near Chamberlain, South Dakota, and the other at or near Rapid City, South Dakota, upon such tracts of land, not less than eighty acres at each place, as shall be purchased by him for a price not exceeding four thousand dollars, and may also expend not to exceed four thousand five hundred dollars of said sum in the construction of an artesian well at the Indian school at Pierre in said State; in all, one million six hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Schools at Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. Dak.

Artesian well, Pierre, S. Dak.

Payment to attorney.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay out of the common funds belonging to any band or tribe of Indians residing in South Dakota and the band of Santee Sioux of Nebraska the sum of not to exceed one thousand dollars per year for each tribe or band in accordance with the provisions of any contract made by said tribes or bands with any person for services as attorney of such tribe or band, said contract to be first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Vol. 27, p. 137.

Negotiating for surplus lands.

Provisos.

Commission to Crow Indians, Mont.

Vol. 26, p. 1040.

Consent of Indians.

Negotiating with Indians for lands: To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to negotiate with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress, eleven thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That fifteen hundred dollars thereof, to be immediately available, may be used to enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to appoint a commission, to negotiate with the Crow Indians of Montana, for a modification of the agreement concluded with said Indians, December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and ratified by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and to pay the necessary and actual expenses of said commissioners: *Provided*, That no such modification shall be valid unless assented to by a majority of the male adult members of the Crow tribe of Indians, and be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

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Vol. 27, p. 138.

Negotiations with Shoshones and Arapahoes, Wyo., and Flatheads, etc., Mont.

Commission.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to reopen the negotiations with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation in the State of Wyoming, and Flathead and confederated tribes of Indians in the State of Montana, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, and not more than two of the Commissioners to be appointed hereunder shall be of the same political party, and any agreement entered into shall be ratified by Congress.

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Vol. 27, p. 139.

Upper and Middle bands Spokanes.

Agreement with, ratified.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement entered into with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians, dated March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and filed in the office of the commissioner of Indian Affairs July first, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, which agreement* is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the first installment of the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars mentioned in said agreement; the above amount of thirty thousand dollars to be expended for the benefit of those removing to the Coeur d'Aléne Reservation, in the erection of houses, assisting them in breaking land, purchase of cattle, seeds, agricultural implements, saw and grist mills, clothing, subsistence, and so forth.

* For text of agreement, see page 743.

Removal to Coeur d'Aléne Reservation, etc.

Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation, reimbursable: To carry into effect sections one and two of "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and grant patents therefor, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said amount to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of sale of Umatilla lands.

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg. Sale and allotment.

Vol. 23, pp. 341, 342.

Repayment to Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin the sum of twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty cents, amount covered into the Treasury, being the balance of proceeds of sales of logs cut on their reservation during the years eighteen hundred and ninety and eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be used in the same manner as other moneys received as proceeds of sale of logs from said reservation.

Menomonee Indians, Wis.

Repayment for logs sold.

Vol. 26, p. 146.

RELIEF OF FOND DU LAC CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

Fond du Lac Chippewas.

Payment to, of amount recovered from timber depredations.

This amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Fond du Lac Chippewa Indians, of the State of Minnesota, being the sum recovered by the United States in compromise of suits against certain parties for timber depredations upon the Fond du Lac reservation, in Minnesota, and which sum has been deposited in the United States Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, twenty thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-two cents.

Turtle Mountain band, Chippewas.

Commission to treat with, for lands, removal, etc.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons familiar with Indians affairs, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the proposed commissioners, subject to the approval of Congress. Said commissioners shall also report to the Secretary of the Interior the number of the said Chippewa Indians and the number of Mixed Bloods, if any, who are entitled to consideration by the United States Government; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of the proposed negotiations.

Number of Indians, etc., to be reported.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Support of schools.

Day and industrial schools

Building and repairs.

Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa.

Horses, etc.

Provisos. Cost of buildings.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, including pay of draftsman to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one million and seventy-five thousand dollars; for construction, purchase, and repair of school buildings, one hundred thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be expended for a school building and furnishing same complete on the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation in Iowa; and for purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine for schools, twenty thousand dollars, five thousand dollars of which shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That the entire cost of any boarding-school building, exclusive of outbuildings, to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars; in all, one million one

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hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not more than two hundred dollars shall be expended for any one pupil, and that all school houses erected under this appropriation, shall be built on reservations or as near the boundary lines as practicable, but this provision shall not affect schools in course of construction in any county where a reservation exists or the construction of schools where land has been already purchased in such county as a site.

Expense per pupil.

Location of new buildings.

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Vol. 27, p. 143.

That hereafter in the expenditure of money appropriated 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 appropriation.

Children of Indians taking lands in severalty not excluded.

That hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

Rules to secure attendance

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Approved, July 13, 1892.

July 23, 1892.

27 Stats., p. 260.

CHAP. 231.—An act to amend sections twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine, twenty-one hundred and forty, and twenty-one hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes touching the sale of intoxicants in the Indian country, and for other purposes.

Indians.

R. S., sec. 2139, p. 373.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Introduction of intoxicating liquors in Indian country forbidden.

"SEC. 2139. No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ale, wine, beer, or intoxicating liquors of any kind into the Indian country shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by fine of not more than three hundred dollars for each offense. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority in writing from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department. All complaints for the arrest of any person or persons made for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be made in the county where the offense shall have been committed, or if committed upon or within any reservation not included in any county, then in any county adjoining such reservation, and, if in the Indian Territory, before the United States court commissioner, or commissioner of the circuit court of the United States residing nearest the place where the offense was committed, who is not for any reason disqualified; but in all cases such arrests shall be made before any United States court commissioner residing in such adjoining county, or before any magistrate or judicial officer authorized by the laws of the State in which such reservation is located to issue warrants for the arrest and examination of offenders by section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States. And all persons so arrested shall, unless discharged upon examination, be held to answer and stand trial before the court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense."

Penalty.

Authority from War Department.

Complaints.

Arrests.

R. S., sec. 1014, p. 199.

Trial.

Approved, July 23, 1892.

CHAP. 236.—An act to legalize the deed and other records of the Office of Indian Affairs, and to provide and authorize the use of a seal by said office.

July 26, 1892.

27 Stats., p. 272.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the recording of all deeds and papers heretofore made and done in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and is hereby, confirmed, approved, and legalized; and said record heretofore made shall be deemed, taken, and held to be good and valid and shall have all the force and effect and be entitled to the same credit as if it had been made in pursuance of and in conformity to law. But shall have no effect whatever upon the validity or invalidity of the deed or paper so recorded, and shall be no evidence of constructive notice to any persons not actually knowing the contents.

Indian Department.

Recording of deeds, etc., in Indian Office, legalized.

Validity of deed, etc., not affected.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby empowered and directed to continue to make and keep a record of every deed executed by any Indian, his heirs, representatives, or assigns, which may require the approval of the President of the United States or of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever such approval shall have been given, and the deed so approved returned to said office.

Records of all deeds by Indians to be kept

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause a seal to be made and provided for the said office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve, and copies of any public documents, records, books, maps, or papers belonging to or on the files of said office, authenticated by the seal and certified by the Commissioner thereof, or by such officer as may, for the time being, be acting as or for such Commissioner, shall be evidence equally with the originals thereof.

Seal to be made.

Certifications.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the custody of said seal, and shall furnish certified copies of any such records, books, maps, or papers belonging to or on the files of said office, to any person applying therefor who shall comply with the requirements of said office, upon the payment by such parties at the rate of ten cents per hundred words, and one dollar for copies of maps or plats, and the additional sum of twenty-five cents for the Commissioner's certificate of verification, with the seal of said office; and one of the employés of said office shall be designated by the Commissioner as the receiving clerk, who shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the amounts so received shall, under the direction of the Commissioner, be paid into the Treasury of the United States; but fees shall not be demanded for such authenticated copies as may be required by the officers of any branch of the Government or by any Indian who shall satisfy the Commissioner by satisfactory legal evidence that he or she is not able, by reason of poverty, to pay such fees, nor for such unverified copies as the Commissioner in his discretion may deem proper to furnish.

Furnishing certified copies of records.

Fees.

Receiving clerk.

No fees for copies for official use, etc.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

CHAP. 329.—An act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

July 30, 1892.

27 Stats., p. 336.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Denison and Northern Railway Company, a corporation 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 railway company on Red River, near Denison, in Grayson County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a northerly direction to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas,

Denison and Northern Railway Company may construct railway, etc., line through Indian Territory. Location.

REF0070611

Branch line.

at or near Coffeeville, in said State, with the right to construct and operate a branch line of railway, beginning at a point about twenty miles north of Red River, on the main line; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point on the western line of the Indian Territory, at or near where it is crossed by the Canadian River, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct.

Right of way.

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 roadbed, 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 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 railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, 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.

Addition for stations, etc.

Provisos. Limit.

Lands not to be sold, etc.

Damages.

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, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, 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 any United States court in the Indian Territory, 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 railway 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 any district court in the Indian Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. 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 cost 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

Referees.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

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 cost 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 railway.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

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 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.

Freight charges.

Provisos. Passenger rates. Regulation.

Maximum.

Mails.

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 allowance 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 railway 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

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos. Appeal by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Taxation.

Survey.

REF0070612

right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Maps to be filed.

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 chiefs 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.

Proviso.
Grading to begin on filing map.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railway 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.

Construction.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of 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; that said railway 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.

Crossings, etc.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 9. That the said Denison and Northern 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 toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, 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.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, 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.

Amendment, etc.
No assignment before construction.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter 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 railway except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon, and in the construction thereof.

Approved, July 30, 1892.

August 4, 1892.

CHAP. 376.—An act for the relief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

27 Stat., p. 348.
Eastern Cherokees, North Carolina.
Payment of taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use so much of the fund to the credit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians located in the State of North Carolina on the books of the Treasury as may be necessary for the payment annually of taxes upon such of their lands as are held in common, and also for the payment of the taxes that have already accrued, and for which the said lands were sold,

together with costs incurred upon conveyance of purchasers of said lands to said Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Sales of timber revoked.

All orders or provisions for the sale of timber on said lands to pay the accrued taxes and incumbrances on the same are hereby revoked.

Approved, August 4, 1892.

RESOLUTION.

April 6, 1892.

[No. 6.] Joint resolution construing article four of the agreement with the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Oklahoma Territory and elsewhere.

27 Stats., p. 394.

Whereas the provisions of the articles of agreement by and between the United States and the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, residing in Oklahoma Territory and elsewhere, ratified by Congress March 3, 1891, requires that large sums of money be paid to them in said tract of country which is construed to mean said Territory of Oklahoma; and

Preamble.

Whereas many members of said band of Indians reside in Kansas who through age, poverty, and sickness suffer great hardships by being compelled to go to said Territory to receive their payments: Therefore,

Citizen Band, Pottawatomie Indians.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That article four of said agreement be, and the same is hereby, construed so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to direct the proper officers of the Department of the Interior to make the payments, as they fall due, to the members of said band residing in Kansas at some point in their original reservation in said State as will accommodate the greatest number of said Indians.

Payments may be made to them in Kansas.

Vol. 26, p. 1018.

Approved, April 6, 1892.

PRIVATE ACT.

July 23, 1892.

CHAP. 244.—An act for the relief of P. B. Sinnott, late Indian agent at Grand Ronde Agency, State of Oregon.

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, directed to refund to P. B. Sinnott, late Indian agent at Grand Ronde Agency, State of Oregon, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents, being the amount of two judgments recovered against him and his sureties on his official bonds as such agent by the United States in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon, on the fifteenth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and which amount was subsequently paid to the United States by said Sinnott pending the consideration by Congress of a bill for his relief, and is now covered into the Treasury.

P. B. Sinnott, refund to.

Approved, July 23, 1892.

REF0070613

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 22.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

April 11, 1892.

Preamble. Vol. 15, p. 506.

Whereas, by the third article of the treaty between the United States of America and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded February 19, 1867, proclaimed May 2, 1867 (15 U. S. Statutes, p. 505), the United States set apart and reserved for certain of said Indians certain lands, particularly described, being situated partly in North Dakota and partly in South Dakota, and known as the Lake Traverse Reservation; and

Agreements with Lake Traverse Indians.

Whereas, by agreement made with said Indians residing on said reservation, dated December 12, 1889, they conveyed, as set forth in article one thereof, to the United States, all their title and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart as aforesaid remaining after the allotments shall have been made, which are provided for in article four of the agreement, as follows: "that there shall be allotted to each individual member of the bands of Indians, parties hereto, a sufficient quantity, which, with the lands heretofore allotted, shall make in each case one hundred and sixty acres, and in case no allotment has been made to any individual member of said bands, then an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres shall be made to such individual"; and

Whereas, it is provided in article two of said agreement, "That the cession, sale, relinquishment, and conveyance of the lands described in article one of this agreement shall not take effect and be in force until the sum of $342,778.37, together with the sum of $18,400, shall have been paid to said bands of Indians, as set forth and stipulated in article third of this agreement"; and

Vol. 26, p. 1039.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 U. S. Statutes, pp. 1036-1038, Sec. 30), accepting and ratifying the agreement with said Indians;

"That the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall immediately, upon the payment to the parties entitled thereto of their share of the funds made immediately available by this act, and upon the completion of the allotments as provided for in said agreement, be subject only to entry and settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands, which shall be reserved for common school purposes, and be subject to the laws of the State wherein located: *Provided*, That patents shall not issue until the settler or entryman shall have paid to the United States the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land taken up by such homesteader, and the title to the lands so entered shall remain in the United States until said money is duly paid by such entryman or his legal representatives, or his widow, who shall have the right to pay the money and complete the entry of her deceased husband in her own name, and shall receive a patent for the same," and

Whereas, Payment as required by said act, has been made by the United States; and

Whereas, Allotments as provided for in said agreement, as now

appears by the records of the Department of the Interior will have been made, approved, and completed, and all other terms and considerations required will have been complied with on the day and hour hereinafter fixed for opening said lands to settlement.

Lands on Lake Traverse reservation, North and South Dakota, open to settlement April 15, 1892.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands embraced in said reservation, saying and excepting the lands reserved for and allotted to said Indians, and the lands reserved for other purposes in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the said act of Congress ratifying the same and other, the laws relating thereto will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock noon (central standard time) on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the terms and conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreements, the statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Schedule.

The lands to be opened for settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Lake Traverse Reservation opened to settlement by proclamation of the President dated April 11, 1892," and which schedule is made a part hereof.

No persons permitted to enter until day of opening.

Warning, moreover, is hereby given that until said lands are opened to settlement as herein provided, all persons, save said Indians, are forbidden to enter upon and occupy the same or any part thereof.

Lands attached to land districts.

And further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands mentioned and included in this proclamation shall be, and the same are attached to the Fargo and Watertown land districts, in said States, as follows:

Fargo district, N. Dak.

1. All that portion of the Lake Traverse Reservation, commencing at the northwest corner of said reservation; thence south 12 degrees 2 minutes west, following the west boundary of the reservation to the new seventh standard parallel, or boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota; thence east, following the new seventh standard parallel to its intersection with the north boundary of said Indian reservation; thence northwesterly with said boundary to the place of beginning, is attached to the Fargo land district, the office of which is now located at Fargo, North Dakota.

Watertown district, S. Dak.

2. All that portion of the Lake Traverse Reservation, commencing at a point where the new seventh standard parallel intersects the west boundary of said reservation; thence southerly along the west boundary of said reservation to its extreme southern limit; thence northerly along the east boundary of said reservation to Lake Traverse; thence north with said lake to the northeast corner of the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the north boundary of said reservation to its intersection with the new seventh standard parallel, or boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota; thence with the new seventh standard parallel to the place of beginning, is attached to the Watertown land district; the office of which is now located at Watertown, South Dakota.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

REF0070614

[No. 23.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

April 12, 1892.

Preamble.

Whereas, by a written agreement made on the day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished and surrendered all their claim, title and interest in and to the lands described in article two of said agreement, as follows, to wit:

Cession of lands by Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians.

"Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude, as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-one; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of

Vol. 14, p. 886.

the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of

Vol. 14, p. 756.

March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the North Fork of the Red River; thence down said North Fork of the Red River to a point where it strikes the north line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation; thence east along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning; and all other lands or tracts of country in the Indian Territory to which they have or may set up or allege any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever": *Provided*, That every member of said tribes shall have an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres of land, as in said agreement provided, to be selected within the tract of country so ceded, except land in any part of said reservation now used or occupied for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, or other public uses, or in sections sixteen or thirty-six in each congressional township; except in cases where any Cheyenne or Arapahoe Indian has heretofore made improvements upon and now uses and occupies a part of said sections sixteen and thirty-six, such Indian may make his or her selection within the boundaries so prescribed so as to include his or her improvements; and except in that part of the lands by said agreement ceded, now occupied and claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians described as follows, to wit:

Lands reserved.

"Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river to the line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes west longitude, thence up said line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes due north to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of the main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due south to the place of beginning:" *And provided*, That said sections sixteen and thirty-six in each congressional township in said reservation shall not become subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States and finally sold for public school purposes; and that when the allotments of land shall have been selected and taken by the members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees respectively for the period of twenty-five years in the manner and to the extent provided for in

Vol. 24, p. 388.

the act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (24 Stats., 388); and

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress accepting, ratifying, and confirming the said agreement with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stats., pp. 989 to 1041), section sixteen:

Vol. 26, p. 1022.

"That whenever any of the lands acquired by either of the * * * foregoing agreements respecting lands in the Indian or Oklahoma Territory shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States be opened to settlement they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised States [Statutes] of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however*, That each settler on said lands shall before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors 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 abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their non-mineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry"; and

Whereas, allotments of land in severalty to said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have been made and approved in accordance with law and the provisions of the before-mentioned agreement with them; and

Whereas, the lands acquired by the said agreement hereinbefore mentioned have been divided into counties by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by said last mentioned act of Congress, before the same shall be opened to settlement, and lands have been reserved for county seat purposes as therein required, as follows, to wit:

For county C, the south one-half of section nineteen, township sixteen north, range eleven west. For county D, the north one-half of section thirteen, township eighteen north, range seventeen west. For county E, the south one-half of section fifteen, township seventeen north, range twenty-two west. For county F, the south one-half of section eight, township thirteen north, range twenty-three west. For county G, the north one-half of section twenty-five, township thirteen north, range seventeen west. For county H, the south one-half of section thirteen, township nine north, range sixteen west; and

Whereas, it is provided by act of Congress for temporary government of Oklahoma, approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, section twenty-three (twenty-six Statutes, page ninety-two), and there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made where cash payments are provided for in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation: and

Vol. 26, p. 92.

Whereas, all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribes of Indians and by the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement, have been, as I hereby declare, complied with:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the statutes hereinbefore mentioned, also an 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 ninety-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and by other of the laws of the United States, and by said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of said lands hereinbefore described, acquired from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by the agreement aforesaid, saving and excepting the lands allotted to the Indians

Lands ceded by Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, Okla., open to settlement April 19, 1892.

Vol. 26, p. 989.

REF0070615

as in said agreement provided; excepting also the lands hereinbefore described as occupied and claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, or otherwise reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the said act of Congress ratifying the same, and other the laws relating thereto, will, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon (central standard time) Tuesday, the nineteenth day of the present month of April, and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the Statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Schedule. The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President."

Entries. Each entry shall be in square form as nearly as applicable, and no other lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are opened to settlement under this proclamation, the agreement with the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, or the act ratifying the same.

No person permitted to enter until day of opening. Notice, moreover, is hereby giving that it is by law enacted that until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provison shall be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

Lands attached to land districts. And further notice is hereby given that it has been duly ordered that the lands mentioned and included in this Proclamation shall be, and the same are attached to the Western land district, office at Kingfisher, and the Oklahoma land district, office at Oklahoma City, in said Territory of Oklahoma, as follows:

Western district, Okla. 1. All of said lands lying north of the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen north, are attached to the Western land district, the office of which is at Kingfisher, in said Territory.

Oklahoma district, Okla. 2. All of said lands lying south of the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen north, are attached to the Oklahoma land district, the office of which is at Oklahoma City, in the said Territory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a written agreement* made on the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, the Crow tribe of Indians, in the State of Montana, agreed to dispose of and sell to the United States, for certain considerations in said agreement specified, all that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, lying west and south of the following lines, to wit:

"Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, at a point which is the northwest corner of section number thirty-six, township number two north, of range twenty-seven east, of the

*For text of the agreement with the Crow Indians see page 748.

principal meridian of Montana, thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clarke's Fork Rivers upon the west and those flowing into Pryor Creek and West Pryor Creek on the east, to the base of West Pryor Mountain. Thence due south and up the north slope of said Pryor Mountain on a true meridian line to a point fifteen miles due north from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn River, thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line;" and

Whereas it is stipulated in the eleventh clause or section of said agreement that all lands upon that portion of the reservation by said agreement ceded, which, prior to the date thereof, had been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe, shall be retained and enjoyed by them; and

Whereas, it is provided in the twelfth clause or section of said agreement, that, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty of May seventh, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, said cession of lands shall not be construed to deprive without his or her consent, any individual Indians of the Crow tribe of his or her right to any tract of land selected by him or her in conformity with said treaty, or as provided by the agreement approved by Congress April eleven, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and

Whereas, it is further provided in said twelfth clause or section, that in ratifying said agreement the Congress of the United States shall cause all such lands to be surveyed and certificates duly issued for the same to said Indians, as provided in the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before said ceded portion of the reservation shall be opened for settlement; and

Whereas, by the thirteenth clause or section of said agreement of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, it is made a condition of said agreement that it shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by the Congress of the United States, and when so ratified that said cession of lands so acquired by the United States shall not be opened for settlement until the boundary lines set forth and described in said agreement have been surveyed and definitely marked by suitable permanent monuments, erected every half mile, wherever practicable, along the entire length of said boundary line; and

Whereas, said agreement was duly ratified and confirmed by the thirty-first section of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one; and

Whereas, it is provided in section thirty-four of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one;

"That whenever any of the lands acquired by the agreement with said Crow Indians hereby ratified and confirmed shall by operation of law or the proclamation of the President of the United States be open to settlement, they shall, except mineral lands, be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, which shall not apply: *Provided, however*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre thereof one-half of which shall be paid within two years; and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to, but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what as known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this section. That any person who may be entitled to the privilege of selecting land in severalty under the provisions of article six of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hun-

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dred and sixty-eight, with the Crow Indians, and which provisions were continued in force by the agreement with said Indians ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress, approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or any other act or treaty, shall have the right for a period of sixty days to make such selections in any part of the Territory by said agreement ceded, and such locations are hereby confirmed; *Provided, further*, That all white persons who located upon said Crow Reservation by reason of an erroneous survey of the boundary and were afterwards allowed to file upon their location in the United States Land Office, shall have thirty days in which to renew their filings, and their locations are hereby confirmed, and that in all cases where claims were located under the mining laws of the United States, and such location was made prior to December first, eighteen hundred and ninety, by a locator qualified therefor who believed that he or she was so locating on lands outside the Crow Indian Reservation, such locator shall be allowed thirty days within which to relocate the said mining claims so theretofore located by them, within the limits of the ceded portion of said Crow Indian Reservation, and upon such relocation such proceedings shall be had as are conformable to law and in accordance with the provisions of this act;" and

Whereas, the boundary lines of said ceded lands have been duly surveyed and marked as stipulated in the thirteenth clause or section of said agreement; and

Whereas, a written agreement was concluded with said Crow Indians on the twenty-seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, under and by virtue of the following clause in the Indian appropriation act of Congress, approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, to wit: "* * * To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion, to appoint a commission to negotiate with the Crow Indians of Montana, for a modification of the agreement concluded with said Indians, December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and ratified by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and to pay the necessary and actual expenses of said commissioners: *Provided*, That no such modification shall be valid unless assented to by a majority of the male adult members of the Crow tribe of Indians, and be approved by the Secretary of the Interior." Which said agreement was assented to by a majority of the male adult members of the Crow tribe of Indians, as attested by their signatures thereto, and has been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas, it is stipulated and agreed in the first clause or section of said agreement of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, that the persons named in a schedule attached to and made a part of said agreement, marked "schedule A," include all the members of said Crow tribe who are entitled to the benefits of the eleventh section of said agreement of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and that each of said persons is entitled to the land therein described as his selection, in full satisfaction of his claim under said section; and that the persons named in a schedule attached to and made a part of said agreement of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, marked "schedule B," include all the members of said tribe who are entitled to the benefits of the twelfth section of said agreement of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and of the proviso of the thirty-fourth section of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, extending the privilege of making selections on the ceded lands for a period of sixty days, and that each of the said persons therein named is entitled to retain the tract of land theretofore selected by him within the limits of the tract of land therein described as containing his selection of his claim under the said section (or the said proviso); and

Whereas, it is stipulated and agreed by the second clause or section of said agreement of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, that all lands ceded by said agreement may be opened to settlement, upon the approval of the said agreement, by proclamation of the President: "*Provided*, That all lands within

the ceded tract selected or set apart for the use of individual Indians, and described in the aforesaid schedules 'A' and 'B,' shall be exempt from cession and shall remain a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, and shall continue under the exclusive control of the Interior Department until they shall have been surveyed and certificates or patents issued therefor, as provided in the agreement of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, or until relinquished or surrendered by the Indian or Indians claiming the same: *Provided, further*, That such lands shall be described as set forth in Schedules 'A' and 'B,' and shall be exempted from settlement in the proclamation of the President opening the ceded lands, and that where lands so set apart are not described by legal subdivisions then the township or section, or tract of land, within whose limits such Indians' selections are located, shall not be opened to settlement until the Indian allotments therein contained shall have been surveyed and proper evidence of title issued therefor."

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the agreements and statutes hereinbefore mentioned, and by other the laws of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands within that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana ceded to the United States by the said agreement of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and hereinbefore described, except those hereinafter mentioned and described, are open to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions, contained in the thirty-fourth section of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and hereinbefore quoted, and other laws applicable thereto.

The lands exempted from the operation of this proclamation being those embraced in Schedules "A" and "B," attached to the agreement of August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, are described as follows:

1. Surveyed Lands.

In township one north, range twenty-six east.—Fractional section twenty-four; the north half; the east half of southeast quarter and west half of southwest quarter of fractional section twenty-five; fractional section twenty-six; lot five of fractional section thirty-four; the north half of northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section thirty-five; and the northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-six.

In township one north, range twenty-seven east.—Fractional section seven; lots one, two, three, four, five, and six, the southwest quarter of northeast quarter; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of fractional section eight: the south half of northwest quarter of section nine; the north half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section seventeen; fractional section eighteen; the north half and the southwest quarter of section nineteen.

In township three south, range twenty-four east.—The north half of the southwest quarter of section three; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lots two, three, and four of section four; fractional section five; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section six; section seven; west half of section eight; the east half of the northwest quarter; and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section seventeen; lots one, two, three, four, five, and six; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the south half of the northeast quarter; and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the south half of section eighteen; lots one, three, four, and five; and the east half of southwest quarter section nineteen; and lots one, two, three, and four in section thirty.

In township four south, range twenty-three east.—Lots four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and thirteen, the south half of northwest quar-

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ter; the southeast quarter of southeast quarter; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter section one; section two; the north half; the southeast quarter and the north half of southwest quarter section three; section four; the east half and the southwest quarter of section eight; the north half and the southwest quarter of section nine; the east half and the southwest quarter of section eleven; section twelve; the north half; the south half of the southeast quarter; the east half of the southwest quarter; and lots one, two, and three of section thirteen; the north half; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen; the north half of section seventeen; the north half; the east half of the southeast quarter; and the north half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; the northwest quarter of section nineteen; the east half and the northwest quarter of section twenty; the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two; all of section twenty-three, except the northwest quarter of northwest quarter; section twenty-four; lots two and three in section twenty-five; the north half of northeast quarter; the northwest quarter; the north half of the southwest quarter; and lots one, two, five, six, seven, and eight of section twenty-six; the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter of section thirty-three; the fractional east half and the southwest quarter of section thirty-four; lots two, three, four, five, six, seven, nine, and ten of section thirty-five.

In township five south of range twenty-three east.—Lot five and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section two; lots one, two, six, seven, eight, nine, twelve, and fourteen and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section three; the fractional east half: the south half of northwest quarter; and the southwest quarter of section four; the south half of the northeast quarter; and the north half of the southeast quarter of section seven; the south half of the north half and the south half of section eight; lots one, two, three, four, six, seven, and eight; and the west half of section nine; lots one, two, three, and four; the west half of the northeast quarter and the south half of section ten; the northwest quarter of section fifteen; section sixteen; the east half of the northeast quarter; and the south half of section seventeen; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter; the west half and lots one, two, four, and five section twenty; the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the west half of southwest quarter section twenty-six; the south half of section twenty-seven; the west half of the northeast quarter; the northwest quarter and the south half of section twenty-eight; lots one, two, three, four, six, and seven; the northwest quarter; the south half of the southeast quarter; and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine; the northeast quarter of northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter section thirty; the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; and the southeast quarter section thirty-one; lots three, four, five, six, nine, and ten; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section thirty-two; lot one, the north half of the northeast quarter; and the northwest quarter of section thirty-three, and the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section thirty-four.

2. UNSURVEYED LANDS WHICH WHEN SURVEYED, WILL BE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

In township one north of range fifteen east.—The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter; and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight; the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three; the north half; the north half of the southeast quarter; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four; the south half of the north half; and the south half of section thirty-five; and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the southeast quarter; the north half of the southwest quarter; and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six.

In township one north, range sixteen east.—The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one.

In township one south of range fifteen east.—The north half of the north half; and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section one.

In township one south of range sixteen east.—The north half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section six; and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four.

In township one south of range eighteen east.—The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight; the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four.

In township one south of range seventeen east.—The east half of the northeast quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen; the south half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight; and the north half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-three.

In township one south of range twenty-five east.—The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter; the south half of the southeast quarter; and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of section thirty-six.

In township one south of range twenty-six east.—The south half of the southeast quarter of section nineteen; the southeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter; and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty; the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight; the north half; and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine; the north half of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section thirty.

In township two south of range thirteen east.—The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight; and the east half; the east half of the northwest quarter; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three.

In township two south of range eighteen east.—The southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section one.

In township two south of range twenty east.—The east half; the east half of the northwest quarter; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight; the northeast quarter; and the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the south half of the northeast quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four; the south half of the north half and the south half of section thirty-five; and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter; the south half of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section thirty-six.

In township two south of range twenty-one east.—The west half of the northeast quarter; the northwest quarter of the southeast

quarter; the east half of the west half; and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two.

In township two south of range twenty-four east.—The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section twenty-two; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight; and the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine.

In township three south of range eighteen east.—The west half of section fourteen; the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one; the northeast quarter; the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two; the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section thirty-three; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter; the south half of the northwest quarter; the west half of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section thirty-four; the south half of section thirty-five; and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; and the southeast quarter of section thirty-six.

In township three south of range nineteen east.—The northeast quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter; and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twelve; the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine; the east half of the northeast quarter; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter; and the southwest quarter of section thirty; and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one.

In township three south of range twenty east.—The northeast quarter; the north half of the northwest quarter; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section one; the north half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section two; the north half of the northwest quarter; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section six; and the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section seven.

In township three south of range twenty-one east.—The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section five; the east half of the southeast quarter and the west half of section six; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven; and the north half of the northwest quarter of section eight.

In township three south of range twenty-three east.—The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twelve; the east half of section thirteen; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the east half of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the east half of the east half; the west half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; the south half of the south half of section thirty-four; the northeast quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five; and the northwest quarter of section thirty-six.

In township four south of range eighteen east.—The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter of section three; the north half of the northeast quarter of section four; the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen; the west half of the northeast quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter; the southeast quarter; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the northeast quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter; and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the northwest quarter; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter; and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five; and the west half of the northeast quarter; the northwest quarter; and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six.

In township six south of range eighteen east.—The east half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty; and the west half of the northeast quarter; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; and the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine.

In township six south of range nineteen east.—The northeast quarter; the east half of the northwest quarter; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter; the north half of the southeast quarter; and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section sixteen; the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section nineteen; and the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section twenty.

In township six south of range twenty-three east.—The north half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section five; the south half of the southeast quarter of section eight; section seventeen; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen.

3. TOWNSHIPS, SECTIONS, OR TRACTS OF LAND WITHIN WHICH INDIAN SELECTIONS ARE LOCATED.

Tract 1.—Beginning at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River one and one-half miles below the mouth of the Clark's Fork River; thence running in a southwesterly direction along a line parallel to and one and one-half miles distant from the mid-channel of the Clark's Fork River to the south line of township two south of range twenty-four east; thence west along said township line to the mid-channel of the Clark's Fork River; thence northeast along the mid-channel of the Clark's Fork River to the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River; thence northeast along the mid-channel of said river to the point of beginning.

Tract 2.—All that part of township two south of range twenty-four east lying south of the Yellowstone River and west of the Clark's Fork River.

Tract 3.—Sections twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-two, township five south of range twenty-one east; sections five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, and eighteen, township six south of range twenty-one east; and sections one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, township six south of range twenty east.

Tract 4.—Beginning at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River opposite the mouth of Duck Creek; thence running in a southwesterly direction along the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River to a point one and one-half miles below the mouth of the Clark's Fork River; thence in a southwesterly direction along a line parallel to and one and one half miles distant from the mid-channel of the said Clark's Fork River to a point one and one-half

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miles due south of the mid-channel of the said Yellowstone River; thence running in a northeasterly direction along a line parallel to and one and one-half miles distant from the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River to the mid-channel of Duck Creek; thence in a northerly direction along the mid-channel of Duck Creek to the point of beginning.

Tract 5.—All that part of townships two and three south of range twenty-three lying south of the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River and north of a line running parallel thereto and one and one-half miles distant therefrom.

Tract 6.—Beginning in the mid-channel of the main, or West Fork of Red Lodge Creek at the point where it intersects the line known as the line of the Blake Survey, and which was formerly supposed to be the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reserve; thence running due east along the lines of said Blake Survey for a distance of one mile; thence running northeasterly along a line parallel to and one mile from the mid-channel of the said West Fork of said Red Lodge Creek for a distance of ten miles; thence due west to the mid-channel of the said West Fork of said Red Lodge Creek; thence southwesterly along the mid-channel of the said West Fork of said Creek to the place of beginning.

Tract 7.—Townships four south of ranges twenty-one and twenty-two east.

Tract 8.—All that part of the east half of township one south of range 26 east, lying south of the Yellowstone River; and all that part of the west half of township one south of range twenty-seven east, lying south of the Yellowstone River.

Tract 9.—Section fourteen, township three, south of range nineteen east.

Tract 10.—Beginning in the mid-channel of the main or West Fork of Red Lodge Creek, at the point where it intersects the line known as the line of the Blake Survey, and which was formerly supposed to be the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reserve; thence running due east along the line of said Blake Survey for a distance of one mile; thence running northeasterly along a line parallel to and one mile from the mid-channel of the said West Fork of said Red Lodge Creek for a distance of ten miles; thence due west to the mid-channel of the said West Fork of said Red Lodge Creek; thence southwesterly along the mid-channel of the said West Fork of said Red Lodge Creek to the place of beginning.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT ON VALIDITY OF INDIAN CONVEYANCES.

[Supreme Court of the United States, No. 342.—October Term, 1891. U. S. Reports, vol. 145, p. 310.]

Aquila H. Pickering, plaintiff in error, vs. John A. Lomax *et al.*, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

[May 16, 1892.]

This was an action of ejectment brought by Pickering against John A. Lomax and William Kolze to recover two parcels of land in Cook County, Ill., which had originally been granted by the United States to certain Indians under the treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 29, 1829. A jury was waived, the case tried by the court, and a judgment rendered in favor of the defendants. The plaintiff thereupon sued out a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Illinois, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Upon the trial, in order to establish his title, the plaintiff offered in evidence article 4 of the treaty of Prairie du Chien (7 Stat. 321), which, so far as the same is material, reads as follows:

"There shall be granted by the United States, to each of the following persons, (being descendants from Indians,) the following tracts of land, viz: To Claude Laframboise, one section of land on the Riviere aux Plains, adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816; * * * to Alexander Robinson, for himself and children, two sections on the Riviere aux Plains, above and adjoining the tract herein granted to Claude Laframboise. * * * The tracts of land herein stipulated to be granted, shall never be leased or conveyed by the grantees, or their heirs, to any persons whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States."

Plaintiff then offered in evidence a copy of the patent issued December 28, 1843, signed by President Tyler, under the provisions of the above treaty, granting the lands, including those in litigation, to Alexander Robinson for himself and children. The patent also contained the provision: "But never to be leased or conveyed by him, them, his or their heirs, to any person whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States."

The next instrument in plaintiff's chain of title was a decree in a suit in partition instituted February 22, 1847, in the Cook County court of common pleas, between Alexander Robinson and his children, and evidence to show that the lands in question were set out to Joseph Robinson, one of the children.

The following deeds were then put in evidence:

Deed dated August 3, 1858, from Joseph Robinson and wife to John F. Horton, which had indorsed upon it the approval of the President of the United States, which approval was dated January 21, 1871.

Deed from Leon Straus, administrator, etc., of the estate of John F. Horton, deceased, to Moses W. Baer, dated October 6, 1863, and made in pursuance of an order of sale by the county court of Cook County for payment of debts.

Several intermediate conveyances of the premises, down to a deed dated November 10, 1866, from Henry H. Dyer and wife to Aquila H. Pickering, the plaintiff.

The defendant introduced no evidence, but at the close of the plaintiff's case moved that the plaintiff's testimony be excluded, and the case dismissed, upon the ground that the deed of August 3, 1858, from Joseph Robinson and wife to John F. Horton was made in direct violation of the terms of the patent as to obtaining the approval of the President to the conveyance.

This motion was sustained, the court being of the opinion that Robinson had no authority to convey without obtaining the permission of the President beforehand; that the subsequent sanction obtained by persons claiming title under Robinson was invalid; and that even if such sanction would have the effect of giving force to the deed, yet, as the grantee under that deed was dead, the administrator's deed would not carry any title to the purchaser from the administrator, but that if any title accrued by reason of the sanction of the President it would be to the heirs of Horton.

Thereupon the court rendered judgment for the defendant, which was affirmed by the supreme court of Illinois (120 Ill., 293), and the plaintiff sued out a writ of error from this court.

Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court:

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This case turns upon the question whether the act of Congress prohibiting Indian lands from being conveyed, except by permission of the President, is satisfied by his approval indorsed upon a deed thirteen years after its execution, and after the death of the grantee and the sale of the land by his administrator.

(1) A preliminary question is made by the defendant in error, as to the jurisdiction of this court. By Revised Statutes, section 709, our authority to review final judgments or decrees of the highest courts of a State extends to all cases "where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity." The argument of the defendant in this connection is that as the title to the lands did not pass by the treaty, which contained only an agreement to convey, the proviso ceased to be operative when the patent was issued in 1843; that the same restriction upon alienation contained in the patent was one which the supreme court of Illinois had considered; and that their construction, that no title passed from Robinson and Horton for want of permission of the President of the United States, could not be reviewed by this court. There are two sufficient answers to this contention. First, the proviso in the treaty did continue by its express terms to be operative, so long as the land was owned by the grantees or their heirs, and the object of carrying this proviso into the patent was merely to appriso intending purchasers of the restrictions imposed by the treaty upon the alienation of the lands. Second, the case raised the question of the validity of an authority exercised under the United States, viz, the authority of the President to approve the deed thirteen years after its execution, and the decision of the supreme court of Illinois was against its validity; so that the case is directly within the words of the statute.

(2) So far as the main question is concerned, we know of no reason why the analogy of the law of principal and agent is not applicable here, viz, that an act in excess of an agent's authority, when performed, becomes binding upon the principal, if subsequently ratified by him. The treaty does not provide how or when the permission of the President shall be obtained, and there is certainly nothing which requires that it shall be given before the deed is delivered. (Doe v. Beardsley, 2 McLean, 412.) It is doubtless, as was said by the supreme court of Mississippi in Harmon v. Partier (12 S. and M., 425, 427), "a condition precedent to a perfect title" in the grantee; but the neglect in this case to obtain the approval of the President for thirteen years only shows that for that length of time the title was imperfect, and that no action of ejectment would have lain until the condition was performed. Had the grantee the day after the deed was delivered sent it to Washington and obtained the approval of the President, it would be sticking in the bark to say that the deed was not thereby validated. A delay of thirteen years is immaterial, provided, of course, that no third parties have in the meantime legally acquired an interest in the lands.

If, after executing this deed, Robinson had given another to another person, with the permission of the President, a wholly different question would have arisen. But, so far as Robinson and his grantees are concerned, the approval of the President related back to the execution of the deed and validated it from that time. As was said by this court in Cook v. Tullis (18 Wall., 332, 338), "the ratification operates upon the act ratified precisely as though authority to do the act had been previously given, except where the rights of third parties have intervened between the act and the ratification. The retroactive efficacy of the ratification is subject to this qualification. The intervening rights of third persons can not be defeated by the ratification." (See also Fleckner v. Bank of the United States, 8 Wheat., 338, 363.) In Ashley v. Eberts (22 Ind., 55) a similar act of the President approving a deed was held to relate back and give it validity from the time of its execution, so as to protect the grantee against a claim by adverse possession which arose in the interim between its date and the confirmation. "Otherwise," said the court, "a mere trespasser, by taking possession after a valid sale and before its consummation, would have power to defeat a bona fide purchaser." This case was approved in Steeple v. Downing (60 Ind., 478, 497). In Murray v. Wooden (17 Wend., 531), a conveyance of land by an Indian which, subsequent to its date, had been ratified by a certificate of approbation of the surveyor-general in the form prescribed by law, was held to be inoperative upon the ground that, previous to the granting of such certificate, the Indian had conveyed to a third person, and the deed to such person had been approved in the mode prescribed by law previous to the indorsement of the certificate of approbation of the deed first executed. This was a clear case of rights intervening between the execution of the first deed and its approval. In Smith v. Stevens (10 Wall., 321) the right to convey the lands reserved for the benefit of the Indians was expressly vested in the Secretary of the Interior, upon the request of any one of the Indians named, and it was held that there being no ambiguity in the act which had provided the way in which the lands could be sold, by necessary implication it prohibited their being sold in any other way. "The sale in question not only contravened the policy and spirit of the statute, but violated its positive provisions." In that case there was no pretense that the requirements of the act had been fulfilled.

Nor do we consider it material that the grantee had in the meantime died, since if the ratification be retroactive it is as if it were indorsed upon the deed when given, and inures to the benefit of the grantee of Horton, the original grantee—not as a new title acquired by a warrantor subsequent to his deed inures to the benefit of the grantee, but as a deed, imperfect when executed, may be made perfect as of the date when it was delivered. This was the ruling of the court in Steeple v. Downing (60 Ind., 478).

The object of the proviso was not to prevent the alienation of such lands *in toto*, but to protect the Indian against the improvident disposition of his property, and it will be presumed that the President, before affixing his approval, satisfied himself that no fraud or imposition had been practiced upon the Indian when the deed was originally obtained. Indeed, the record in this case shows that the President did not affix his approval until affidavits had been presented showing that Pickering was the owner, and that the amount paid to Robinson was the full value of the land, and that the sale was an advantageous one to him.

We are constrained to differ with the supreme court of Illinois in its view of the treaty, and to hold that so far as this question is concerned plaintiff's claim of title contained no defect.

The judgment of the supreme court is, therefore, reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

AGREEMENT WITH SPOKANE INDIANS.*

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington, the 18th day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by and between John V. Wright, Jarred W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, Commissioners duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned, Chiefs, Head-man and other Indians of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians, they being authorized to act for said bands by them.

ARTICLE 1.

The aforesaid bands of Spokane Indians hereby cede to the United States all right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to any and all lands lying outside of the Indian reservations in Washington and Idaho Territories, and they hereby agree to remove to and settle upon the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation in the Territory of Idaho.

ARTICLE 2.

It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that said Indians will be permitted to select their farms and homes on a tract of land to be laid off and surveyed and the boundaries marked in a plain and substantial manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on said Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, provided that in laying out said tract of land, the lands taken and occupied by the Indians now on said Cœur d'Aléne Reservation shall not be interfered with; and it is further agreed that said Spokane Indians will take lands in severalty under and according to an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotments of land 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," which act was passed and approved during the second Session of the Forty-ninth Congress, and is known as the Allotment act.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed that the homes and lands selected, as provided for in the foregoing article, are to be and remain the permanent homes of the Indians, parties hereto, and their children forever.

* Ratified by Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892. [See Vol. 27, p. 139, U. S. Stat., and page 730 of this report.]

REF0070621

ARTICLE 4.

It is further agreed that in case any Indian or Indians, parties hereto, have settled upon any of the unoccupied lands of the United States outside of said reservation, and have made improvements thereon with the intention of perfecting title to the same under the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws of the United States, and residing on the same at the date of the signing of this agreement, he or they shall not be deprived of any right acquired by said settlement, improvement, or occupancy by reason of signing this agreement or removal to said Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, and said tract or tracts of land shall continue to be held by said parties, and the same patented to them by the United States.

ARTICLE 5.

In consideration of the foregoing cessions and agreements the United States agrees to expend for the benefit of said Indians, parties hereto, the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars, as follows, to wit: For the first year, thirty thousand dollars; for the second year, twenty thousand dollars, and for each succeeding year thereafter for eight (8) years, five thousand dollars, said money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the removal of the said Indians to the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, in erecting suitable houses, in assisting them in breaking lands, in furnishing them with cattle, seeds, and agricultural implements, saw and grist mills, thrashing-machines, mowers, clothing; provisions; in taking care of the old, sick, and infirm; in affording educational facilities, and in any other manner tending to their civilization and self-support: *Provided*, That in case any of the money herein provided for is not used or expended in any year for which the same is appropriated, said money shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians, parties hereto, to be used for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 6.

It is further agreed that in addition to the foregoing provisions the United States shall employ and furnish a blacksmith and a carpenter to do necessary work and to instruct the Indians, parties hereto, in those trades.

ARTICLE 7.

It is further agreed that in the employment of carpenters, blacksmiths, teamsters, farmers, or laborers, preference shall in all cases be given to Indians, parties hereto, who are qualified to perform the work or labor.

ARTICLE 8.

In order to encourage said Indians in taking allotments of land, and in preparing the same for cultivation, it agreed that when all of said Indians shall have selected and shall have broken five acres or more on each farm, the sum of $5,000 in money shall be given them out of the funds herein provided and distributed pro rata among them, provided that in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a pro rata payment out of said fund may be made to any ten families who shall have complied with the provisions of this article as to breaking land.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the ages of Chiefs Louis, Spokane Garry, Paul Schulhault, Antarohan, and Enoch, the United States agrees, in addition to the other benefits herein provided, to pay to each of them for ten years the sum of $100 per annum.

ARTICLE 10.

In case any Indian or Indians, parties hereto, shall prefer and elect to remove either to the Colville or Jocko Reservations, instead of the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, and shall give reasonable notice of the same, after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, he or they shall be permitted to do so, and shall receive a pro rata share of all the benefits provided for in this agreement.

ARTICLE 11.

This agreement shall not be binding on either party until the same is ratified by Congress.

In testimony whereof the said John V. Wright, Jarred W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, and other Indians, on the part of the Indians, parties hereto, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this 15th day of March, A. D. 1887.

JOHN V. WRIGHT. [SEAL.]
JARED W. DANIELS. [SEAL.]
HENRY W. ANDREWS. [SEAL.]

Signed with an x mark and seal:

Elijah; Curly Jim; Enoas; Sa-wap-a-louse; Frazy; Chief Joseph Skulhault; Chief Paul; Sale Spiley; Whisto So Jim; Paul Thomas; Charlie Louis; Buckskin Jim; Packing-his-hair; Qonant la com i con; John La Mar; Qlay quis to; Chief "Antarcham;" Chief "Spokane Garry;" William Jackson; Quill Tah; Broken Tooth; John Stevens; Simon; Charley; Antoine; T. M. William; John Solomon; Old Solomon; Sco Cow; Nuishels Smoya; Obed Jacobs; Thomas S. Garry; Solomon Scott; Joseph J. Wilson; Paul A. Garry; Levi; Chimmillchan; Chiknoze; George; Ziomkn; Joshua; Isaac; John Wilson; "See Mok Mosquotquat;" "The Mountain Turkey;" Billy; Lot; Elias; Stephen; Chilkonishin; Schlotish; Chief Enoch; Spokane George; Skulskutlah; Shilchitemtoo; Chief Louis Welsholog; Kampan Charley; Whitsotah; Poiresish; Kylminah; Louis; Phillip; Antoine; Old Philip; Peter; Elick; Chotleskaimik (Three Books); Stwoichin; Kulzkoo; John; Silimihan; Skamtaikn; Light of the Belly; Antoine; Quonnemoso; Old John; Sakkon; Pascal; Tanuayakn; Zillon; (Augustus) Custah; Chestolo; Selotachan; Cho-Squel-tah; Peter; Saltochasalchie; Eliquinch; Oltzschomak (Luke); Shiouitchan.

Witness:
FRED R. MARVINE.
SIDNEY D. WATERS.

I, Robert Flett, United States interpreter for the Colville Indian Agency, W. T., do hereby certify on honor that the foregoing agreement was carefully read in open council, and by me correctly interpreted, and that the contents thereof were fully explained to and fully understood by said Indians before the signing and sealing of the same.

his
ROBERT + FLETT.
mark.

Dated Spokane Falls, W. T., March 18, 1887.

Witness:
SIDNEY D. WATERS.

The undersigned, members of the within-named Spokane tribe of Indians, not being present at the signing and concluding of this agreement at Spokane Falls, W. T., having had the same fully interpreted to us, do, this 27th day of April, 1887, fully agree to its provisions, and affix our names and seals at St. Ignatius Mission, in the Territory of Montana.

Signed with an x mark and seal:

Batiste Peon, Pierre, Michael, Joseph, Zavid, Edmund, Wm. King, François.

Witness:
THOMAS E. ADAMS.

I, Michael Revais, United States interpreter for the Flathead Agency, Montana, do hereby certify on honor that the foregoing agreement was carefully read in open council, and by me correctly interpreted, and that the contents thereof were fully explained to and fully understood by said Indians before signing and sealing.

his
MICHAEL + REVAIS.
mark.

Dated Flathead Agency, Mont., April 28, 1887.

Witnesses:
THOMAS E. ADAMS.
HENRY A. LAMBERT.

REF0070622

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO CROW INDIANS.

(Act July 13, 1892, 27 Stats., p. 137.)

LIVINGSTON, MONT., *September 14, 1892.*

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SIR: The Commission appointed to negotiate with the Crow Indians of Montana for a modification of the agreement concluded with said Indians December 8, 1890, and ratified by Congress March 3, 1891, have the honor to submit the following report:

We met at the Crow Agency August 24, 1892. After several preliminary talks with the Indians, the agreement herewith transmitted was entered into with them August 27. Nearly every male adult Indian of the Crow tribe took part in the council. According to the last census there are 666 adult male Crows. The inclosed agreement is signed by 436 Indians. The council ratified the treaty unanimously, and the signature of every adult male Crow could doubtless have been secured by following the Indians to their homes, to which they scattered as soon as the council broke up. The Indians were allowed to choose their own interpreters, and the treaty was carefully explained to them, and seemed to be thoroughly understood. The three days subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty were spent by the Commission in making out and delivering to each Indian named in schedule B, a certificate declaring him entitled to the tract of land, or to a selection within the limits of the tract of land, with which his name is connected in said schedule B. Before the unsurveyed selections in schedule B can be surveyed the public land surveys must be extended over a wide tract of country, involving much time and expense. With the limited means at the command of the Commission, this was impracticable. The Commission is of the opinion that the rights of the claimants named in Schedule B are fully protected by the provisions of the first and second sections of the agreement herewith transmitted. The tracts of land described in Schedule B are so bounded by natural boundaries, or township or sectional lines, as to be readily identified on the ground. There can be no excuse for trespassing upon them should any one be so disposed.

Schedules A and B were compiled from the Crow Land Book; from List A of claims, surveyed by Samuel Bundock, in January, 1891; from List B of allotments made in August, 1890, by J. G. Hatchitt, special allotting agent, and from List C of "Indians who made selections on the ceded part of the Crow Reservation in August, 1890," under the supervision of J. G. Hatchitt.

The following persons assisted in the preparation of said schedules: M. P. Wyman, Crow agent; C. C. Kreidler, additional farmer, district No. 5, which district includes the ceded part of the reserve; Bernard Bravo, the interpreter who accompanied Mr. Hatchitt when the allotments and selections were made, and who is thoroughly familiar with the owner and location of each allotment or selection; and George R. Davis, who has lived among the Indians on the ceded part for many years. When there was the slightest doubt as to the proper location of any Indian claimant, the Indian himself was called before the Commission and questioned through the interpreters.

Schedules A and B were carefully interpreted to the Indians in council, and they were invited to make such alterations or additions as they deemed right.

At the request of the Indians the Commission, after due investigation, added the following names to schedule B: Sees the Lion, Snake Bull, He is a People, Medicine Brings Things, Brings Things Always, Grabs the Knife, Big Eyes, Strikes Her Painted Face, Falls Towards Her, Hunts to Die, Her House is Pretty, The Bird Everywhere, Takes the Rider of a Yellow Horse, The Swallow Bird.

The following-named Indians, included in list C, referred to above, were omitted from Schedule B for the reason that they are dead. The first seven are reported dead by Special Agent Leonard: Gives Things Everywhere (No. 17), Went by the Side of the Enemy (No. 26), Goes to the Camp (No. 30), Kills One Man (No. 42), Little Eyes (No. 80), Walks to the Water (No. 88), Little Old Man (No. 91), Charley Bravo (No. 119), Charley Fisher (No. 120).

Antelope, No. 101, list C, is omitted from schedule B, as her name appears on schedule A, No. 98.

No such person as Mrs. Peter Hibbart, No. 122, list C, could be found. If there be any such Indian her rights, if any, are, it seems to us, fully protected by section —, severalty act of 1887.

The names of Lucy Morrison, Mary Morrison, Hannah Morrison, and Al. Morrison, jr., Nos. 1 to 4, List C, are omitted from Schedule B for the reason that the survey of the boundary of the reduced reserve disclosed the fact that their claims were on the retained part of the reserve, and not on the ceded portion.

The name of A. M. Quivey was added to Schedule A at the request of the Indians.

Schedules A and B were adjusted to the entire satisfaction of the Crow tribe, and the individual Indians interested therein. They were especially pleased with the issuance of certificates to the Indians named in Schedule B.

By reference to the certificate attached to Schedule B it will be seen that that list meets with the approval of the persons most familiar with the location of the unsurveyed claims on the reserve.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the inclosed treaty equitably adjusts the long-standing dispute as to the number and location of the Indian claims on the ceded part of the reserve, and leaves no room for further controversy in the matter.

The Indians are anxious to have their retained reserve irrigated to the best advantage, and were perfectly willing to transfer the necessary funds from the annuity to the irrigation fund.

They readily comprehended the advantages to be derived from clause 4 of the treaty with regard to interest.

The Indians insisted that all work, whether done by contract or otherwise, should be confined to themselves and the few whites intermarried with them. They seemed to fear that a general contract would be let to some large contractor who would employ mostly white labor.

They also wished the privilege of employing white men to act as foremen.

With the assistance of the educated Indians and mixed-bloods, and the few whites intermarried with them, the Commission believes that the Crows can do all the work required in constructing the proposed ditches.

The Commission presumes the cost of the work could be somewhat lessened by the employment of white labor, under the contract system. It is to be remembered, however, that the money spent belongs to the Indians themselves. Moreover, they are benefited, not only by the money earned, but by the habits of industry acquired. The Commission, therefore, believes that the material advancement of the entire tribe, caused by the employment of Indian labor in the construction of these ditches, will more than compensate for any extra cost.

The mixed-bloods on the ceded part of the reserve expect to remain there permanently, and to become citizens of the United States. They therefore requested that they be permitted to receive the cash value of the various annuity goods to which they may be entitled.

The plats of the survey made in 1891 by Samuel Bundock, for Thomas Kent *et al.*, were of great assistance to the Commission. We recommend that the Government approve the same, and that thereupon Mr. Kent be paid the actual and reasonable cost thereof.

It was found that the selections of nine Indians, alleged to have been made during the sixty days subsequent to March 3, 1891, conflicted with the claims of certain white settlers alleged to be protected by the provisions of section 34 of the act ratifying the treaty of December 8, 1890. These Indians agreed to relinquish their claim to these disputed selections, and take others on the ceded strip in lieu thereof, provided they were paid $50 each as damages for hay and improvements alleged to be owned by them on the disputed claims. The other Indians and the Commission assented to this. The new selections are very much better than the original ones, and the Indians interested are pleased at the exchange.

The Commission trusts the Indian Office will approve of this arrangement, as it removes the last vestige of conflict between whites and Indians as to disputed claims on the ceded strip.

The Indians claim that the former Commission promised that a fence should be built on the west line of the retained reserve to keep out unauthorized stock, and insisted that a provision to that effect be placed in the present treaty.

The members of the Commission were agreeably surprised at the success attained by a number of the Crows in the cultivation of irrigated land. A number of educated Indians and mixed-bloods were noticed fully capable of filling subordinate positions at the agency.

The Commission would respectfully recommend to the Indian Office that these persons be given employment, not so much for the personal benefit of the individuals employed as an inducement for the rising generation of Indians to qualify themselves for like employment.

REF0070623

The Indians complain that the stipulations of the treaty of December 8, 1890, have not been complied with. They especially request that a subagency be built at Pryor Creek and blacksmith and teacher be placed in the shop and schoolhouse already built there. They are also dissatisfied that the ditches are not being built more rapidly. Many Indians and mixed-bloods who desire to take their teams to work on the ditches are unable to do so because the superintendent can not give them employment.

The Commission most respectfully recommends that the stipulations of the treaty of December 8, 1890, be complied with as rapidly as possible, and that the superintendent in charge of irrigation on the Crow Reserve be instructed to push the work of building ditches. If the Department can not conveniently furnish him with sufficient skilled employés or plow teams to block out more work, the Commission would recommend that small contracts be let to educated Indians and mixed-bloods, or whites intermarried with them. The Indian contractors could then obtain the necessary help, and teams, and implements themselves.

The Commission is under many obligations to the Crow Agent, Maj. M. P. Wyman, and his corps of assistants, as well as to the interpreters employed.

Respectfully submitted.

ELBERT D. WEED,
FELLOWS D. PEASE,
FRED. H. FOSTER.

AGREEMENT WITH THE CROW INDIANS.*

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1892.*

We, the undersigned, adult male Indians of the Crow tribe, now residing on the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, do, on this 27th day of August, A. D. 1892, hereby consent and agree that the agreement entered into by and between J. Clifford Richardson, C. M. Dole, and R. J. Flint, commissioners on the part of the United States, and said Indians, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1890, which agreement was ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, shall be amended and modified as follows:

First. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the persons named in the accompanying schedule, marked "A," hereto attached and made a part of this agreement, include all the members of said tribe who are entitled to the benefits of the eleventh section of said agreement of December 8, 1890, and that each of said persons is entitled to the land therein described as his selection, in full satisfaction of his claim under said section, and that the persons named in the accompanying schedule, marked "B," hereto attached and made a part of this agreement, include all the members of said tribe who are entitled to the benefits of the twelfth section of said agreement of December 8, 1890 (and of the proviso of the thirty-fourth section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, extending the privilege of making selections on the ceded lands for a period of sixty days), and that each of said persons therein named is entitled to retain the tract of land heretofore selected by him within the limits of the tract of land therein described as containing his selection of his claim under the said section (or the said proviso); *Provided, however*, that any of such Indians named as above in said schedules "A" or "B" shall have the right, at any time within three years from the 1st day of July, A. D. 1892, to surrender his or her allotment or selection, or the right to make such allotment or selection, and select a new allotment within the limits of the retained reservation upon the same terms and conditions as were prescribed in selecting the first allotment.

It is further provided, That every Indian who shall surrender an allotment or selection within the time specified, having improvements upon it, shall have like improvements made for him upon the new allotment within said retained reservation.

Second. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that all the lands ceded by said agreement may be opened to settlement upon the approval of this agreement by proclamation of the President: *Provided*, That all lands within the ceded tract selected or set apart for the use of individual Indians, and described in the aforesaid schedules "A" and "B," shall be exempt from cession and shall remain a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, and shall continue under the exclusive control of the Interior Department until they shall have been surveyed and certificates or patents issued therefor, as provided in the agreement of December 8, 1890, or until relinquished or surrendered by the Indian or Indians claiming the same: *Provided further*, That such lands shall be described as set forth in said schedules "A" and "B," and shall be exempted from settlement in the proclamation of the President opening the ceded lands, and that where lands so set apart are not described by legal subdivisions then the township or section, or tract of land within whose limits such Indian selections are located, shall not be opened to settlement until the Indian allotments therein contained shall have been surveyed and proper evidence of title issued therefor: *Provided, however*, That whenever all of the Indians entitled to selections within the limits of a particular township or section or tract of land, described in said schedule "B," shall have relinquished the right to take selections therein, as above provided, then that particular township or section or tract of land shall be thrown open to settlement: *Provided further*, That whenever any of the Indians named in schedule "A" shall have relinquished the allotment therein described as belonging to him, the said allotment so relinquished shall be subject to settlement in the same manner as other lands upon the ceded part not exempted from this cession.

Third. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the sum of $200,000 may be taken from the funds of $552,000 set aside as an annuity fund by the eighth section of the agreement of December 8, 1890, and added to the fund of $200,000 set apart by the first section of said agreement, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for purposes of irrigation in the valleys of Big Horn and Little Horn Rivers, and on Pryor Creek, and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper, and that not exceeding $100,000 may be expended annually for such purpose: *Provided*, That in case that less than $100,000 has been, or may be, expended for such purpose in any one year, the difference may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended in any year or years thereafter in addition to the said sum of $100,000: *Provided further*, That in the construction of such dams, canals, ditches, and laterals, no contract shall be awarded, or employment given, to other than Crow Indians or whites intermarried with them, except that any Indian employed in such construction may hire white men to work for him if he so desires: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the employment of such civil engineers or other skilled employés as may be necessary.

Fourth. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the balance of the annuity fund provided for in section 8 of the agreement of December 8, 1890, remaining unexpended at the date of the approval of this agreement shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Indians, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which interest, together with a sufficient portion of the principal to give each Indian an annual annuity of $12, shall be paid to said Indians per capita in cash semiannually.

Fifth. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that all persons of mixed blood named in the said schedules "A" and "B" shall, if they so desire, have the privilege of receiving, instead of the annuities to which they may be entitled as members of the Crow tribe, the cash value thereof directly from the Secretary of the Interior.

Sixth. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, out of any moneys appropriated or set apart for the purpose of surveying allotments upon the Crow Indian Reservation, or the part thereof ceded by the treaty of December 8, 1890, pay to one Thomas H. Kent, of the State of Montana, the sum of money, not exceeding the sum of $2,007.20, actually expended by the said Kent in causing to be made the survey known as the Bundock survey, made at the solicitation of the said Kent and others by one Samuel Bundock during the month of January, 1891, within the limits of townships 1 north and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, of ranges 13 to 21 east, inclusive, in the State of Montana, a map or plat of which survey has been filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and marked as follows: "11622. Indian Office. Incls. No. 1892."

Seventh. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that in consideration of the relinquishment by the following-named Indians of their claim to selections on Stillwater and Fish Tail Creeks, each of said Indians shall be paid the sum of $50 out of the fund provided for in the eleventh section of the agreement of December 8, 1890: The Woman, Bird comes from afar, The Sheep's Child, Pretty Woman, Mother's Baby, Black Bull, Falls Towards Her, Strikes Her Painted Face, and Charley Bravo.

*For proclamation opening to settlement lands ceded by this agreement see page 752.

REF0070624

Eighth. It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, furnish to the Crow Indians the necessary wire and staples with which to fence the western boundary line of the Crow Indian Reservation, and deduct the cost of the same from any moneys received by said Indians from grazing leases on said reservation.

Ninth. The existing provisions of all former treaties and agreements, not inconsistent with this agreement, are hereby continued in force.

Tenth. This agreement shall take effect upon its approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

Done at Crow Agency, Mont., this 27th day of August, A. D. 1892.

ELBERT D. WEED,
FELLOWS D. PEASE,
FRED H. FOSTER,
Commissioners to the Crow Indians.

(Here follow the names of 436 Indians.)

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1892.*

We certify on honor that we have witnessed the signatures of each and every Indian named above.

J. A. GOGERTY.
R. C. HOWARD.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1892.*

We certify on honor that we explained the nature of the above agreement or treaty to all the Indians who have signed their names thereto, and that they fully understand all the conditions and provisions therein contained, and that we have witnessed each and every signature of the Indians thereto, from No. 1 to No. 437, inclusive, said signatures contained on pages numbered from 10 to 24, inclusive.

GEORGE REED DAVIS,
HENRY KEISER,
CARL LEIDER,
BERNARD BRAVO,
Interpreters to Commissioners.

Witnesses:
R. C. HOWARD,
W. H. WHITE.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1892.*

I certify on honor that I have explained the nature of the above agreement or treaty to all the Indians who have signed their names thereto, and that they fully understand all the conditions therein contained, and that I have witnessed each and every signature thereto, from No. 1 to No. 437, inclusive, contained on pages numbered from 10 to 24, inclusive.

P. STEWART,
Agency Interpreter.

Witnesses:
R. C. HOWARD.
W. H. WHITE.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1892.*

I hereby certify on honor that I have witnessed each and every signature to the above agreement or treaty between the Government of the United States and the Crow tribe of Indians, and that I have had said treaty carefully explained to said Indians, and am satisfied that they understand all the provisions therein contained, and that the signatures thereto, numbered from 1 to 437, inclusive, on pages from 10 to 24, represent a majority of the adult males of the said Crow tribe of Indians.

M. P. WYMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTE.—Schedules "A" and "B," referred to in the agreement and made a part thereof, filed in Indian Office—file mark, "38068-1892."

CONSTITUTION OF THE SENECA NATION.

(Adopted in 1862.)

[Copied from the original document by Harrison Halftown, late clerk of the Seneca Nation.]

SECTION 1. Our government shall have a legislative, executive, and judiciary departments.

SEC. 2. The legislative powers shall be vested in a council of five members, who shall be termed the councilors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, of whom three councilors shall be elected annually for the Cattaraugus Reservation and two councilors shall be elected annually for the Allegany Reservation. Said councilors shall be elected annually on the first Tuesday of May in each year, two-thirds of whom, assembled in regular session and duly organized, shall constitute a quorum, and be competent for the transaction of business. But to all bills for the appropriation of public moneys the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected shall be necessary in order that the bill should become a law. The names of the councilors voting for or against any appropriation shall always be recorded.

SEC. 3. The executive powers shall be vested in a president, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of the council, having only a casting vote therein, and to see that all laws are faithfully executed, and to communicate to the council at every session a statement of the condition of the national business, and to commend for the action of the council such matters as he may deem expedient. In the absence of the president the council may choose a president or presiding officer *pro tempore*.

SEC. 4. The judiciary power shall be vested in three peacemakers on each reservation (Cattaraugus and Allegany), any two of whom shall have powers to hold courts, subject to an appeal to a court of referees to be appointed by the council or to the council; in which latter case the appellant shall in the first instance pay all the expenses of the council for the time occupied during the progress of the proceedings in the examination or inquest and final decision of the case. The council shall in their final decision award the costs of such suit as in their judgment they shall seem proper and just. There shall be elected at the next general election on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1856, three peacemakers for each of the reservations (Cattaraugus and Allegany), of whom one shall serve for the term of three years and one shall serve for the term of one year. There shall be written or printed on each ballot at the said election the names of the candidates and the term such candidate shall serve.

At the general election in May, A. D. 1857, and annually thereafter, one peacemaker shall be elected for each reservation (Cattaraugus and Allegany) who shall hold their office for the term of three years.

The jurisdiction, forms of process, and proceedings in the peacemakers' court shall be the same as in the courts of the justices of the peace in the State of New York, except in the proof of wills and the settlement of deceased persons' estate, in which cases the peacemakers shall have such power as shall be conferred by law.

SEC. 5. The power of making treaties shall be vested in the council, but no treaty shall be valid or binding upon the nation until the same shall be submitted to the people and approved by three-fourths of all the legal voters and also by three-fourths of all the mothers in the nation in legal council assembled.

SEC. 6. There shall be a clerk and a treasurer for the nation and one overseer of the poor, and two assessors and one overseer of the highways for each reservation (Cattaraugus and Allegany), whose duties shall be regulated by laws.

SEC. 7. Every officer, who shall be authorized to receive public money, shall be required to give such security as the president and the attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians shall approve.

SEC. 8. There shall be one marshal for each reservation (Cattaraugus and Allegany) who shall execute all processes issued by the courts, and do such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. All officers named in this constitution or charter, shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term as members of the council; and vacancies occurring in any office shall be filled in the manner to be prescribed by law; and every male Indian of the age of 21 years and upwards of the Seneca Nation, either residing on one of the reservations, the Cattaraugus, Allegany, or Oil Spring, or owning or possessing and occupying any land upon either of

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the reservations, who are of the Seneca Nation, and which lands may have been taxed for highway or other purposes, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

SEC. 10. Any legal voter shall be eligible to any office named in this constitution, and all officers elect shall be inducted into office, and, if necessary, shall be impeached by the use of such forms and regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The compensation of members of the council shall be $1 each per day, and they find themselves; but no member shall receive more than $20 during any one year.

The compensation of all the officers shall be prescribed by law, but the salaries of the present officers shall not be diminished.

SEC 12. The council shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June, and extra sessions may be convened by the president at any time he shall think proper.

SEC. 13. The council shall have power to make any laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New York.

SEC. 14. All offenses which shall not be punishable by the laws of the United States, or of the State of New York, shall be tried and punished in the peacemakers' courts, or before the council as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. The rights of any member of the ancient confederacy of the Iroquois to the occupancy of our lands, and other privileges shall be respected as heretofore, and the council shall pass laws regulating for the admission of any Indian of other tribes or nations to citizenship and adoption into the tribe of the Seneca Nation of Indians, by his or her application for himself or herself, or his or her family.

SEC. 16. The laws passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, for the protection and improvement of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and also all laws and regulations heretofore adopted by the legal council, shall continue in full force and effect as heretofore, until repealed or amended by the council; and except so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 17. The present officers of this nation shall hold their respective offices (unless removed by impeachment) until at the general election on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1862.

SEC. 18. The salary of the president and clerk shall be $25 per year; and the salary of the treasurer shall be $20 annually; and the salary of the marshal shall be 25 cents per day while in attendance of council.

SEC. 19. This constitution shall not be altered or amended in less than two years from and after the date of its adoption. After the expiration of the said term of two years the constitution may be altered or amended by a council of the people, convened for that purpose on three months' previous notice, by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters present at such convention, but such notice calling a constitutional convention shall always be duly authorized by the council.

SEC. 20. This constitution shall be in full force from and including the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1862, except as herein otherwise provided.

Done in convention, at the council house on the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the county of Erie and State of New York, and adopted and approved by the unanimous consent of the reservation represented, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1862.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF THE SENECA NATION OF INDIANS

[Made and adopted in convention assembled, duly called, and organized in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of said nation, convened at the council house at Coal Springs, on the Allegany Reservation, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868.]

We, the people of the Seneca Nation of Indians, residing at Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Oil Spring Reservations, in the State of New York, grateful to the Almighty God for our national preservation and freedom and mindful blessings heretofore by us enjoyed in order to perpetuate the same, do make and establish the following constitution:

SECTION 1. Our government shall have a legislative, executive, and judiciary department.

SEC. 2. The legislative power shall be vested in a council of sixteen members, who shall be called the councillors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, of whom

eight shall be elected annually for the Cattaraugus and eight for the Allegany Reservation: such annual election shall be had on first Tuesday of May, in each and every year, from and after the adoption of this constitution. Ten of whom, assembled in session, regularly organized, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In all appropriations of public moneys an affirmative vote of at least ten of whole number elected shall be necessary. It shall not be lawful for the council to make appropriation of public money exceeding the sum of $500 in any one year other than what shall be necessary to discharge all debts and liabilities of the nation heretofore made and incurred, unless the required additional appropriation shall first have been submitted to the electors of the nation for their approval, to be determined for or against by a majority vote of the electors voting therein at a meeting called for that purpose by the clerk of the nation, by order of the president.

SEC. 3. The executive power shall be vested in a president, whose duty it shall be at all times to preside over the deliberations of the council, having only a casting vote therein, who shall from time to time give to the council information of the state of the nation and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, not inconsistent with the true spirit and intent of the laws of the State of New York. He shall take care that the laws applicable to the nation be faithfully executed. He shall have power to fill all vacancies by appointment that may occur in the council by death, resignation, or impeachment of any of the members, until such vacancy shall be filled by election. In case of death or absence of the president, the council shall choose from among their number a presiding officer *pro tempore*.

SEC. 4. The judiciary power shall be vested in a court to be known by the name of peacemakers, to be composed of three members and to be two in number, one to be established upon the Cattaraugus and the other upon the Allegany Reservation. The members of each to be elected from residents of the respective reservation, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1869. The whole number of peacemakers for each reservation shall be elected in a like manner, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, one for each reservation in each and every year thereafter. Term of office, three years.

The jurisdiction forms of process and proceedings, under the law applicable to this court, shall be the same as in courts of justice of the peace of the State of New York. Two peacemakers on each reservation shall have power to hold courts differing from courts of justice of the peace in possessing the further jurisdiction in the proving of wills, settlement of estates of deceased persons, questions, and other relating to real estate and of granting divorces heretofore conferred by the statute.

All determinations and decisions of this court shall be subject to appeal to the council, such appeal to be heard by at least a quorum of the council. All cases of appeal shall be decided by the council upon the evidence taken in peacemakers' court. In every case of appeal it shall be the duty of the peacemakers, before whom the action or proceeding was had, to certify the evidence in the case taken before them to the council.

The council shall then decide the case upon the evidence before them, and the decision of the council shall be final between the parties. Upon the hearing, either party at interest shall have the right to appear, either in person or by council, and argue the merits of the case. In every action in peacemakers' court either party at interest shall have the right of trial by jury, and every action shall be brought in the name of the real party at interest.

SEC. 5. The power of making treaties shall be vested in the council subject to the approval of at least three-fourths of the legal voters and the consent of three-fourths of the mothers of the nation.

SEC. 6. There shall be a clerk and treasurer for the nation, the rights, duties, and liabilities of such shall be as heretofore defined by statute.

SEC. 7. There shall be two marshals for the nation, one to reside on the Cattaraugus and one upon the Allegany Reservation, the rights, duties, and liabilities of each shall be as heretofore defined by statute.

SEC. 8. All officers of the nation above-named in this constitution, except peacemakers, shall be elected annually for one year. All officers of the nation named in this constitution for such cause as now recognized by may be impeached and removed from office in such manner and form as prescribed by law, for the impeachment and removal from office of the legislative, executive, judiciary, and other like officers of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. Every male Indian of the Seneca Nation of the age of 21 years and upwards, residing upon either of the reservations of the nation, and who shall not have been convicted of a felony, shall be competent to vote at all elections and

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meetings of the electors of the nation, and shall be eligible to any office in the gift of the people of the nation.

SEC. 10. The compensations of all officers of the nation named in this constitution shall be such as prescribed by law, and the salaries shall not be enlarged or diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 11. The council shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June in each year, and every year the president shall have power to convene the council in extra session as often as the interest of the nation in his judgment required.

SEC. 12. The council shall have power to make any laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of New York, or of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The laws heretofore enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York for the protection and improvement of the Seneca Nation of Indians; also, all laws and regulations heretofore adopted by the council of the nation shall continue in full force and effect as heretofore until the statutes of the State of New York shall be repealed or amended by the Legislature thereof, or the laws and regulations heretofore adopted by the council shall be repealed or amended by the council of councillors to the extent and in the manner as the attorney of the nation shall deem lawful and proper.

SEC. 14. The present officers of the nation shall hold their office respectively until the 1st day of May (Tuesday), 1869, or until others are elected in their places, in accordance with the terms of this constitution and no longer, subject to be sooner removed by impeachment.

SEC. 15. The salary of the officers of the nation not heretofore defined by statutes shall be prescribed by the council of councillors.

SEC. 16. This constitution shall not be altered or amended within three years from the date of its adoption. At any time after the expiration of three years subsequent to its adoption it shall be lawful for the council when in session, in their discretion, by at least a quorum vote, to appoint a committee of three on revision of the constitution, one of whom shall be the attorney for the nation; the duty of the committee shall be on ten days' notice of their appointment to prepare amendments to the constitution such as in their judgment of the constitution shall be necessary and proper, and report the constitution as amended to the council, whereupon it shall be the duty of the council to submit the same to the electors of the nation for their approval or rejection to be determined by a majority of voters of the qualified electors at a meeting called by the council for that purpose on the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations, such to be held on the same day.

In case the amendments of the committee be rejected, no action shall be taken by the council of electors relative to amending this constitution within one year from the date of said meeting and rejection.

SEC. 17. This constitution shall be in force from and including the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868, except as herein provided.

Done in convention at the council house in Cold Spring, on the Allegany Reservation, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, on the 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord 1868.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

SAMUEL JIMESON,
President of the Convention.
HARRISON HALFTOWN,
Secretary.

LEGAL STATUS OF INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 21, 1892.

ELIHU COLMAN, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney, Fond du Lac, Wis.:

SIR: I have received your letter of November 9, 1892, stating that you are informed that patents have been issued under the allotment act of 1887 to Oneida Indians in Wisconsin, whereby they have become citizens of the United States; that it would seem to you, that although for some purposes they are under the authority of the Indian agent until the expiration of the twenty-five years, by becoming citizens and also by the provisions of the act they are subject and amenable to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and therefore it can be no longer an offense to sell liquor to them and you have no right to prosecute for the same; and asking that you be advised as to the understanding of this office as to their condition during the twenty-five years until they receive their final patents, particularly with reference to section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

You also ask that you be furnished with the views of this office as to the application of section 5388 to cases of timber trespass on Indian allotments.

In reply, I have to say that whether or not the Indians who have received allotments of lands in severalty under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), are still under the protection of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, is a question which can, of course, only be authoritatively determined by the courts. I am of the opinion, however, that in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court in United States *v.* Holliday (3 Wall., 407), so long within the trust period as it may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Indian allottees to remain under the charge of an Indian agent, the statute will apply to punish any one selling or giving them any intoxicating beverages.

The Attorney-General, in an opinion of January 26, 1889 (19 Opinions, 232), advised the Secretary of the Interior that—

"The Indians when organized as tribes, under the former policy of the Government, have been treated as domestic dependent nations under the guardianship of the United States. * * * In this contemplated new mode of life the guardianship which heretofore has been exercised over the tribe is to be transferred to the individual allottees provided for in this act. The separate manhood of each Indian is to be recognized, but still subject for a time to the care and supervision of the Government as a trustee or guardian. The real estate falling to each allottee is not intended to be used during the period of guardianship for speculative purposes, but is so conditioned that in their period of wardship or tutelage the Indians shall not be subject to the danger of entering into an unequal competition with the whites in the field of traffic and general business outside of agriculture and grazing."

In the case against Holliday, above quoted, the Indian to whom the intoxicating liquors had been given or sold was a citizen of the United States, having been made so by treaty which provided for the dissolution of his tribal relations. He was a voter in the State of Michigan; but the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had decided that for certain purposes the tribal relations of those citizen Indians should be recognized, and an agent was appointed over them. In passing on the case the court held *inter alia* that—

"No State can by either its constitution or other legislation withdraw the Indians within its limits from the operation of the laws of Congress regulating trade with them; notwithstanding any right it may confer on such Indians as electors or citizens."

It also held that—

"Whether any particular class of Indians are still to be regarded as a tribe, or have ceased to hold the tribal relation, is primarily a question for the political departments of the Government and if they have decided it this court will follow their lead."

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The Indian allottee remains for a time as shown above in a state of tutelage and wardship, and the Indian agent placed over him is continued for the purpose of executing the duties of the Government as his guardian. The fact that he is a citizen does not take him from under the operation of the laws of Congress made for his protection and benefit, and anyone who sells or gives him liquor is liable to punishment. The district court of the United States for Washington I believe, ruled contrary to this view in a case tried by it in the spring of 1890. I have not seen that decision and I do not believe that it has been published; but from the correspondence of the Indian agent on the subject, I believe the decision of the court was in error, because instead of following the decision of the political departments of the Government as to the condition of the Indians the court decided for itself how the particular class of Indians affected should be regarded, and holding that as they were citizens of the United States the action of Congress and the Executive in maintaining an agency over them was unauthorized, and that the Indians were not under an Indian agent within the meaning of the statute. This seems to me to be contrary to the rule laid down by the Supreme Court. The Indians affected by this decision below were those of Puyallup Agency, Washington.

In connection with this subject your attention is also invited to the opinion of Attorney-General Miller of March 12, 1890 (19 Opinions, 511), which has a most important bearing on the questions as to how the Indian allottees should be regarded and as to the duty of the Government to continue for a time its guardian care over them and their lands.

With regard to the application of section 5388 of the Revised Statutes to the unlawful cutting of timber on Indian allotments, I have to say that, as construed by the Attorney-General, the law clearly is that Indian allottees do not have the right to cut green merchantable timber on their allotments for the purpose of sale alone (19 Opinions, 232), but that—

"The cutting or destroying of timber on lands which have been patented to individual Indians is not an offense punishable under the act of June 4, 1888, chapter 340, amendatory of section 5388, Revised Statutes." (*Ibid*, 183.)

Depredations committed upon timber on allotments can, it seems, only be sued for by the United States as trustee of the allottee.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN REGARDING TAXATION OF CERTAIN INDIANS.

(Supreme court. The auditor-general, petitioner and appellant, *vs.* Sarah Williams, defendant. Filed December 22, 1892.)

DURAND, J.

The petition was filed in this case by the auditor-general under section 52 of act No. 195 of the session laws of 1889, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against certain lands in Isabella County for the taxes of 1889, among which lands are those of the defendant, being the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, in township 15 north, range 4 west.

The defendant, who is an Indian woman of the Chippewas of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Indians, filed her objections to the tax, claiming that her land was not taxable for the reason that it was patented to her on February 9, 1885, under and by virtue of the treaties of August 2, 1855, and October 18, 1864, between the United States and the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, in which she was denominated as a "not so competent," and which contained a clause that the land shall never be sold or alienated to any person or persons whomsoever, without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior for the time being. It is admitted that she is the patentee, under such patent, and that the Secretary has not removed the disability of "not so competent," mentioned therein; that he has not authorized the alienation of the land; that she has not applied to him for the removal of such disability, and that this land is a part of the lands set apart by the United States for the Indians, under the treaties referred to.

The treaty of October 18, 1864, among other things contains the following:

"So soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, the agent for the said Indians shall make out a list of all those persons who have heretofore made selections of lands under the treaty of August 2, 1855, aforesaid, and of those

who may be entitled to selections under the provisions of this treaty, and he shall divide the persons enumerated in said list into two classes, viz: 'competent' and 'those not so competent.' Those who are intelligent and have sufficient education and are qualified by business habits to prudently manage their affairs, shall be set down as 'competents,' and those who are uneducated or unqualified in other respects to prudently manage their affairs, or who are of idle, wandering, or dissolute habits, and all orphans, shall be set down as 'those not competent.' The United States agrees to issue patents to all persons entitled to selections under this treaty as follows, viz: To those belonging to the class denominated 'competents' patents shall be issued in fee simple, but to those belonging to the class, 'those not so competent,' the patent shall contain a provision that the land shall never be sold or alienated to any person or persons whomsoever without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior for the time being."

The act of Congress of July 17, 1787, entitled an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United Stated northwest of the river Ohio, provides that the States which may afterwards be formed therein "shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof, and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States."

This clause of the ordinance of 1787 was retained and embodied in the fifth proposition of the act of Congress of June 15, 1836, providing for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, and one of the conditions imposed by this portion of the act was "that the legislature of the said State, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the convention which framed the constitution of the said State, shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States."

The assent to these propositions by the legislature of Michigan was given in an act passed by it and approved July 25, 1836, an excerpt from which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of complying with the conditions of the proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the above-recited act, and by virtue of the powers conferred upon the said legislature of said State by the convention aforesaid, the following ordinance is declared to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States:

"'*Be it ordained by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan*, That the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof and that no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States.'"

This compact thus solemnly entered into between the United States and the State of Michigan, after much discussion and after important concessions made upon both sides, must be recognized as of the very highest character, and a full and honest compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of its terms is demanded. So far as we have been able to discover, this State has never by legislative action attempted to ignore any portion of the obligations imposed by the clause referred to, nor to put a narrow or illiberal construction upon it; and so far as taxation is concerned, it has by express enactment, exempted all public property of the United States from State taxation.

In view of the several acts and ordinances referred to, it will be conceded that at the time the complainant obtained her patent, the land mentioned in it was not subject to State taxation, and the question now presented is whether the United States by that instrument disposed of all its control and interest in the land to the patentee, or whether the condition against alienation is such a regulation as the State has a right to ignore or interfere with, when the scope and effect of the above-mentioned compact is given consideration.

If so, there can be no doubt of the right of the State to impose taxes upon it, but if on the other hand, the restriction against alienation contained in the patent is in pursuance of a regulation which the Government had authority to make in the exercise of its watchful care for the Indian to whom the conveyance was made then the land would not be amenable to taxation, for the reason that the State, by the legislation quoted, is bound never to interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any

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regulation necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof. That the restriction against alienation contained in the patent is reasonable, and one which the Government had a right to reserve when making a primary disposition of the land to the Indian of the class known as "those not so competent," we have no doubt. And it may well be inferred that this right was understood by the high contracting parties to the compact, relating to the admission of Michigan to the Union to have been inherent in the United States, and one which States subsequently established within the limits of the Northwest Territory would be bound in honor to maintain, for it is provided in article 3 of the ordinance of 1787, that "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress, but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done them."

In the case of Goodell *vs.* Jackson (20 Johns, 715) Chancellor Kent says that in the early days of the Republic the Government watched with great anxiety over the property of the Indians intrusted to its care, whether owned by tribes, or families, or individuals. If it was Indian property in land it had a right to protection from us against our own people. And the Supreme Court of the United States, in United States *vs.* Kagama (118 U. S., 375), asserted, as they have practically done in many other cases, that the Indians are wards of the nation and under the paternal superintendence of the Government.

It was in the faithful observance of this duty that the Government made a distinction between the Indians, denominating some as "competent," and others as "those not so competent," and in order to protect the latter class from their own folly, inexperience and weakness, as well as to guard them against the schemes of designing men, it placed a restriction against the alienation of the interest in the land conveyed by the patent.

It is contended that while this restriction is a proper exercise of power for the protection of the helpless class in whose behalf it is exercised, and that while it is effectual to prevent the patentee from making a disposition of the land unless authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to do so, yet that the alienation can be accomplished through the machinery of State taxation. If this is so, the whole purpose and object of the restriction will count for nothing, for by neglecting to pay the tax assessed against the land, either through his own lack of capacity to comprehend that his land may be taken away from him by a tax sale if he does not pay, or because he may be advised by interested parties not to pay them, so that the same result may be accomplished, the alienation which the Government, by the restriction placed in the patent, has sought to avoid, is as certainly affected as though made by a deed given by the Indian under his own hand, and he would thus be able to perform by indirection that which he could not directly do.

The case of Pennock *vs.* Commissioners (103 U. S., 44) is unlike this, for the reason that in that case there was no restriction against alienation, and although the patentee was an Indian and kept up her relation with the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, of which she was a member, the court held that inasmuch as her title was absolute the land was subject to taxation under the laws of Kansas, and in rendering the opinion Mr. Justice Field says that under her patent she took "Not an imperfect title to be held under the guardianship of the Secretary of the Interior, to be disposed of only to the United States under regulations to be prescribed by him, but a title carrying with it absolute ownership with a right of free disposition at her will," and it was therefore held that under those circumstances her property had come under the control of the State, and subject to its laws entitled to its protection, and bound to bear a portion of its burdens.

For the reasons stated the same rule could not apply as was applied in the case of the Kansas Indians reported in 5 Wall., 737, where it was held that the State of Kansas has no right to tax land held in severalty by individual Indians of the Shawnee, Wea, and Miami tribes under patents issued to them by virtue of treaties made by those tribes respectively in 1854. The tribal organization of these tribes had to a certain extent been broken in upon by intercourse with the whites, in the midst of whom the Indians were, and by their enjoyment to some extent of the social and other advantages of the white people.

The patents issued in severalty to individual members of the Shawnee and Wea tribes, like the one in this case, contained a restriction against alienation unless with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and those issued to the Miamis also contained the same restriction, and in addition a provision exempting the lands from levy, sale, execution, and forfeiture. Although the facts

were somewhat different in each case because the treaties with these tribes were not all alike, yet Mr. Justice Davis held, that in all three cases the land was exempt from State taxation. In doing so he says:

"It is insisted as the guaranties of the treaty of 1831 are not in express words reaffirmed in the treaty of 1854 they are therefore abrogated, and that the division of the Indian Territory into separate estates so changes the status of the Indians that the property of those who hold in severalty is liable to State taxation. It is conceded that those who hold in common can not be taxed. If such are the effects of this treaty they were evidently not in the contemplation of one of the parties to it, and it could never have been intended by the Government to make a distinction in favor of the Indians who held in common, and against those who held in severalty."

Enlarged rules of construction are adopted in reference to Indian treaties, and in speaking of these rules Chief Justice Marshall says: "The language used in treaties with the Indians shall never be construed to their prejudice, if the words made use of are susceptible of a more extended meaning than their plain import, as connected with the tenor of their treaty." (6 Peters, 582.)

While the circumstances are somewhat different in each case, yet a careful reading of the cases referred to will show that the courts have been zealous in sustaining the efforts put forth by the Government to prevent its "noncompetent" Indian wards from being deprived of the land granted to them in severalty, either through their own volition, through process of law, or by State taxation. While the question of whether or not the existence of a tribal organization is of importance was discussed in the case of the Kansas Indians, *supra*, yet we do not consider that, in any sense a controlling question here, and if it were so it may well be held that, in reference to the subject now being considered, that condition exists so far as this Indian defendant is concerned, for by the sixth article of the treaty of 1855, referred to, the tribal organization of the Indians is retained so far as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of that treaty. It is not necessary to determine here the exact extent of the title conveyed by this patent, nor what the rights of those who may inherit it from the patentee may be at some time hereafter, nor whether or not this class of Indians are citizens of the State with the right to exercise the elective franchise. All these are questions outside of what we deem to be material to an adjudication of the rights of this parties in this case.

It is only necessary to say that under this patent from the United States the patentee has a right to the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of the land, but has not the right to alienate it either by direct or indirect means. The power to alienate is suspended, and the Government has reserved the right to say when and how an alienation may be effected. This is one of the rights the Government has authority to insist upon when in the exercise of a humane guardianship and watchful care of "noncompetent" Indians it prohibits the alienation of the land conveyed to that class in severalty; and having done so, it has a right to insist that such alienation shall not be brought about by the execution of State tax laws.

A concession of the right to affect an alienation in the manner contended for would, as we conceive it, be in direct violation of the ordinance of the legislature of this State of July 25, 1836, which contains an agreement that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States, and which provision, by the same act, is declared to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States.

We agree with the learned circuit judge that the land in question was not subject to taxation at the time of its assessment in 1889. It follows that the decree made by him must be affirmed.

The other justices concurred.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, *ss:*

I, Charles C. Hopkins, clerk of the supreme court of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true and correct copy of the opinion of the court this day filed in said court in said cause; that I have compared the same with the original, and that it is a true transcript therefrom, and the whole of said original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said supreme court, at Lansing, this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.] CHAS. C. HOPKINS, *Clerk.*

REF0070629

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, 1892.

Statements A, B, C, D, and E 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 statement is given of all the interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on nonpaying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

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. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$534,688.56	$30,968.31	$68,000.00	$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	62,854.28	3,841.26	15,000.00	900.00
	Dec. 29, 1828	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, 1832	7	381	339,666.66⅔	19,830.00		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	55,283.90	3,587.03		
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1080	51,000.00	3,280.00		
	Mar. 6, 1864	13	1171				
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000.00	950.00		
Total				1,533,666.66⅔	90,770.00	83,000.00	4,980.00

NOTE.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust, as shown by the last annual report, was caused by the redemption by the State of Maryland of $8,350.17 6's held in trust for the Chickasaw national fund.

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	34,000.00	13,000.00	21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000.00		118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000.00	5,000.00		
State of Tennessee	5	125,000.00		125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia	6	90,000.00		90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	156,638.56		156,638.56	9,398.31
Total		602,638.56	68,000.00	534,638.56	30,958.31

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.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000.00		7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000.00		2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina	6	8,000.00	8,000.00		
State of South Carolina	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000.00	7,000.00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	51,854.28		51,854.28	3,111.26
Total		77,854.28	15,000.00	62,854.28	3,841.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6			22,223.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Tennessee	6			104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee	5½			66,666.66⅔	3,500.00
Total				339,666.66⅔	19,830.00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000.00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			27,000.00	1,890.00
State of North Carolina	6			3,000.00	180.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6			25,283.90	1,517.03
Total				55,283.90	3,587.03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina	6			17,000.00	1,020.00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000.00	180.00
Total				51,000.00	3,280.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000.00	950.00

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	69,000.00	
State of Louisiana	6	22,000.00	
State of Missouri	6		$50,000.00
State of North Carolina	6	41,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina	6	122,000.00	
State of Tennessee	6	101,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee	5	144,000.00	
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666.66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	541,000.00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	356,000.00	
Total		1,533,666.66⅔	83,000.00

REF0070630

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. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825 / June 22, 1855	7 / 11	236 / 614	9 / 3	$390,257.92	$19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	46,608.04	830.40
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	....do	21	70	.....	48,514.00	2,425.70
Creek general fund	....do	21	70	.....	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856 / June 14, 1866	11 / 14	701 / 786	6 / 3	300,000.00 / 275,168.00	10,000.00 / 18,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund	....do	21	70	.....	796,310.90	39,815.55
Cherokee orphan fund	....do	21	70	.....	337,756.05	16,872.80
Cherokee school fund	....do	21	70	.....	736,354.78	36,817.73
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	....do	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	....do	21	70	.....	968,028.99	48,401.41
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	....do	21	70	.....	42,590.36	2,128.02
Delaware general fund	....do	21	70	.....	406,171.33	20,308.56
Delaware school fund	....do	21	70	.....	5,500.00	275.00
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	120,543.37	6,027.16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	72,297.54	3,614.87
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	99,792.08	4,989.60
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	23	177	.....	13,377.49	535.09
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund	....do	21	70	.....	134,035.38	6,701.96
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	300,155.05	15,007.75
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	194,636.07	9,731.80
Osages	June 2, 1865	7	212	6	69,120.00	2,456.00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 / July 15, 1870 / May 9, 1872 / June 10, 1880	21 / 16 / 17 / 21	70 / 36 / 91 / 291	..... / 12 / 2 /	8,214,552.60	410,727.63
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	611,443.30	30,572.16
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	415,811.69	20,790.58
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	423	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 / June 17, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618.87	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	....do	21	70	.....	76,993.98	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	....do	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 21, 1837 / Oct. 11, 1842	7	541 / 596	2 / 1	200,000.00 / 800,000.00	10,000.00 / 40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,058.21	2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	....do	21	70	.....	300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.95
Santee Sioux fund	....do	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Seminole general fund	....do	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856 / May 21, 1866	11	702 / 757	2 / 3	500,000.00 / 70,000.00	25,000.00 / 3,500.00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	....do	21	70	.....	15,140.43	757.02
Seneca (Tonawauda band) fund	....do	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shoshone and Bannack fund	July 3, 1882	22	140	2	169,852.30	8,492.61
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,699,800.00	84,990.00
Eastern Shawnee fund	....do	21	70	.....	9,079.12	453.65
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,986.60	3,799.43
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	39,837.72	1,991.88
Umatilla general fund	....do	21	70	.....	153,118.55	7,655.92
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	.....	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uintah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	3,340.00	167.00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837 / July 15, 1870	7	544	4	804,960.17	40,245.45
		16	285	.....	78,940.41	3,917.03
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					27,133,567.20	
Amount of annual interest						1,344,144.22

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

These funds have been increased by—		
Proceeds of sale of Cherokee school lands		$350.87
Proceeds of redemption of Maryland bonds of Chickasaws		8,350.17
Proceeds of sale of—		
Osage trust lands		24,745.00
Menomonee logs		300,155.65
Omaha lands		7,319.30
Otoe and Missouri lands		8,361.53
Pawnee lands		105,169.58
Shoshone and Bannack lands		150,231.26
Umatilla lands		72,697.55
Total		683,380.91
And decreased by—		
Payment to Kickapoo citizens	$3,908.89	
Payment to Shawnees	1,985.65	
Payment out of Umatilla school fund	12,032.72	
		17,927.26
Net increase		665,453.65
Amount reported in statement D, November, 1891		26,470,113.55
Add amount of net increase		665,453.65
Total as before stated		27,135,567.20

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, 1891, to January 1, 1892	$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1892, to July 1, 1892	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund	51,854.28	July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1892, to July 1, 1892	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.36	July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892	666.70
	22,223.36	January 1, 1892, to July 1, 1892	666.70
			1,333.40
Delaware general fund	25,283.90	July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892	758.51
	25,283.90	January 1, 1892, to July 1, 1892	758.51
			1,517.02

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, on nonpaying 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	69,000.00	4,830.00
North Carolina	6	41,000.00	2,460.00
South Carolina	6	122,000.00	7,320.00
Tennessee	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee	5½	96,666.66	5,500.00
Tennessee	5	144,000.00	7,200.00
Virginia	6	541,000.00	32,460.00
Louisiana	6	22,000.00	1,320.00
Total amount appropriated			78,410.00

REF0070631

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1891, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1891.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1892
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	14,165.51	4,969.18	1,250.00	17,884.69
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	21,264.45	1,070.15	.....	22,334.60
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872	.....	1,073.38	.....	1,073.38
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872 and Aug. 7, 1882.	187,316.77	9,321.07	2,001.77	194,636.07
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,189,807.01	24,745.00	.....	8,214,552.00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	17,761.23	7,078.52	819.20	24,020.55
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.91	.....	.....	32,584.91
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,021.61	.....	1,222.00	19,399.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 18, 1876.	1,817.71	685.25	2,214.45	288.51
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts Apr. 7, 1869 and Jan. 11, 1875	.....	299.50	.....	299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	602,681.77	8,361.53	.....	611,113.30
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10 1876	310,642.11	105,169.58	.....	415,811.69
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 297, 300.	132,291.57	77,697.42	12,032.72	197,956.27
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	13,611.01	.....	233.62	13,377.42
Total	.....	9,544,972.31	240,461.58	19,700.76	9,765,673.31

REF0070632

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1892.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.				Enrollment.
				Sex.		Race.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency:								
Colorado River Boarding	By Government	100		3	7	4	6	81
Navajo Agency:								
Navajo Boarding	do	150		4	7	2	9	83
Keam's Cañon: Moqui Boarding	do	100		5	8	3	10	110
Fort Mojave Boarding	do	125		10	6	5	11	117
Phœnix	do	125		10	5	7	8	60
Pima Agency:								
Pima Boarding	do	130		10	10	9	11	142
San Carlos Agency:								
San Carlos Boarding	do	75		9	3	6	6	164
Fort Apache Day	do		50	1			1	43
Tucson Boarding	By contract	150		5	11	2	14	168
CALIFORNIA.								
Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding	By Government	250		17	12	16	13	132
Hoopa Valley Agency:								
Hoopa Valley Day	do		60	1	1	1	1	41
Mission Agency:								
Agua Caliente Day	do		26		1		1	28
Coahuila Day	do		31		1		1	49
La Jolla Day	do		16		1		1	25
Mesa Grande Day	do		24		1		1	38
Portrero Day	do		32		1		1	37
Rincon Day	do		25		1		1	33
San Jacinto Day	do		10		1		1	29
Pachanga Day	do		30		1		1	31
Round Valley Agency:								
Headquarters Day	do		40		2	1	1	52
Lowerquarters Day	do		30		1	1	1	21
San Diego: Industrial Training	By contract	150			4	1	3	100
St. Boniface's: Industrial Boarding	By contract and special appropriation.	125		5	9		14	120
Hopland Day	By contract		50	1			1	27
St. Turibius Day	do		50	1			1	37
Sulphur Banks Day	do		40		1		1	18
Ukiah Day	do		50		1		1	32
Greenville Day	By Government		100	1			1	61
Bishop Day	do		65		1		1	58
Ukiah Day	do		45		1		1	35
Shasta County: Public Day, Albion District.	By contract		9		1		1	11
San Diego County: Public Day, Helm District.	do		12		1		1	16
Inyo County: Public Day, Round Valley District.	do		30		1		1	17
COLORADO.								
Grand Junction Boarding	By Government	120		7	4	1	10	102
Fort Lewis Boarding	do	300		10	7	5	12	48
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall Agency:								
Fort Hall Boarding	By Government	250		12	10	6	16	118
Lemhi Agency:								
Lemhi Boarding	do	30		2	4	2	4	30
Nez Percé Agency:								
Nez Percé Boarding	do	60		2	9	3	8	61
Fort Lapwai Boarding	do	200		17	17	22	12	143
INDIANA.								
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute	By contract and special appropriation.	80		5	9		14	77
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's Normal	do	100		8	7		15	70

the year ended June 30, 1892.

Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.							
Boarding.	Day.						Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
							Acres	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
73	....	9	$7,643 46	$11.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	....	10	12,585.59	14.18	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	....	12	17,905.50	14.48	.....	.....	35	.....	100	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
97	....	10	18,880.41	16.23	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	127	4	.....	1,000	2,000
45	....	10	12,575.26	23.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	....	10	14,985.38	10.31	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
58	....	12	15,720.22	22.59	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	41	3	548.90	4.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	....	10	18,862.40	10.14	$3,533 00	.....	140	60	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
116	....	10	23,809.49	17.10	.....	.....	4	5	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	100
.....	7	10	900.80	12.87	.....	.....	5	10	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	10	881.72	3.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	10	1,223.02	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	10	884.50	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	879.65	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	937.75	5.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	878.64	4.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	969.74	6.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	10	1,014.72	4.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	33	10	840.00	2.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	8	481.00	3.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	....	12	11,726.88	10.03	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	68	10	a215	(b)	(b)
113	....	10	12,500.00	9.21	1,700.00	$1.25	80	.....	70	.....	20	c120	.....	.....
.....	16	9	359.46	2.50	77.30	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	473.15	2.63	72.00	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	6	142.61	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	9	446.01	2.25	125.50	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	9	605.48	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	45	4	333.03	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	8	568.70	2.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	6	121.83	3.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	1	23.50	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	....	12	15,676.47	14.85	.....	.....	63	.....	300	15	31	d263	.....	.....
20	....	4	2,758.10	34.47	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	....	10	20,396.01	20.98	.....	.....	65	80	900	1,592	200	.....	.....	.....
21	....	8	3,110.40	18.51	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	215	.....	20	.....	.....
32	....	10	9,563.67	24.98	.....	.....	5	10	.....	175	.....	30	40	50
118	....	12	22,976.94	15.23	.....	.....	100	.....	300	201	.....	50	.....	.....
73	....	10	10,020.00	11.44	4,340.90	496	500	4,000	3,100	552	120	1,714e	1,000	500
61	....	10	8,330.00	11.38	.....	.....	250	1,200	1,000	985	90	780f	10	20

a Also 500 pounds honey.
b Large quantity raised.
c Also 8,000 pounds of honey.
d Also 504 pounds of honey.
e Also 300 pounds of honey.
f Also 20 pounds of honey.

REF0070633

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Quapaw Agency:								
Quapaw Boarding	By Government	120	.....	4	12	8	8	183
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding.	do	150	.....	5	13	7	11	156
Miami Day	do	.....	32	1	.....	.....	1	9
Modoc Day	do	.....	32	1	.....	.....	1	11
Peoria Day	do	.....	54	1	.....	.....	1	33
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency:								
Sac and Fox Day	By Government	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	53
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:								
Kickapoo Boarding	By Government	26	.....	2	4	2	4	43
Pottawatomie Boarding	do	25	.....	2	4	.....	6	47
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding	do	50	.....	3	4	.....	6	57
Iowa Mission Day	By Friends Church	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	18
Chippewa Christian Day	By Moravian Church	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	8
Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding.	By contract	40	.....	5	3	.....	8	33
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	600	.....	36	20	18	38	572
MICHIGAN.								
Baraga: Chippewa Boarding	By contract	125	.....	3	7	1	9	63
Baraga: Day	By Government	.....	50	.....	1	.....	1	38
L'Anse: Day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	36
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	140	.....	3	7	.....	10	131
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency:								
Agency Boarding	By Government	110	.....	4	8	8	4	117
Leech Lake Boarding	do	50	.....	2	5	4	3	60
Red Lake Boarding	do	50	.....	2	5	5	2	55
St. Benedict's Orphan	By contract	200	.....	.....	7	.....	7	103
Red Lake Boarding (St. Mary's)	do	60	.....	3	5	3	5	67
Cass Lake Boarding	do	30	.....	1	2	1	2	18
Pine Point Boarding *a*	do	100	.....	3	5	3	5	87
Wild Rice River Boarding *a*	By Government / By contract	100	.....	3	5	4	4	91
	By Government / do							
Birch Cooley: Day	do	.....	36	1	.....	.....	1	26
Ayoca: St. Francis Xavier's Boarding.	By contract	50	.....	1	5	.....	6	37
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	180	.....	10	3	.....	13	83
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	do	150	.....	3	.....	.....	3	53
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	By contract	75	.....	1	6	.....	7	51
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	do	125	.....	2	13	.....	15	81
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	By contract and special appropriation.	100	.....	.....	10	.....	10	50
Becker County: Public School District No. 4.	By contract	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	7
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency:								
Blackfeet Boarding	By Government	75	.....	2	6	1	7	79
Holy Family Boarding	By contract and special appropriation.	125	.....	5	8	.....	13	107
Crow Agency:								
Crow Boarding	By Government	100	.....	4	9	3	10	90
Montana Industrial	By contract	55	.....	4	7	.....	11	53
St. Xavier's Industrial	do	225	.....	12	8	.....	20	119

a Contract school from July 1 to February 29; Government school from March 1 to June 30.

year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.							
Boarding.	Day.						Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
							Acres	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
112	....	10	$14,989.14	$11.12	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
107	....	10	14,493.94	11.28	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1,500	60	.....	.....	75
.....	6	10	566.00	7.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	10	740.00	10.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	10	730.00	5.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	8½	992.09	13.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	....	10	4,373.03	12.15	.....	.....	50	800	100	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	....	10	4,565.79	11.53	.....	.....	50	800	.....	25	60	.....	.....	.....
45	....	10	4,297.67	7.96	.....	.....	60	600	.....	275	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	9	.....	.....	$107.00	$5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	7	.....	.....	201.00	5.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	....	10	3,913.09	10.52	202.73	.54	400	3,000	1,300	439	35	1,900	.....	800
514	....	12	81,992.88	13.29	.....	.....	300	1,000	1,063	259	275	550	.....	.....
53	....	10	5,700.00	8.90	1,700.00	2.67	120	.....	100	935	65	600	.....	.....
.....	18	10	610 00	3.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	10	633.05	5.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	....	10	10,800.00	7.37	1,300.00	.81	4	50	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	....	10	10,059.00	9.86	.....	.....	7	20	.....	1,503	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	....	10	5,079.65	8.47	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	....	10	5,414.46	10.74	.....	.....	6	30	.....	420	.....	30	300	.....
100	....	10	10,800.00	9.00	.....	.....	15	5	400	517	90	630	.....	.....
42	....	10	4,253.53	8.41	210.00	.42	3	12	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....
11	....	9	822.61	6.50	530.14	4.38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	....	6	2,814.60	10.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	....	4	1,726.73	12.33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	....	6	2,814.60	7.18	811.00	2.07	2	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
	....	4	1,940.21	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	4	402.83	6.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	....	10	3,338.93	8.70	.....	.....	5	80	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	....	12	10,418.13	12.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	....	10	7,414.04	12.35	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	....	12	5,400.00	9.00	.....	.....	5	30	.....	127	.....	300	.....	.....
53	....	10	8,798.73	8.83	1,337.25	1.35	*c*220	200	800	2,706	135	*d*1,900	.....	.....
47	....	10	6,676.96	11.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	....	10	9,287.84	16.13	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	....	10	12,161.46	10.14	9,052.00	7.21	15	.....	.....	150	30	.....	.....	.....
72	....	12	12,468.57	14.45	.....	.....	26	150	260	1,814	.....	346	2,400	6,000
48	....	10	5,132.61	8.91	6,733.86	9.96	40	20	.....	667	80	.....	80	200
108	....	12	11,737.23	9.05	11,525.77	8.89	50	156	565	4,176	200	.....	593	213

b Garden destroyed by hogs.
c 160 acres of this is rented for hay.
d Also 120 pounds of honey.

REF0070634

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
MONTANA—continued.								
Flathead Agency:								
St. Ignatius Industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	400	.....	29	24	13	40	337
Fort Belknap Agency:								
St. Paul's Industrial	By contract	300	.....	7	8	....	15	168
Fort Belknap Boarding	By Government	75	.....	5	8	4	9	88
Fort Peck Agency:								
Poplar Creek Boarding	.....do	a50	.....	8	11	7	12	197
Tongue River Agency:								
St. Labre's Boarding	By contract	65	.....	2	4	1	5	24
Agency Day	By Government	.....	30	....	2	....	2	38
St. Peter's Mission Boarding	By contract	500	.....	6	10	2	14	213
NEBRASKA.								
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:								
Omaha Boarding	By Government	65	.....	4	7	2	9	74
Omaha Mission Boarding	By contract	50	.....	4	6	....	10	47
Winnebago Boarding	By Government	c80	.....	4	5	3	6	82
Thurston County:								
Public Day, District No. 1	By contract	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Public Day, District No. 6	.....do	.....	10	....	1	....	1	5
Knox County:								
Public Day, District No. 10	.....do	.....	4	....	1	....	1	4
Santee Agency:								
Santee Boarding	By Government	120	.....	6	12	6	12	128
Santee Normal Training	By contract	120	.....	10	21	3	28	150
Hope Boarding (Springfield, S. Dak.)	.....do	50	.....	2	5	....	7	47
Flandreau Day	By Government	.....	50	1	....	....	1	48
Ponca Day	.....do	.....	35	1	....	....	1	18
Genoa: Training	.....do	400	.....	24	12	10	26	330
NEVADA.								
Nevada Agency:								
Pyramid Lake Boarding	By Government	66	.....	4	7	6	5	71
Walker River Day	.....do	.....	24	....	2	....	2	42
Wadsworth Day	.....do	.....	24	....	1	....	1	35
Carson: Training	.....do	100	.....	11	12	11	12	130
Western Shoshone Agency:								
Western Shoshone Boarding	.....do	40	.....	4	4	2	6	43
NEW MEXICO.								
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	400	.....	30	27	23	34	301
Mescalero Agency:								
Mescalero Boarding	.....do	50	.....	4	4	1	7	56
Pueblo Agency:								
Bernalillo Boarding	By contract	125	.....	1	7	1	7	85
St. Catherine's Boarding, Santa Fé	.....do	125	.....	4	5	....	9	104
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé	.....do	60	.....	2	4	2	4	57
Cochiti Day	By Government	.....	30	....	1	....	1	18
Laguna Day	.....do	.....	40	....	1	....	1	30
McCarty's Day	.....do	.....	30	....	1	....	1	6
Santa Clara Day	.....do	.....	30	....	1	....	1	30
Acoma Day	By contract	.....	50	....	1	....	1	37
Isleta Day, No. 1	.....do	.....	50	1	....	....	1	30
Isleta Day, No. 2	.....do	.....	40	....	2	....	2	39
Jamez Day, No. 1	.....do	.....	50	....	1	....	1	50
Jamez Day, No. 2	.....do	.....	50	1	....	....	1	36
Seama Day	.....do	.....	60	....	2	....	2	53
Pajuate Day	.....do	.....	40	1	....	....	1	36
Santo Domingo Day	.....do	.....	50	1	....	....	1	30
San Juan Day	.....do	.....	50	1	....	....	1	37
Taos Day	.....do	.....	50	....	1	....	1	38
Zuñi Day	.....do	.....	75	....	2	....	2	21
Santa Fé: Training	By Government	175	.....	14	14	11	17	175

a Buildings burned November, 1891, and September, 1892.
b Also 250 pounds honey.
c Buildings burned Feb. 25, 1892; new buildings now in course of erection.
d This does not include cost of buildings and repairs.

year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.							
Boarding.	Day.						Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
							Acres.	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
290	....	12	$42,442.13	$12.20	$10,557.87	$3.03	275	40	3,000	2,175	200	2,000	200	200
137	....	10	16,277.40	10.02	1,000.00	.62	63	100	550	3,030	180	1,200	.....	.....
76	....	10	12,904.08	14.15	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	....	12	15,112.89	13.54	.....	.....	17	40	.....	1,935	.....	320	100	.....
12	....	10	1,496.12	10.39	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
....	10	7	803.57	11.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	....	10	26,590.00	8.34	10,740.00	4.37	120	.....	400	856	400	2,500	.....	.....
61	....	10	11,284.02	15.42	.....	.....	50	250	230	400	30	.....	.....	.....
24	....	10	1,918.50	7.99	3,217.81	11.17	15	800	.....	305	40	5150	150	.....
55	....	10	7,753.68	11.75	.....	.....	95	928	350	436	.....	80	300	.....
....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	2	6	48.83	4.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	....	10	17,851.67	14.45	.....	.....	25	320	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	....	10	12,781.80	7.77	5,023.21	4.88	25	455	.....	959	85	.....	.....	.....
44	....	10	4,519.67	8.62	1,933.39	3.68	5	30	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	50
....	34	10	1,280.97	3.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	14	10	704.73	5.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	....	12	d51,342.44	11.40	.....	.....	326	2,500	892	2,551	80	1,405	.....	.....
65	....	....	9,044.97	11.59	.....	.....	4	50	.....	340	.....	.....	444	451
....	24	10	2,022.60	8.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	30	10	805.09	4.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	....	10	d19,243.24	20.05	.....	.....	85	50	117	967	35	189	300	1,000
33	....	9	3,920.31	11.88	.....	.....	42	.....	207	583	20	.....	.....	.....
240	....	12	d30,635.85	13.76	.....	.....	25	50	.....	457	12	.....	.....	800
47	....	10	6,386.06	11.32	.....	.....	42	150	.....	181	18	.....	.....	.....
82	....	10	9,000.00	9.15	2,500.00	2.51	30	75	100	758	30	364	.....	.....
87	....	10	9,084.94	8.70	5,000.00	4.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	....	10	4,835.00	8.76	2,065.00	3.75	17	480	120	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
....	9	10	561.88	6.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	14	10	762.10	5.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	3	4	330.00	26.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	16	10	802.44	5.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	20	10	476.75	2.38	175.00	.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	11	7	200.00	2.60	200.00	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	8	10	211.98	2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	29	10	600.00	2.07	50.00	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	12	10	310.05	2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	17	10	422.07	2.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	14	10	350.00	2.50	150.00	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	24	10	517.73	2.16	150.00	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	30	10	549.00	1.83	100.00	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	28	10	485.65	1.87	150.00	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	12	10	315.73	2.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	....	10	d23,479.66	13.98	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0070635

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee Agency:								
Cherokee Training	By contract and special appropriation.	10	.....	3	8	.....	11	93
Big Cove Day	By contract	.....	60	1	.....	.....	1	48
Bird Town Day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	30
Cherokee Day	....do	.....	25	.....	3	.....	3	16
Macedonia Day	....do	.....	50	1	1	.....	2	46
NORTH DAKOTA.								
Devil's Lake Agency:								
Fort Totten Boarding	By Government	170	.....	14	16	6	24	270
Turtle Mountain Boarding	By contract	175	.....	3	19	3	19	164
Turtle Mountain, No. 1, Day	By Government	.....	50	1	.....	1	.....	19
Turtle Mountain, No. 2, Day	....do	.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	39
Turtle Mountain, No. 3, Day	....do	.....	50	.....	1	1	.....	21
Episcopal Mission Day, Turtle Mountain.	By Episcopal Church	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	30
Fort Berthold Agency:								
Fort Berthold Boarding	By contract	50	.....	3	10	5	8	50
St. Edward's Mission Boarding	By Episcopal Church	100	.....	.....	6	6	.....	11
Fort Stevenson: Industrial	By Government	150	.....	11	10	6	15	132
Standing Rock Agency:								
Agency Boarding	By Government	120	.....	3	10	5	8	119
Agricultural Boarding	....do	100	.....	6	9	5	10	103
Cannon Ball Day	....do	.....	60	2	1	2	1	75
Grand River Day	....do	.....	50	1	2	3	.....	50
No. 1 Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	37
No. 2 Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	33
No. 3 Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	33
No. 4 Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	30
Marmot Day	....do	.....	40	1	1	2	.....	30
St. Elizabeth's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	30	.....	2	6	1	7	10
Little Eagle Day	By Government	.....	40	2	1	1	2	41
Bullhead Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	1	1	23
Rolette County: Public Day, St. John Township, No. 1.	By contract	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	35
OKLAHOMA.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:								
Arapaho Boarding	By Government	100	.....	5	14	8	11	82
Cheyenne Boarding	....do	200	.....	5	4	3	6	(a)
Mennonite Boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	45	.....	3	4	.....	7	38
Mennonite Boarding (cantonment)	....do	80	.....	4	3	.....	7	72
Seger Colony	By Government	75	.....	4	1	2	3	(a)
Chilocco: Training	....do	200	.....	23	12	12	23	212
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:								
Riverside Boarding	....do	80	.....	5	6	4	7	77
Washita Boarding	....do	125	.....	10	12	7	15	147
Fort Sill Boarding	....do	63	.....	5	6	1	10	53
Methodist Episcopal Mission Boarding.	By Government and religious society.	100	.....	2	5	2	5	28
Cache Creek Mission Boarding	....do	40	.....	3	3	.....	6	30
Wichita Baptist Mission Boarding.	....do	50	.....	2	1	2	1	11
Lone Wolf Boarding	....do	15	.....	1	5	.....	6	10
Osage Agency:								
Kaw Boarding	By Government	60	.....	6	4	2	8	54
Osage Boarding	....do	200	.....	5	13	3	21	107
St. John's Mission Boarding	By contract	200	.....	2	9	.....	11	67
Pawhuska Boarding	{By contract (6 mos.). By Government (4 mos.)}	60	.....	1	8	.....	9	44
St. Louis Boarding	By contract	125	.....	2	8	.....	10	54

a No school this year.

c This does not include cost of buildings and repairs.

Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.							
Boarding.	Day.						Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
							Acres.	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
82	....	10	$13,332.17	$13.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37	7	} 1,393 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	7												
.....	8	7												
.....	22	7												
180	....	12	32,772.76	15.17	.....	.....	58	260	2,000	865	350	400	.....	.....
146	....	10	14,975.10	8.55	$1,000.00	11.14	160	.....	3,500	1,330	100	300	.....	.....
.....	17	10	851.31	5.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	9	729.76	4.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	10	851.33	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	.....	.....	630.00	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	....	10	4,536.00	8.79	5,308.00	9.83	40	300	100	1,235	20	150	.....	.....
11	....	7	.....	.....	1,400.00	18.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	....	10	16,619.25	11.77	.....	.....	100	100	800	350	225	300	.....	.....
93	....	10	14,030.62	12.57	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	741	.....	300	300	500
88	....	10	15,723.85	14.89	.....	.....	110	300	1,150	1,140	30	600	300	200
.....	51	10	1,481.39	3.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	10	1,978.43	3.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	10	842.23	3.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	10	849.33	3.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	10	850.67	5.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	10	837.29	2.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	10	849.51	6.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	....	10	1,593.91	4.10	3,000.00	7.81	30	50	150	185	20	100	200	40
.....	26	10	1,444.11	5.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	7	805.61	5.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	9	827.83	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	....	10	11,586.18	13.60	.....	.....	55	150	375	210	40	.....	200	200
110	....	10	3,690.30	.....	.....	.....	100	200	600	61	110	.....	200	1,000
29	....	10	1,319.95	3.79	3,180.05	9.14	80	1,500	880	170	35	150	.....	50
52	....	10	1,834.19	2.94	3,558.76	5.70	93	1,000	360	25	40	315	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,099.81	.....	.....	.....	36	50	125	105	5	.....	.....	400
188	....	10	28,871.45	12.67	.....	.....	600	4,500	8,640	1,542	660	617	.....	1,000
59	....	10	7,931.46	11.20	.....	.....	50	500	500	300	10	.....	.....	.....
103	....	10	13,863.56	11.22	.....	.....	60	500	250	50	16	.....	.....	.....
41	....	10	6,792.96	13.81	.....	.....	63	50	200	105	7	12	.....	75
14	....	10	220.00	1.31	5,150 00	30.66	60	1,200	400	21	15	1	.....	.....
20	....	10	231.07	.97	3,344.14	13.93	60	750	.....	22	30	110	.....	100
9	....	4	37.25	1.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	....	6	85.80	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	....	10	7,111.56	12.35	.....	.....	40	1,400	.....	788	40	165	100	100
78	....	10	13,732.15	15.68	.....	.....	80	1,000	.....	165	10	25	.....	.....
42	....	10	4,262.50	8.46	.....	.....	80	1,100	550	1,039	198	1,012	17	50
35	....	10	{ 138.48 1,520.22 }	8.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	....	10	5,095.63	9.65	.....	.....	10	125	.....	150	100	250	.....	.....

REF0070636

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.					Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita, per government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.								
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.	Enrollment.	Boarding.	Day.						Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
																Acres	*Bus'*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
OKLAHOMA—continued.																							
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:																							
Pawnee Boarding	By Government	100		6	11	4	13	104	95		10	$10,259.65	$9.88			225	2,400	600	75	35			215
Ponca Boarding	do	100		3	13	6	10	113	88		10	11,282.51	10.69			75	612	198	55	35	108		
Otoe Boarding	do	80		3	8	2	9	66	80		10	8,502.87	11.81			75	700	300	135	40		500	500
Oakland Day	do		30		1		1	12		10	10	730.15	7.30										
Sac and Fox Agency:																							
Absentee Shawnee Boarding	do	80		3	9	3	9	77	59		10	9,946.90	12.63			60	300	450	447	15	220		
Sac and Fox Boarding	do	80		3	8	2	9	63	65		10	7,497.10	14.85			65	1,200	240	730	33		300	100
Sacred Heart Boarding	By contract	200		8	11	6	13	52	48		10	5,288.43	9.18	$712.00	$1.24	200	530	1,000	1,910	200	*a*75	50	50
OREGON.																							
Grande Ronde Agency:																							
Grande Ronde Boarding	By Government	680		1	7	2	6	73	60		10	7,073.16	9.99			80		1,100	300		210		
Klamath Agency:																							
Klamath Boarding	do	110		4	10	5	9	112	92		10	13,329.56	12.07			40			83	75			
Yainax Boarding	do	100		6	8	5	9	93	88		10	10,999.98	10.42			40			140	75			
Siletz Agency:																							
Siletz Boarding	do	80		6	5	5	6	70	60		10	2,637.08	13.38			90		960	554	60			
Umatilla Agency:																							
Umatilla Boarding	do	75		2	6	1	7	76	46		10	9,987.66	18.09										
Warm Springs Agency:																							
Warm Springs Boarding	do	80		3	5	2	6	69	53		10	11,220.87	17.64			30				6			
Sinemasho Boarding	do	75		3	5	2	6	67	53		9	10,001.23	17.14			30				8	*b*30		
Chemawa: Salem Training	By Government	300		14	13	6	21	351	235		12	45,387.15	16.81			60		500	2,850				
Lane County: Public Day, District No. 32.	By contract		4		1		1	3		2	6	35.99	1.23										
PENNSYLVANIA.																							
Carlisle: Training	By Government	600		27	47	13	61	323	239		12	98,332.66	10.52	4,898.09	.52	266	775	1,185	1,577	121	1,100		
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	200		13	21	1	33	268	204		12	33,400.00	13.64	4,890.15	1.96	4			125	3			
SOUTH DAKOTA.																							
Cheyenne River Agency:																							
Boys' Boarding	By Government	80		3	5	1	7	63	55		10	9,947.74	15.07										
Oahe Industrial	By contract	60		1	6		7	41	30		10	2,741.09	7.61										
St. John's Boarding	By Government and religious societies	60		1	2		3	44	43		10	1,970.55	3.82										
No. 1 Day	By Government		30	1			1	15		13	10	742.74	5.71										
No. 2 Day	do		18		1		1	13		9	10	679.13	7.55										
No. 4 Day	do		20		1		1	10		8	10	639.60	8.00										
No. 5 Day	do		30	1			1	20		20	9	998.01	3.71										
No. 6 Day	do		35		1		1	17		14	10	998.33	4.78										
No. 7 Day	do		23		1		1	12		10	10	638.43	6.38										
No. 8 Day	do		25	1			1	28		18	10	659.46	5.07										
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:																							
Crow Creek Boarding	By Government	135		4	12	6	10	116	107		10	14,861.75	11.57			80	300	1,000	455	20	150	50	
Lower Brulé Boarding	do	70		2	9	3	8	70	63		10	9,980.00	13.20			27	150		217	30	943		95
Driving Hawk's Camp Day	do		30	1	1	1	1	18		11	10	816.10	7.42			6			50				
Mouth of White River Day	do		30	1	1	1	1	24		13	10	897.60	7.40										
Immaculate Conception Boarding	By contract	150		9	10		19	104	96		10	9,716.73	8.52	5,573.70	4.89	175	2,000	2,650	1,325	225	450	300	300
Grace Howard Mission Home Boarding.	do	25		1	5	1	5	26	21		10	3,780.00	15.00	900.00	3.57	13		77		40			
Pine Ridge Agency:																							
Pine Ridge Boarding	By Government	200		13	32	21	24	145	100		10	18,231.20	15.19			63		610	806	10			
Holy Rosary Boarding	By contract	200		12	11		23	123	126		10	13,305.40	8.47	1,000.00	.66	40	600		1,030	5	300	300	200
No. 1 Day	By Government		30		2		2	22		19	10	1,975.00	5.66										
No. 2 Day	do		40		1		2	50		21	9	872.47	3.08										
No. 3 Day	do		24		2		2	41		19	8	640.97	11.25										
No. 4 Day	do		34	1	1		2	33		37	10	1,080.80	2.92										
No. 5 Day	do		33	1	1	2		76		43	10	1,040.23	2.42										
No. 6 Day	do		30		2	1	1	42		23	10	1,085.32	4.72										
No. 7 Day	do		30		2	1	1	25		16	9	806.13	5.61										

a Also 25 pounds of honey.
b Also accommodations for 30 additional day pupils.
c This does not include cost of building and repair.

REF0070637

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.								
Pine Ridge Agency—Continued.								
No. 8 Day	By Government	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	50
No. 9 Day	....do	.....	30	.....	2	.....	2	41
No. 10 Day	....do	.....	30	.....	2	1	1	41
No. 11 Day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	14
No. 12 Day	....do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	27
No. 13 Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	28
No. 14 Day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	26
White River Day	Indians	.....	30	.....	2	.....	2	18
Rosebud Agency:								
St. Francis Mission Boarding	By contract	110	.....	8	12	.....	20	107
St. Mary's Mission Boarding	By Government and religious society.	45	.....	1	7	.....	8	45
Agency Day	By Government	.....	40	.....	2	1	1	11
Big Oak Day	....do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....	19
Black Pipe Day	....do	.....	34	1	1	.....	.....	20
Corn Creek Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	32
Cut Meat Creek Day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	.....	36
Little Oak Creek Day	....do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....	23
Little White River Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	32
Lower Cut Meat Creek Day	....do	.....	34	1	1	.....	.....	31
Pass Creek Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	21
Pine Creek Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	30
White Thunder Creek Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	37
Red Leaf Camp Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	15
Ring Thunder Creek Day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	.....	15
Sisseton Agency:								
Sisseton Industrial	By Government	125	.....	6	11	5	12	91
Good Will Mission Boarding	By contract	125	.....	7	11	3	15	74
Yankton Agency:								
Yankton Industrial Boarding	By Government	130	.....	5	20	15	10	138
St. Paul's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	48	.....	1	6	.....	7	58
Mission Day	By Presbyterian Church.	.....	20	.....	1	.....	1	21
Pierre: Training	By Government	180	.....	10	12	9	13	165
UTAH.								
Uintah and Ouray Agency:								
Uintah Boarding	By Government	90	.....	2	6	.....	8	75
Iron County:								
Public Day, District No. 4	By contract	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	2
Box Elder County:								
Public Day, District No. 12	....do	.....	29	.....	1	.....	1	15
VIRGINIA.								
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	By contract and special appropriation.	150	.....	15	21	.....	36	147
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency:								
Colville Boarding	By contract	150	.....	9	7	2	14	88
Cœur d'Alène Boarding	....do	300	.....	9	8	.....	17	82
Okanagan Boarding	By Government	60	.....	3	9	3	9	79
Neah Bay Agency:								
Neah Bay Boarding	....do	56	.....	5	6	6	5	65
Quillehute Day	....do	.....	60	1	1	.....	2	57
Puyallup (consolidated) Agency:								
Chehalis Boarding	....do	60	.....	2	5	2	5	51
Puyallup Boarding	....do	150	.....	5	11	5	11	151
Quinaielt Boarding	....do	40	.....	2	4	1	5	32
S'Kokomish Boarding	....do	60	.....	2	4	1	5	37
Jamestown Day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	29
Port Gamble Day	....do	.....	35	1	.....	.....	1	24
Tulalip Agency:								
Tulalip Boarding	By contract	150	.....	3	8	1	10	133
Nooksack Boarding	....do	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Lummi Day	By Government	.....	60	1	.....	.....	1	80

year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Average attendance		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.							
Boarding.	Day.						Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
							Acres.	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
.....	24	10	$1,021.31	$3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	8	866.24	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	8	581.52	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	8	891.60	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	5	372.01	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	5	559.07	4.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	5	274.46	3.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	.....	10	10,300.73	8.84	$2,732.56	$2.31	110	1,000	1,366	1,337	90	240	500	700
43	.....	10	1,841.75	2.99	3,700.00	7.17	30	10	140	250	30	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	10	1,038.17	3.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	10	1,060.03	4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	9	1,035.11	6.71	.....	.....	1	10	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	19	10	1,078.35	5.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	36	10	1,072.49	2.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27	10	1,041.38	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	10	1,061.28	4.43	.....	.....	3	10	.....	30	10	.....	300	150
.....	28	10	1,073.28	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	10	1,063.92	3.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	10	1,072.16	4.87	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	32	10	1,071.83	3.36	.....	.....	2	10	.....	14	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	16	10	1,066.03	6.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	10	1,069.15	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	10	19,416.73	24.27	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	13	4,796.41	8.16	7,819.59	13.35	75	50	1,017	155	65	50	.....	.....
111	.....	10	17,692.57	13.43	.....	.....	72	800	800	185	5	.....	100	.....
33	.....	10	1,042.13	2.46	3,750.00	8.86	8	.....	.....	235	.....	300	.....	.....
.....	12	10	.....	.....	400.00	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	.....	10	20,730.23	11.59	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	4	.....	70	.....	.....
41	.....	9	7,527.37	15.40	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	12	19,186.67	13.90	17,735.76	12.85	440	2,800	2,525	8,300	300	200	5,000	1,300
74	.....	10	7,351.00	8.28	5,949.03	4.45	300	.....	1,582	901	138	400	40	110
74	.....	10	7,489.44	8.43	6,985.56	7.87	350	10	1,100	3,274	200	1,000	70	2,000
63	.....	10	11,091.35	14.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	10	7,196.46	10.90	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	655	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	10	1,016.14	2.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	10	7,640.21	13.55	.....	.....	60	.....	400	2,000	40	660	.....	.....
180	.....	10	17,785.00	11.40	.....	.....	70	.....	275	845	58	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	10	5,937.53	17.06	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	600	20	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	10	5,699.10	10.92	.....	.....	97	.....	30	1,150	60	803	.....	.....
.....	22	10	917.92	4.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	10	600.00	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	.....	10	10,527.30	8.66	159.15	.13	14	.....	.....	193	.....	120	40	.....
10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	63	9	434.30	.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0070638

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.	
WASHINGTON—continued.								
Yakima Agency:								
Yakima Boarding	By Government	150	.....	4	10	6	8	123
North Yakima:								
St. Francis Xavier Boarding	By contract	90	.....	3	6	....	8	93
Klickitat County:								
Public Day, District No. 1	do	.....	15	....	1	....	1	15
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency:								
Menomonee Boarding	By Government	140	.....	5	9	2	12	120
St. Joseph's Boarding	By contract	170	.....	9	8	....	17	161
Cornellius Day	By Government	.....	25	....	1	1	....	23
Hobart Day	do	.....	120	....	1	....	1	46
Oneida East Day	do	.....	25	1	....	1	....	27
Oneida Day, No. 1	do	.....	50	1	....	....	1	18
Oneida Day, No. 2	do	.....	30	....	1	1	....	29
Oneida Day, No. 3	do	.....	25	....	1	1	....	22
Stockbridge Day	do	.....	35	....	1	....	1	35
La Pointe Agency:								
St. Mary's Boarding, Bad River Res.	By contract	100	.....	1	7	....	8	56
St. Mary's Day, Bad River Res.	do	.....	75	....	3	....	3	53
Fond du Lac Day	By Government	.....	30	....	1	....	1	48
Grand Portage Day	do	.....	25	1	....	....	1	25
Lac Court d'Oreilles Day	do	.....	36	....	1	....	1	38
Lac du Flambeau Day	do	.....	70	....	2	....	2	73
Pah-quay-ah-wong Day	do	.....	30	1	1	....	2	43
Red Cliff Day	By contract	.....	50	....	3	1	2	49
Vermillion Lake Day	By Government	.....	60	1	1	....	2	71
Lac Court d'Oreilles Day	By contract	.....	80	....	4	....	4	67
Normantown Day	By Government	.....	30	....	1	....	1	30
Bayfield Boarding	By contract	50	.....	....	7	....	7	38
Bayfield Day	By Catholic Church	150	.....	....	2	....	2	48
Wittenberg Boarding	By contract	160	.....	5	7	....	12	157
Ashland County, Public Day, Ashland district.	do	.....	10	....	1	....	1	9
Sawyer County, Public Day, Round Lake.	do	.....	17	....	1	....	1	19
WYOMING.								
Shoshone Agency:								
Wind River Boarding	By Government	120	.....	5	12	7	10	33
St. Stephen's Mission Boarding	By contract	125	.....	8	7	3	12	72

Average attendance. Boarding.	Average attendance. Day.	No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy. Land cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
							Acres	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	*No.*
103	....	9	$14,756.59	$11.94	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	183	125	.....	.....	.....
82	....	10	4,940.04	6.64	$1,430.00	$1.92	4	.....	.....	150	5	30	30	87
.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	....	10	12,637.97	13.50	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	....	10	14,622.80	8.58	2,700.00	1.58	45	50	350	821	20	360	.....	.....
.....	7	10	512.00	7.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	10	513.50	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	10	513.00	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	10	511.50	5.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	10	510.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	10	511.50	6.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	10	534.00	2.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	....	12	4,320.00	8.78	1,046.97	2.13	100	.....	200	1,058	50	875	.....	.....
.....	38	10	936.55	2.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	10	857.25	5.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	7	386.00	6.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	10	750.00	4.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37	10	1,150.00	4.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	10	1,150.00	4.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	10	177.40	2.23	20.00	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	10	1,150.00	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	48	10	1,201.95	2.50	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	4	326.30	3.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	....	10	3,750.00	8.45	1,767.38	.....	1	.....	80	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	30	10	.....	.....	600.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	....	10	15,221.75	8.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	10	71.38	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	....	10	12,668.11	20.70	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	438	5	.....	.....	.....
44	....	10	3,964.16	7.49	3,630.25	6.69	55	8	250	768	10	75	.....	.....

REF0070639

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools		18,611
Capacity of day schools		5,133
Number of employés:		
Male		931
Female		1,432
Indian		555
White		1,808
Enrollment of boarding schools		15,251
Enrollment of day schools		4,656
Average attendance of boarding schools		12,422
Average attendance of day schools		3,745
Cost of maintaining schools to Government		$1,859,119.03
to other parties		195,183.81
Acres cultivated by schools	number	9,682
Corn	bushels	47,670
Wheat, oats, and barley	do	69,053
Fruit and vegetables	do	87,997
Hay	tons	7,161
Butter and cheese	pounds	31,905
Pumpkins	number	15,302
Melons	do	22,691
Honey	pounds	9,800

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employés.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Boarding	67	6,795	6,145	4,642	902	$705,231.61
Day	98	3,549	3,481	2,081	145	80,918.79
Training	14	3,775	3,189	2,980	438	475,227.37
Total Government schools	179	14,119	13,115	9,706	1,485	1,321,375.70
Contract schools:						
Boarding	56	6,224	4,262	3,585	598	350,589.72
Day	22	1,135	839	473	35	10,142.69
Boarding specially appropriated for by Congress	11	1,750	1,344	1,204	218	175,681.56
Total contract schools	89	9,109	6,445	5,262	851	536,613.97
Public	14	303	190	106	13	1,129.36
Mission:						
Boarding	1	100	11	11	6	
Day	5	225	128	65	6	
Indians	1	20	18	17	2	
Total mission schools	7	345	157	93	14	
Aggregate	289	23,776	19,907	15,167	2,363	1,859,119.03

*Schools under private control * at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau.							
Arizona:							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding)	150	150	$125.00	10	168	155	$18,862.40
California:							
San Diego (Industrial Boarding)	150	100	125.00	10	100	98	11,796.88
St. Turibius Mission (Day)	50	20	30.00	10	27	18	473.15
Hopland (Day)	50	20	30.00	9	27	16	359.46
Sulphur Banks (Day)	40	15	30.00	6	18	12	142.61
Ukiah (Day)	50	20	30.00	9	32	22	446.01
Idaho:							
Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, De Smet Mission (Boarding)	300	70	108.00	10	82	74	7,489.44
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission Boarding)	40	35	125.00	10	33	31	3,913.09
Michigan:							
Baraga (Chippewa Boarding)	125	60	108.00	10	63	53	5,700.00
Harbor Springs (Boarding)	140	100	108.00	10	131	122	10,800.00

* These schools are included in the foregoing tables.

*Schools under private control * at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—* Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau— Continued.							
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy)	50	50	108.00	10	37	32	$3,338.93
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady)	75	50	108.00	12	51	50	5,400.00
Morris (Sisters of Mercy)	125	90	108.00	10	84	83	8,708.73
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan)	200	100	108.00	10	103	100	10,800.00
White Earth Reservation (Cass Lake Boarding)	20	20	108.00	9	18	11	822.61
White Earth Reservation (Pine Point Boarding)	(a)	75	108.00	6	87	35	2,814.60
White Earth Reservation (St. Mary's (Red Lake Boarding)	60	40	108.00	10	67	42	4,253.53
White Earth Reservation (Wild Rice River Boarding)	(a)	75	108.00	6	91	49	2,814.60
Montana:							
Crow Reservation (Industrial boarding)	55	50	108.00	10	53	48	5,132.61
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's boarding)	225	120	108.00	12	119	108	11,727.23
Fort Belknap Reservation (St. Paul's Boarding)	300	160	108.00	10	168	137	16,277.40
Tongue River Reservation (St. Labre's boarding)	65	40	108.00	10	21	12	1,436.12
St. Peter's Mission (boarding)	300	190	108.00	10	213	205	20,520.00
Nebraska:							
Omaha Reservation (Mission boarding)	50	45	108.00	10	47	21	1,918.50
Santee Reservation (Normal training)	170	125	108.00	10	150	137	12,781.80
New Mexico:							
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretta)	125	72	125.00	10	85	82	9,000.00
Santa Fé (St. Catherine's boarding)	125	100	125.00	10	101	87	9,081.94
Santa Fé (University of New Mexico)	60	50	125.00	10	57	46	4,835.00
Acoma Pueblo	50	20	30.00	10	27	20	476.75
Isleta Pueblo (Day No. 1)	50	15	30.00	7	30	11	200.00
Isleta Pueblo (Day No. 2)	40	20	30.00	10	29	8	214.98
Jemez Pueblo (Day No. 1)	50	35	30.00	10	50	29	600.00
Jemez Pueblo (Day No. 2)	50	20	30.00	10	86	12	310.05
Pajuate (Day)	40	20	30.00	10	28	14	350.00
Santo Domingo (Day)	50	20	30.00	10	30	24	517.73
San Juan (Day)	50	22	30.00	10	37	30	549.00
Seama (Day)	60	20	30.00	10	53	17	422.67
Taos (Day)	50	20	30.00	10	33	26	185.65
Zuñi (Day)	75	20	30.00	10	21	12	315.73
North Carolina:							
Big Cove (Day)	60	45	.....	7	48	27	1,363.00
Bird Town (Day)	30	45	.....	7	30	14	
Cherokee (Day)	35	45	.....	7	16	8	
Macedonia (Day)	50	45	.....	7	46	32	
North Dakota:							
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding)	175	110	108.00	10	161	146	14,975.10
Fort Berthold Reservation (Boarding)	50	42	108.00	10	50	15	4,536.00
Standing Rock Reservation (St. Elizabeth's Boarding) b	36	.....	.....	10	40	32	1,596.91
Oklahoma:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Mennonite Boarding (Agency) b	45	.....	.....	10	38	29	1,319.95
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment) b	80	.....	.....	10	72	52	1,831.19
Osage Reservation (St. John's Mission Boarding)	200	40	125.00	10	60	42	4,262.50
Osage Reservation (St. Louis Boarding)	125	50	125.00	10	51	41	5,095.63
Osage Reservation (Pawhuska Boarding)	60	60	125.00	10	44	35	2,156.46
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart Boarding)	200	50	108.00	10	53	48	5,288.43

* These schools are included in the foregoing tables.

a After February 29 this became a Government school.

b This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

REF0070640

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau—Continued.							
Oklahoma—Continued.							
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation (M. E. Mission Boarding)*a*	100	.....	.....	10	28	11	$220.00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation, Cache Creek Mission (Boarding)*a*	40	.....	.....	10	30	20	231.67
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation (Wichita Baptist Mission Boarding)*a*	50	.....	.....	4	11	9	37.27
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation (Lone Wolf Boarding)*a*	15	.....	.....	6	10	9	85.80
South Dakota:							
Cheyenne River Reservation (St. John's Boarding)*a*	60	.....	.....	10	44	43	1,070.55
Peoria Bottom (Oahe Industrial)	60	45	108.00	10	40	30	2,741.00
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding)	150	100	108.00	10	101	95	9,710.73
Crow Creek Reservation (Grace Howard Mission Home Boarding)	25	20	.....	10	25	21	3,780.00
Pine Ridge Reservation (Holy Rosary Boarding)	300	125	108.00	10	133	125	13,305.40
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis Boarding)	110	100	108.00	10	107	98	10,390.72
Rosebud Reservation, Antelope Creek (St. Mary's Boarding)*a*	45	.....	.....	10	15	13	1,541.75
Sisseton Reservation (Good Will Mission Boarding)	125	100	108.00	10	74	19	1,796.41
Yankton Reservation (St Paul's Boarding)*a*	48	.....	.....	10	38	35	1,042.15
Springfield (Hope Boarding)	50	45	103.00	10	47	11	1,519.67
Washington:							
Colville Reservation (Boarding)	150	70	108.00	10	88	74	7,351.00
Tulalip Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	150	105	108.00	10	133	102	10,597.20
Tulalip Reservation Lynden (Nooksack Boarding)	60	60	108.00	5	18	10	(*b*)
North Yakima (St. Francis Xavier's Boarding)	90	50	108.00	10	93	62	4,940.04
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield (Boarding)	50	30	125.00	10	38	37	3,750.00
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's Boarding)	170	140	108.00	10	161	142	14,622.80
Wittenberg (Boarding)	160	159	108.00	10	157	143	15,221.75
Bad River Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding)	100	40	108.00	12	56	41	4,320.00
Bad River Reservation (Day)	75	40	30.00	10	52	38	936.55
Red Cliff (Day)	50	30	30.00	10	49	35	777.40
Lac Court d'Oreilles (Day)	80	50	30.00	10	67	48	1,201.95
Wyoming:							
St. Stephen's Mission (Boarding)	125	75	108.00	10	72	44	3,954.16
Total	7,159	.....	.....	.....	5,101	4,058	360,732.41
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
California:							
Banning (St. Boniface's Industrial)	125	100	125.00	10	120	113	12,500.00
Indiana:							
Rensselaer (St. Joseph's Normal Institute)	100	60	.....	10	70	61	8,330.00
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Institute)	80	60	167.00	10	77	73	10,020.00
Minnesota:							
Collegeville (St. John's Institute	150	50	150.00	10	53	50	7,414.04
Clontarf (St. Paul's Industrial)	180	100	150.00	12	82	69	10,418.13
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy)	100	50	150.00	10	50	47	6,676.96

*These schools are included in the foregoing tables.

a This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

b No claims presented for payment.

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Specially appropriated for by Congress—Continued.							
Montana:							
Blackfeet Agency (Holy Family Boarding)	125	100	125.00	10	107	100	$12,161.46
Flathead (St. Ignatius Mission)	400	300	150.00	10	337	290	42,112.13
North Carolina:							
Swayne County (Eastern Cherokee Training)	80	80	167.00	10	93	82	13,332.17
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia (Lincoln Institution)	200	200	167.00	12	208	204	33,100.00
Virginia:							
Hampton (N. and A. Institute)	150	120	167.00	12	147	115	19,186.67
Total	1,750	.....	.....	.....	1,344	1,204	175,881.56
Aggregate	9,109	.....	.....	.....	6,445	5,262	536,613.97

*These schools are included in the foregoing tables.

REF0070641

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.									
Mojave on reserve	660	300	460	95	50	4	....	4	2
Mojave at Fort Mojave	700	1,200	424	120	800	....	....	....	16
Hualapais	624								
Mojave at Needles	667								
Chimehuevis	100								
Navajo Agency.									
Moquis	1,976	1	1,000	100	....	26	....	20	....
Navajo	16,485	450	3,000	320	340	50	....	150	8
Pima Agency.									
Pima	4,152	3,000	1,152	350	75	36	....	96	10
Papago on reserve	*b* 291	4,000	....	98	20	40	....	40	6
Papago off reserve	*b* 4,000								
Maricopa	378	260	18	20	6	3	....	8	....
San Carlos Agency.									
White Mountain Apache at Camp Apache	1,705	6	(*a*)	5	5	....	....	....	2
Coyotero Apache	341								
San Carlos Apache	933								
Tonto Apache	626	113	2,711	13	24	18	....	27	6
Mojave	462								
Yuma	192								
Indians enlisted in U. S. Army and families of some of them (*c*)									
Indian prisoners at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	300								
Indians at school at Carlisle and Hampton									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Suppai	200								
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley Agency.									
Hoopa	484	484	....	52	400	5	1	66	1
Klamath	505	505	....	....	300	(*a*)	....	78	1
Mission Tule Agency.									
Mission	2,633								
Tule River	166	3,963	....	640	674	5	....	370	....
Desert River	104								
Yuma Apache	1,060								
Round Valley Agency.									
Concow	144								
Clear Lake, Little Lake, Redwood, and Potter Valley	120	569	....	162	481	....	....	*d*112	6
Ukie and Wylackie	257								
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	48								

a Not known.
b Number of Papagoes estimated by special census agents as 5,000.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics.

CIVILIZATION.			RELIGIOUS.					MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—						Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties,							Number of Indians killed during the year.			Number of Indian criminals punished.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whiskey-sellers prosecuted.
30	20	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	23	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
90	10	....	....	....	....	....	$50	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	....	....	....	$200	75	....	....	....	(*a*)	(*a*)	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
100	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	30	31	2	1	1	1	15	5	1
100	....	....	1	60	2	....	1,100	3	6	....	(*a*)	(*a*)	4	1	....	....	31	7	7
100	....	....	4	1,000	1	800	400	6	....	....	(*a*)	(*a*)	3	....	....	....	2	3	5
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(*a*)	(*a*)	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	37	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	92	48	7	....	1	....	....	....	....
17	17	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	102	75	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	15	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	12	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
90	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	(*a*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	1	....	3	300	....	(*a*)	(*a*)	....	16	23	1	....	....	....	1	2	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	44	12	2	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	19	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

c Enlisted in Company I, Tenth Infantry; Company I, Eleventh Infantry; Troop L, Second Cavalry, and Company I, Second Infantry.
d Taken from last year.

REF0070642

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
CALIFORNIA—continued.									
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Wichmumni, Kaweah, and others (*a*)	6,995								
COLORADO.									
Southern Ute Agency.									
Southern Ute	986	30	200	14	35			22	2
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall Agency.									
Bannack	442	175	500	100	140	13		130	1
Shoshone	878								
Lemhi Agency.									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	513	20	65	35	22	6		21	
Nez Percé Agency.									
Nez Percé	1,828	650	728	321	400	10		282	
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.									
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	a600								
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Quapaw Agency.									
Eastern Shawnee	80	80		45	60	3	2	13	
Miami	80	80		43	63	5	1	18	
Modoc	57	57		28	40	5		a21	
Ottawa	157	157		80	157	2	2	28	
Peoria	169	169		a92	169	2	13	54	6
Quapaw	a204	a204		67	103	5	10	a56	
Seneca	276	276		125	215	15	13	62	15
Wyandotte	312	312		211	312	6	8	87	6
Union Agency.									
Cherokee	26,256								
Chickasaw	6,800								
Choctaw	18,000	69,056							
Creek	15,000								
Seminole	3,000								
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox	392	50	250	70	a200	15		38	

a Taken from last year.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Number of births.	Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year— By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whiskey-sellers prosecuted.
25	25	50									25	20							
50	25	25	2				$3,840			20	32	00			2		28	2	7
35	35	30								12	13	16			1			5	1
83	10	5	3	860	4		1,075	17		(*b*)	32						35	1	2
100				8				1			3	1					1	1	2
100				23				1			5	6							
82		18	2	40	1	$100.00	375	1			3	5					3	1	2
100			1	60	2		750	2			3	2						1	
100			2	34	2		250	3			6	3							
100			2	30	3		200	3			(*b*)	(*b*)							
100			6	59	3		400	5			10	6							
100			3	130	2		1,000	5			6	2					3		
100																			
25	10	65	1				900				10	5			1			7	

b Not known.

REF0070643

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	510	400	110	251	260	2	.....	147	.....
Kickapoo	234	231	3	112	195	7	.....	38	1
Iowa	159	159	.....	68	150	6	.....	44	.....
Chippewa and Christian	84	84	.....	43	70	1	.....	14	3
Sac and Fox of Missouri	79	79	.....	33	55	.....	.....	22	.....
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac Agency. (a)									
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert	721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, Black River	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa	1,259	2,020	76	873	1,500	132	6	360	.....
Ottertail Chippewa	549								
Pembina Chippewa	257								
Leech Lake, Pillager Chippewa	1,135	1,400	150	225	250	10	.....	70	.....
Cass Lake and Winnebegoshish Chippewa	417								
Red Lake Chippewa	1,201	800	404	145	28	8	.....	162	.....
Mille Lac Chippewa	a888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Point Chippewa	a650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gull Lake Chippewa	a217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.									
Blackfoot Agency.									
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,883	420	1,469	309	460	13	.....	546	3
Crow Agency.									
Crow	2,502	551	1,651	232	200	4	3	337	5
Flathead Agency.									
Pend d'Oreille	1,569	713	1,801	361	975	45	20	600	.....
Kootenai									
Flathead									
Charlot's Band Bitter Root Flatheads	174								
Lower Kalispel	58								
Fort Belknap Agency.									
Gros Ventre	718	250	300	180	215	66	.....	255	.....
Assinaboine	859								
Fort Peck Agency.									
Yanktonais	1,234	1,035	.....	435	400	50	.....	601	6
Assinaboine	701								

a Taken from last year.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.			RELIGIOUS.					MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—						Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties.							Number of Indians killed during the year—				Number of Indian criminals punished.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
75	25	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	21	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
85	15	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	$407	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
100	.....	.....	.....	12	1	200	$480	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	20	.....	10	1,600	4	811	1,000	62	.....	.....	88	74	1	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	20
40	60	.....	2	150	3	1,341	27	11	2	.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
75	25	.....	5	611	3	210	1,393	14	.....	.....	55	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
17	.....	83	.....	330	1	7,000	.....	9	.....	50	70	'81	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2
25	12	63	28	.....	2	17,258	.....	12	.....	175	96	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
90	2	8	3	1,730	4	11,995	.....	22	2	.....	80	75	.....	.....	1	.....	41	4	2
20	20	60	3	305	2	1,000	.....	15	.....	18	31	31	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	90	2	15	2	330	1,900	4	.....	35	60	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1

REF0070644

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
MONTANA—continued.									
Tongue River Agency.									
Northern Cheyenne	1,200	75	1,125	42	31	40		60	3
NEBRASKA.									
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.									
Omaha	1,186	1,100	86	330	510	6		275	12
Winnebago	1,198	1,150	48	370	400		16	130	4
Santee Agency.									
Santee Sioux	915	915		125	425		10	239	8
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	307	307		103	130		12	60	
Ponca (in South Dakota)	298	293	5	72	85			37	
NEVADA.									
Nevada Agency.									
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	495	1,016		120	585	4		32	2
Pah-Ute at Walker River	523								
Western Shoshone Agency.									
Western Shoshone	403	609		86	440	4		39	2
Pi-Ute	206								
Indians in Nevada not under an agent	d6,815								
NEW MEXICO.									
Mescalero Agency.									
Mescalero Apache	478	50	475	75	50	18		30	3
Lipan	37								
Comanche	10								
Pueblo Agency.									
Pueblo	8,536	200	3,500	d2,800	(e)			d2,055	
Jicarilla Apache	d 842	50	792	46	15	50		130	3
NEW YORK.									
New York Agency.									
Allegany Reserve:									
Onondaga	80	912		491	667	10		252	
Seneca	832								
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Cayuga	143	1,492		1,020	1,000	8		580	
Onondaga	37								
Seneca	1,312								
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida	182	182		50	120	1		16	

a By interest money and leasing land.
b By leasing land.
c By issue of Government annuities.
d Taken from last year.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.			RELIGIOUS.					MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Percent of subsistence obtained by—						Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties.							Number of Indians killed during the year—			Number of Indian criminals punished.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
10		90	1	100	1				2	24	60	34				2	7		
50	a50		1	90	2	$3,317	$1,000	5	1	8	54	30						1	10
50	b15	c5	1	15	1		800	2			32	44						4	2
10		10	2	421	5	10,296	1,518	9	3		36	27							
100				220	2	8	450	2	1		3	5							
90	5	5		5			300	2	1	1	17	7						1	
53	35	12							3	13	26	25				2			
33	33	31								11	8	17							
25	10	65							1		12	17	18	5			1		
100			2		23	10,390					80	88	1						1
	10	90	3																
100			3	300	4		400	f5			22	30							
100			3	245	3		1,500	8			52	41							
100			2	25	2			6			6	10							

e Unknown.
f Also a number performed by a justice of the peace.

REF0070645

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
NEW YORK—continued.									
New York Agency—Continued.									
Onondaga Reserve:									
Oneida	25	421		151	333	2		108	
Onondaga	374								
St. Regis	25								
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis	1,257	1,257		200	500	10		216	70
Tonawanda Reserve:									
Seneca	517	517		215	337	2		150	
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Onondaga	41	422		200	345	3		116	
Tuscarora	381								
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee Agency.									
Eastern Cherokee	a2,885	1,500		375	500	5		300	
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Devil's Lake Agency.									
Sioux	1,093	1,053		238	100	150	b200	270	9
Chippewa residing in vicinity of Turtle Mountain	293	293		111	145	4		45	
Chippewa Turtle Mountain Reserve	1,511	1,339	182	505	650	19		263	
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree	416	960	161	219	323	8		110	3
Gros Ventre	453					6		92	1
Mandan	248					5		78	
Standing Rock Agency.									
Yanktonais Sioux	1,749	3,600	251	840	4500	35		1,019	11
Hunkpapa Sioux	1,496								
Blackfeet Sioux	609								
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agencies.									
Cheyenne	2,119	500	2,100	775	775	18	40	147	7
Arapaho	1,091								
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.									
Kiowa	1,014	600	3,182	c536	c400	5	24	276	4
Comanche	1,531								
Apache	241								
Wichita	151								
Keechi	51								
Towaconie	133								
Waco	41								
Caddo	530								
Delaware	87								

a Census report of 1890. b Repaired.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, and gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Number of births.	Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year— By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
100			3	80	3			4			10	12							
100			3	373							38	20							2
100			3	109	3		$100	6			17	30							
100			2	245	2		423	10			16	13							
90	10			400				30			75	50						6	
75		25	4	600	6	$2,000	2,975	18		4	38	58			1		17		6
80	15	5	1	293	1						11	5						25	8
60	25	15	1	1,311	3	2,620		18		2	61	53							
50	10	40	2	180	1	6,708					29	27					5	1	
30		70	25	1,018	10	4,500	12,183	133	4	23	162	195	1		1		72		1
20	5	75	4	25	1	6,733	600	3		200	106	209						1	9
50		50	11	c150	6	8,491		2		d177				1					

c Taken from last year. d Agent reports 10 per cent.

REF0070646

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.									
Osage Agency.									
Osage	1,608	687	160	466	736	38		592	
Kansas	209	102	28	76	111	4		48	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.									
Pawnee	798	a125	a140	215	225			303	3
Ponca	537	410	157	160	200	3	8	90	5
Otoe and Missouri	362	131	211	115	152	2		70	3
Tonkawa	66	66		17	48			12	
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Iowa	101	41	60	22	35	4		b11	
Sac and Fox (Mississippi)	527	200	300	160	190	25		b75	
Absentee Shawnee	591	391	200	120	100	3		b140	
Mexican Kickapoo	325	85	200	7	50	1		5	
Citizen Band Pottawatomie	754	600	125	415	600	10		285	
OREGON.									
Grande Ronde Agency.									
Grande Ronde Indians (fragments of many bands)	377	377		159	345	7		104	2
Klamath Agency.									
Klamath, Snake, and Modoc	985	983		290	715	10		195	4
Siletz Agency.									
Siletz Indians (remnants of many bands)	568	568		146	351	2	7	177	2
Umatilla Agency.									
Walla Walla	474	400	300	220	250			80	
Cayuse	391								
Umatilla	216								
Warm Springs Agency.									
Warm Springs	432	819	100	287	270	15		170	2
Wasco	290								
Tenino	82								
John Day	59								
Piute	86								
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.									
Indians roaming on Columbia River	c800								
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Cheyenne River Agency.									
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two-kettle Sioux	2,417	2,300	117	561	574	30		404	9

a Influence of ghost dance caused many Indians to resume savage dress.
b Many houses reported last year abandoned by Indians or destroyed by fire.

Indians; together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. Percent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Number of births.	Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year— By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
100			4	220	2			9	4	21	122	91	1					5	9
100				12				1			12	9							
100			2	75	1			5	1	9	42	57			1		9		
100			1		1			3	1	4							3	6	5
100									2	3	23	40					12		
100												1							
40	c60		2	35	1			(d)	(d)		9	14							
35	c65		1	25	1			(d)	(d)	1	31	29						18	16
100			1	20	1			(d)	(d)		35	38							
100			2	5	1			(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)							
100			2	100	1	$712		(d)	(d)		74	68							
90		10	1	102	1			7			10	16					13		
75	20	5	2	600	2		$13	5			20	15	1				10	11	
64	12	24	2	93			941	6	2	2	27	24					59	3	
75	25		17	400	2		1,300	20	12		45	30					12		113
80	20		5	94	1		6,550	8	4		19	30					12		1
50	0	41	17	400	10	4,100	5,900	62	4	6	63	73					16		4

c Annuity. d Unknown. e Taken from last year.

REF0070647

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.									
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.									
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,081	990	60	573	225	9	----	269	10
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,019	615	385	325	250	----	----	200	6
Pine Ridge Agency.									
Ogalalla Sioux	4,493								
Brulé Sioux	904	1,100	1,500	896	1,026	175	2	957	8
Northern Cheyenne	120								
Mixed blood	630								
Rosebud Agency.b									
Brulé, Loafer, Waźiaziah, Northern, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux									
Agency District	1,239								
Butte Creek District	838								
Little White River District	416	952	1,087	742	675	50	----	730	3
Cut Meat Creek District	903								
Black Pipe Creek District	426								
Ponca Creek District	349								
Sisseton Agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,831	1,831	----	850	560	----	----	c217	----
Yankton Agency.									
Yankton Sioux	1,715	1,715	----	260	450	8	64	265	5
TEXAS.									
Indians in Texas not under an agent.									
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	c290	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
UTAH.									
Uintah and Ouray Agency.									
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray)	1,001	----	1,031	----	25	20	----	36	2
White River Ute (at Ouray)	33								
Uintah Ute	452	40	130	37	50	9	9	40	2
White River Ute	384	8	100	16	20	2	2	9	----
Indians in Utah not under an agent.									
Pah-Vant	c134	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Goship Ute	c236	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
WASHINGTON.									
Colville Agency.									
Cœur d'Aléne	427	427	----	57	60	25	----	175	15
Lower Spokane	443	443	----	54	41	7	----	108	1
Columbia	390	390	----	----	----	----	----	60	----

a Unknown.
b Statistics affected by transfer of a number of Indians from Pine Ridge.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.				RELIGIOUS.					MARITAL.			VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—							Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties.							Number of Indians killed during the year—				Number of Indian criminals punished.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.		Number of church members.	Number of church buildings.		For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
20		80	12	550	5	86,473	$8,574		23		10	39	43					10	1	
20		80	4	403	4		450		20	1	7	38	48					18		
		100	(a)	(a)	8	1,000					78	200	153							1
18	2	80	23	1,431	13	6,462	8,275		61		61	95	128		1	2			8	
100			7	620	9	7,930			3		7	73	75						5	5
60	15	25	4	677	6	4,170	3,173		19		9	58	62	1				4	1	
20		80									6	14	18							
50	10	40									4	6	7							
50	10	40									1	7	9					1	2	6
90	10				1				15			10	12							
60	30	10	2		2				10	2		10	13					40	70	4
90	10										1	2	18							3

c Taken from last year.

REF0070648

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
WASHINGTON—continued.									
Colville Agency—Continued.									
Néz Percé, Joseph's band of	138	100	20	7	7	4	.....	31	.....
Nespelim	62	62	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Okonagan	405	405	.....	55	10	.....	.....	75	.....
Colville	301	301	.....	28	50	.....	.....	45	.....
Lake	352	352	.....	22	30	.....	.....	60	.....
San Puell	a300	a300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kallspel	a200	a200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Spokane	a170	a170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay Agency.									
Makah	442	417	25	97	120	.....	.....	132	6
Quillehute	243	241	2	45	35	.....	.....	55	.....
Puyallup (consolidated) Agency.									
Puyallup	609	609	.....	205	275	.....	.....	145	.....
Chehalis	157	157	.....	17	40	.....	.....	39	.....
Nisqually	90	90	.....	37	54	.....	.....	30	.....
Squaxon	119	119	.....	33	60	.....	.....	28	.....
S'Klallam	331	331	.....	28	120	.....	.....	103	.....
S'Kokomish	237	237	.....	76	120	.....	.....	55	.....
Quinaielt	94								
Hoh	69								
Queets	70	290	.....	48	95	.....	.....	54	.....
Georgetown	53								
Humptulip	7								
Oyhut	3								
Chehalis, Hoquiam, Montesano and others	a139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulalip Agency.									
Tulalip	160	160	.....	175	350	.....	.....	105	10
Madison	161	161	.....	32	96	.....	.....	27	.....
Muckleshoot	161	161	.....	37	100	1	.....	35	.....
Swinomish	257	257	.....	52	208	2	.....	30	.....
Lummi	401	401	.....	66	265	.....	.....	50	.....
Yakama Agency.									
Yakama, Klickitat, Wasco, and others	1,200	300	400	150	120	7	.....	b150	6
Yakamas not on reserve	a1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency.									
Menomonee	1,335	1,335	.....	339	600	19	.....	301	.....
Oneida	1,762	1,762	.....	718	600	19	.....	338	.....
Stockbridge	142	142	.....	111	142	.....	.....	43	.....
La Pointe Agency.									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	500	500	.....	400	450	10	.....	70	.....
Chippewa at Bad River	609	609	.....	540	500	.....	.....	130	.....
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,214	1,214	.....	275	600	.....	.....	200	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, in Minnesota	735	735	.....	350	500	5	.....	80	.....

a Taken from last year.
b Number reported in 1891 was overestimated.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Number of births.	Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year— By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
10	15	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
75	25	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	40	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	9	20	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
20	30	.....	.....	.....	1	$10,933	.....	2	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	14	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	$1,200	.....	.....	.....	21	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
100	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	63	.....	.....	750	1	.....	.....	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....
60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
90	10	.....	.....	300	1	150	.....	5	.....	.....	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	7
90	10	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	1	133	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
90	10	.....	1	150	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
40	50	10	2	150	4	1,130	1,500	20	3	.....	10	30	2	.....	.....	.....	20	22	30
100	.....	.....	2	1,000	3	12,700	3,800	6	.....	.....	70	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	2	397	3	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	46	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
100	.....	.....	.....	40	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	13	7	1	400	1	2,387	300	12	.....	.....	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	3	2	2	450	2	1,047	450	7	.....	.....	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3
50	40	10	1	350	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	29	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	10
97	3	.....	.....	220	2	.....	80	.....	.....	1	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0070649

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
WISCONSIN—continued.									
La Pointe Agency—Continued.									
Chippewa at Grand Portage, in Minnesota	315	315	.....	150	150	20	.....	56	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte, in Minnesota	774	774	.....	210	150	20	.....	95	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	669	669	.....	125	150	2	.....	52	.....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.									
Winnebago	a930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawattomie (Prairie band)	a280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone	890	200	258	211	75	16	.....	160	4
Northern Arapaho	829								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida	a892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Town Indians in Maine	a410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	248,310

Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

Population	181,340
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	77,993
in part	35,484
Indians who can read	29,484
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	33,682
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	29,733
Dwellings built by Indians	1,591
for Indians	477
Indian apprentices	387
Missionaries (not included under the head of teachers)	312
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	23,745
Church buildings	231

*Only partially reported.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION. Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious societies and other parties. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	VITAL. Number of births.	Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year— By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
50	38	12	1	40	1			1			7	12					3		9
50	25	25	2	60	2	1,000	150	20		3	28	45						8	3
75	21	4	1	33	1			20		2	13	19							
25	25	50	2	a30	2	3,530	650	1		40	43	57	1		2		9	12	4

b Statistics affected by transfer of a number of Indians from Pine Ridge.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Exclusive of five civilized tribes—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education*	† 223,744
for church work and other purposes*	81,424
	885
Formal marriages among Indians during the year	63
Divorces granted Indians during the year	*1,135
Indian men now living in polygamy	3,508
Births	3,660
Deaths	39
Indians killed during the year, by Indians	5
by whites	23
Suicides	2
Whites killed during the year by Indians	739
Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses	337
by other methods	394
Whisky-sellers prosecuted	

*Only partially reported.

† This includes $62,852 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools:

Tucson, Ariz	$3,533	Harbor Springs, Mich	$1,200
Fort Mojave, Ariz	67	Morris, Minn	4,337
Banning, Cal	1,700	St. Peter's, Mont	16,726
St. Turibius, Cal	72	Genoa, Nebr	2,522
Ukiah, Cal	125	Lincoln, Pa	4,820
Hopland, Cal	77	Carlisle, Pa	4,898
Wabash, Ind	4,346	Hampton, Va	17,735
Halstead, Kans	304		

REF0070650

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.								
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of made during the year.			Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency.												
Mojave (on reserve)	3	560	.....	.....	200	.....	(a)	175	.....	60	30	17
Mojave (off reserve)	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	500	.....	1,000	200	20
Hualapai	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Navajo Agency.												
Moqui Pueblo	30	4,000	10	180	600	550	(a)	50	.....	25,000	1,500	.....
Navajo	35	8,000	3,000	60	70	.....	(a)	1,000	.....	24,572	735	30
Pima Agency.												
Pima	.....	7,500	(d)	7,500	.....	.....	692	85,000	20,000	5,000	6,800	150
Papago	.....	800	250	13,000	5,009	80	200	8,000	4,000	500	530	40
Maricopa	.....	500	150	500	(d)	.....	g50	5,000	.....	500	225	.....
San Carlos Agency.												
San Carlos, Yuma, Tonto, etc	2	1,635	155	1,595	820	.....	566	5,650	9,746	17,905	657	762
White Mountain Apache	.....	1,200	.....	1,200	2,900	.....	452	.....	.....	7,143	.....	600
CALIFORNIA.												
Hoopa Valley Agency.												
Hoopa	170	670	e 20	840	2,150	.....	80	1,660	3,840	50	110	200
Klamath	.....	100	.....	100	40	6	(a)	40	700	.....	105	30
Mission, Tule River Agency.												
Mission, Tule River	}	5,000	1,000	4,500	7,080	.....	2,799	1,500	3,000	500	3,210	1,000
Yuma	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Round Valley Agency.												
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Potter Valley, Ukie, Wylackie, and others	300	191	.....	2,500	400	.....	64	1,735	750	903	820	123
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency.												
Southern Ute	.....	550	.....	750	350	.....	32	2,300	1,200	.....	2,950	250

a All engaged in agricultural pursuits.
b Fifty cultivating allotments, three living upon allotments.
c And goats.
d Unknown.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
.....	.....	320	25	915	$851	$175	118	8	.....	.....	600	.....	5	6
.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,200	2,500	175 / 525	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	225	106	1,325	230	2,500	3,525	500	25	c8,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	175,000	125,529	9,876	.....	c1,715,984	.....	2	25	900
(e)	.....	300	198.8	f449	2,514	40,000	2,100	2,000	50	.....	3,500	2	.....	80
.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	9,000	200	200	2	.....	500	2	4	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	150	150	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,093	.....	.....	3,624	23,137	2,010	2,529	.....	179	287	.....	33	348
.....	.....	1,200	102	1,275	21,415	1,000	1,800	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1000	500	.....	.....	.....	2,900	151	193	238	.....	915	1	10	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	97	50	259	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	300	30	.....	.....	8,000	2,100	2,000	400	c1,800	4,500	.....	.....	.....
.....	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	188	580	.....	784	.....	8	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	.....	4,565	550	.....	c5,500	75	.....	.....	.....

c Three hundred baskets manufactured.
f Also $1,000 for making adobes, etc.
g These 50 Papagoes are living on Pima Reservation.

REF0070651

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.								
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.			Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannack and Shoshone	10	740	25	2,000	1,500	.....	130	8,220	10,130	.....	2,640	2,000
Lemhi Agency.												
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	25	315	15	715	585	.....	58	98	2,200	.....	600	90
Nez Percé Agency.												
Nez Percé	25	6,775	5,525	23,000	100,000	250	135	31,000	7,000	4,000	32,275	6,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Quapaw Agency.												
Eastern Shawnee	60	4,940	500	8,000	1,000	13	2	3,285	600	20,100	2,020	800
Miami	.....	11,125	2,125	17,000	300	24	.....	11,500	6,650	40,000	4,160	850
Modoc	.....	423	75	2,500	1,500	16	.....	327	400	5,000	456	800
Ottawa	.....	5,950	950	10,000	5,000	58	.....	10,030	2,100	15,000	1,960	1,100
Peoria	.....	15,000	3,000	24,000	1,300	54	.....	30,000	12,000	40,000	4,100	2,000
Quapaw	160	5,000	1,360	42,000	2,178	.....	.....	4,830	5,920	20,000	4,020	1,800
Seneca	.....	10,000	2,000	13,000	230	68	2	25,000	8,900	27,000	7,506	975
Wyandotte	.....	7,000	1,250	8,000	2,560	87	87	10,000	5,300	10,000	5,551	300
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox	.....	250	40	500	970	.....	(*d*)	.....	300	5,000	750	50
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.												
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band of	78	4,950	495	14,160	16,440	49	86	660	1,625	58,000	1,520	6,500
Kickapoo	50	3,560	640	8,006	2,600	17	21	2,000	1,100	40,000	1,250	2,000
Iowa	60	5,000	100	10,300	2,240	43	.....	18,040	2,400	75,000	600	800
Chippewa and Mumsee	.....	890	15	3,400	520	11	.....	1,625	1,200	8,860	750	305
Sac and Fox of Missouri	.....	6,000	.....	8,000	1,600	22	.....	24,400	2,500	90,000	530	700
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency.												
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	.....	8,269	718	15,991	13,880	80	.....	77,800	81,100	4,800	22,600	7,946
Leech Lake, Winnebagoshish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa	5	400	190	40	100	.....	250	.....	.....	1,000	1,600	502

a 75,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.
b 10,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government. Otherwise.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,000 $30,000	3,127	393	18	.....	672	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	34.2	$312	500 880	2,801	3	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
.....	a85	1,500	160.2	554	1,341	18,805	13,250	750	175	14,000	10	6	225
600	60	325	.....	.....	 5,000	88	425	250	.....	1,100	5	.....	15
1,500	65	300	.....	.....	 7,000	306	3,275	720	.....	3,775	5	10	40
1,000	.....	200	28.5	285	300 3,000	65	85	165	.....	375	3	5	25
3,000	50	1,000	.....	.....	 2,000	106	475	394	.....	1,200	20	1	45
3,000	50	1,000	.....	.....	 40,000	331	3,250	875	.....	3,500	10	50	80
2,000	627	623	10.	200	300 2,000	375	1,000	325	.....	3,000	40	10	50
3,700	800	750	.....	.....	 40,000	395	1,575	1,113	.....	4,000	10	10	104
3,000	375	500	.....	.....	 21,000	320	1,200	784	c219	2,750	20	27	.....
.....	.....	150	.....	.....	 1,000	523	5	70	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
000	.....	300	.....	.....	 10,000	2,785	1,800	400	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	 6,000	140	60	150	.....	650	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	265	.....	.....	 22,750	232	113	500	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
2,250	.....	495	.....	.....	....	66	237	149	.....	2,675	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	 4,000	252	110	200	.....	300	.....	.....	8
4,830	350.0	3,240	24	600	1,200	694	2,040	1,172	491	6,700	23	60	260
.....	(*e*)	500	80	1,060	310	81	25	30	.....	50	.....	.....	.....

c And goats.
d All engaged in agricultural pursuits
e 17,000,000 feet of timber marketed by Indians.

REF0070652

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.								
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.			Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
MINNESOTA—cont'd.												
White Earth—Cont'd.												
Red Lake Chippewa	....	1,094	.....	4,300	800	.....	335	.....	.....	5,000	1,810	700
Mille Lac Chippewa	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	15	330	142	900	3,500	.....	314	(a)	(a)	.....	(a)	(a)
Crow Agency.												
Crow	100	1,660	193	2,942	17,730	440	200	500	10,725	750	12,342	3,450
Flathead Agency.												
Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenai, Flathead, Charlot's band Bitter Root Flathead, and Lower Kalispel	....	13,255	3,255	20,255	3,490	18	700	42,075	45,050	1,500	35,020	4,730
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Gros Ventres and Assinaboine	10	900	75	2,700	49,450	.....	430	3,530	8,070	200	25,495	955
Fort Peck Agency.												
Yanktonais Sioux and Assinaboine	....	600	.....	8,000	.....	.....	539	.....	.....	900	1,203	1,500
Tongue River Agency.												
Northern Cheyenne	....	234	115	234	1,600	.....	85	.....	.....	1,285	589	785
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	90	3,910	100	650,000	.....	280	.....	6,000	2,000	70,000	2,900	4,000
Winnebago	6	6,638	900	633,000	4,215	216	250	10,320	7,000	88,000	6,100	7,000
Santee Agency.												
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	....	1,350	30	600	.....	307	.....	10,000	7,500	2,500	3,685	480
Santee Sioux	....	4,550	49	3,757	.....	(d)	(e)	11,310	20,542	31,540	5,625	2,017
Ponca (in South Dakota)	....	658	123	.....	.....	31	10	4,471	1,485	6,815	718	958

a Crops for 1892 were almost an entire failure.
b Includes lands leased to whites and fenced by them.
c 7,000,000 feet of timber marketed by Indians.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
.....	.....	4,000	80	$1,200	.....	$1,500	75	186	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000	.....	350	791.9	2,669	.....	1,900	4,616	6,827	12	.....	800	5	2	600
.....	.....	900	1,563	7,815	$3,450	17,000	8,262	9,500	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
3,000	300.0	1,000	500	3,000	.....	12,000	4,833	15,880	1,500	.....	7,300	.....	.....	.....
.....	100.0	400	1,500	1,600	1,479	800	975	1,900	40	.....	350	5	5	100
.....	50.0	1,700	500	1,000	6,335	2,000	1,394	809	.....	500	1,000	3	17	960
.....	.....	.....	279.4	2,096	500	.....	2,350	32	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
3,000	.....	300	74.9	112	1,050	5,000	1,006	250	500	.....	2,500	10	50	200
500	c60.0	600	145.8	437	1,375	28,000	406	300	250	.....	2,500	.....	5	40
.....	.....	.....	1.5	246	.....	.....	135	104	60	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	275	142.8	238	2,268	8,000	586	258	295	.....	1,200	.....	.....	320
1,105	.....	222	11.4	11	.....	5,988	215	298	146	f1	1,125	.....	.....	10

d All families.
e All engaged in agricultural pursuits.
f Goat.

REF0070653

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.				Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.							
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency.												
Pah-Ute	....	1,387	14	2,330	80	.....	293	1,103	457	38	553	761
Western Shoshone Agency.												
Western Shoshone and Piute	....	400	50	2,200	1,715	.....	85	1,916	2,500	.....	575	1,065
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero Agency.												
Mescalero, Apache, Lipan, and Comanche	12	150	20	1,100	.....	.....	12	.....	1,390	4,000	230	45
Pueblo Agency.												
Pueblo	....	5,500	350	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,500	8,225	20,000	5,750	600
Jicarilla	....	500	200	600	.....	136	.....	1,500	1,000	250	3,000	500
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Alleghany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	....	2,980	600	5,200	100	.....	300	350	250	5,000	*a*3,725	350
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	....	4,500	500	600	200	.....	500	2,000	5,075	12,000	10,075	18,000
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	....	120	.....	60	.....	16	25	.....	.....	85	61	55
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga, Oneida, and St. Regis	....	2,500	100	400	60	.....	100	2,500	1,500	2,250	1,467	275
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	....	5,000	.....	7,000	200	.....	399	500	7,500	4,000	1,190	300
Oil Spring	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca	....	3,000	100	4,000	60	.....	174	3,200	5,200	15,000	4,069	200
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga	....	4,200	100	4,636	100	.....	188	3,780	1,275	875	2,100	950
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee Agency.												
Eastern Cherokee	....	8,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000

a Also $170 by hauling lumber and passengers.
b Of this $1,009 for bead work.
c Goats.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
.....	.....	232	283.3	$1,786	$2,038	$4,532	1,328	133	2	.....	148	2	2	320
.....	.....	75	144.7	2,881	3,310	2,600	1,203	350	25	.....	125	....	22	130
.....	.....	100	16.0	*a*101	873	b1,350	723	313	10	.....	.....	1	4	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	3,500	700	*c*12,500	3,000	....	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	985	.....	.....	*c*675	350	25	50	....
2,200	*d*8.0	50	.....	.....	.....	1,000	100	400	200	20	1,500	....	....	....
3,500	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,000	315	700	350	30	4,000	....	10	....
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	6	.....	165	....	....	....
1,600	5.5	2,500	.....	.....	.....	4,600	65	135	95	.....	855	....	....	....
.....	10.	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f*35,000	300	500	200	.....	1,000	....	....	....
1,300	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	175	450	.....	1,600	....	....	....
7,775	*e*12.5	1,025	.....	.....	.....	6,780	127	195	230	.....	2,200	....	....	....
3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	15	900	600	300	6,000	....	50	500

d Also 1,600 bushels of blackberries.
e 5,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.
f By selling baskets.

REF0070654

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.								
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.			Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
NORTH DAKOTA.												
Devil's Lake Agency.												
Sioux	....	3,778	200	380	350	270	30	42,000	21,000	3,500	6,100	2,000
Chippewa	....	1,182	281	50	.....	.....	60	30,504	6,940	.....	7,700	2,500
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	....	2,927	380	2,608	6,000	.....	325	35,680	24,901	(a)	37,588	5,000
Fort Berthold Agency.												
Arickaree	}	2,000	300	{ 1,000	200	.....	309	{ 7,000	3,000	1,500	2,500	800
Gros Ventres	}			{ 1,100	100			{ 4,750	4,000	1,000	1,303	700
Mandan	}			700	.....			{ 1,250	1,000	500	1,000	500
Standing Rock Agency.												
Yanktonais, Hunkpapa and Blackfeet bands of Sioux	....	5,000	200	5,000	.....	c1,019	(d)	6,000	22,500	15,000	28,750	10,000
OKLAHOMA.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho	....	2,966	884	11,440	19,560	350	50	3,000	16,725	14,280	2,332	1,250
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.												
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Keechi, Waco, Delaware, Towaconi, and Caddo	500	5,000	740	75,000	30,000	1	f775	1,500	5,500	50,000	4,000	500
Osage Agency.												
Osage	80	27,860	3,500	788,000	32,000	.....	300	100,000	5,300	250,000	3,225	8,000
Kansas	80	4,720	300	5,220	1,280	.....	50	2,200	.....	16,000	700	700
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.												
Pawnee	....	1,966	97	3,967	5,470	.....	.....	660	1,240	40,000	470	190
Ponca	55	1,400	40	2,000	1,000	50	.....	2,000	.....	12,500	800	300
Otoe and Missouri	55	538	100	1,328	3,085	.....	.....	3,000	200	15,000	354	800
Tonkawa	....	.....	.....	150	200	7	7	500	.....	1,000	29	100
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Iowa	....	300	100			9	.....					
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	50	1,318	55			90	.....					
Absentee Shawnee	60	3,000	100	f22,000	.....	135	.....	5,000	19,200	210,000	10,000	10,000
Mexican Kickapoo	....	344	344			.....	.....					
Citizens' Band of Pottawatomie	....	4,500	400			390	.....					

a Corn is included with vegetables. *b* 60,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.
c Located on individual claims, no formal allotments having been made.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
.....	.....	900	447.7	$537	$1,500	$10,294	521	620	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	13,640	197	155	28	.....	178	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,000	237.6	238	(e)97	28,000	658	686	70	.....	689	.....	.....	.....
}	(b)	125	240.8	2,005	5,628	7,500	{ 504	628	3	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
}							{ 408	585	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
}							{ 225	280	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
2,500	.....	1,200	1,135.9	6,362	30,540	15,057	3,030	6,490	250	.....	10,000	.....	120	800
300	.....	500	1,507.6	3,638	815	6,000	6,060	3,432	132	c2	569	.....	.....	.....
125	90	500	886.4	2,736	1,463	2,067	10,300	25,000	3,000	g75	5,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	150	200	138.2	345	625	.....	5,760	23,000	12,240	e10	5,700	.....	.....	160
165	.....	20	38.3	96	550	.....	152	350	400	.....	500	.....	2	50
100	.....	300	91.1	305	.....	.....	441	275	130	.....	154	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	200	325.7	326	.....	.....	905	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	203	151.6	303	.....	.....	336	43	88	e9	337	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	29.6	59	.....	.....	68	1	30	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
							50	30	200	.....	200			
							1,150	1,000	350	12	1,500			
.....	.....	.....	1,000.0	6,000	630	.....	1,040	600	2,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
							550	30	50	.....	300			
							2,150	1,500	5,000	.....	6,000			

d 25 enlisted with U. S. Army.
e Goats.
f Taken from last year.
g 25 are goats.

REF0070655

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.							
OREGON.												
Grande Ronde Agency.												
Grande Ronde	60	1,268	92	6,000	1,000	97	6	4,130	14,022	.....	2,005	800
Klamath Agency.												
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	80	2,950	50	20,000	3,700	.....	180	6,000	2,000	.....	950	3,900
Siletz Agency.												
Siletz	90	668	50	2,230	200	118	34	460	15,930	.....	7,025	408
Umatilla Agency.												
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	40	50,000	3,000	60,000	10,000	80	25	1,003,600	190,000	1,000	53,000	1,000
Warm Springs Agency.												
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day-Pi-Ute	60	1,440	200	7,500	1,000	80	201	1,000	700	50	1,150	200
SOUTH DAKOTA.												
Cheyenne River Agency.												
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	14	1,703	96	2,413	780	.....	528	.....	546	3,200	1,168	4,300
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.												
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	75	3,250	250	4,800	12,000	260	90	10,000	4,000	1,200	2,313	3,000
Lower Brulé Sioux	40	1,175	175	1,900	300	21	200	3,000	5,000	500	1,000	1,200
Pine Ridge Agency.												
Ogalalla and Brulé Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	220	3,225	1,341	12,000	6,600	.....	1,890	3,735	4,130	4,085	17,900	9,223
Rosebud Agency.												
Brulé Sioux	....	3,705	978	7,044	25,803	56	704	3,177	12,800	12,734	3,889	10,358
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	35	3,265	.....	1,500	1,160	*c*317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux	72	4,467	561	10,599	720	446	60	24,720	14,200	20,940	8,800	7,000

a Goats.
b 4,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
210	150.0	300	.....	.....	$2,000	$4,000	400	700	641	*a* 248	1,400	....	6	404
2,000	*b* 37.8	2,500	250.0	$2,500	313	9,500	2,660	1,650	200	.....	2,000	10	6	100
400	*c* 65.0	320	324.7	1,310	1,058	1,600	200	348	483	240	297	2	18	152
.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	520	25,000	8,050	1,200	1,000	.....	10,000	100	25	500
200	200.0	500	115.6	1,926	5,885	500	6,000	4,000	1,000	4,800	3,000	13	10	40
200	.....	340	1,421.7	3,143	79,315	16,000	4,521	*d* 7,200	24	.....	1,820	35	18	12
300	.....	300	307.5	769	4,530	350	1,051	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	....	10	12
913	.....	150	223.7	447	1,275	750	1,110	1,470	.....	.....	300	....	....	....
3,000	.....	2,000	4,102.3	19,124	20,860	.....	7,996	13,972	184	.....	1,877	....	....	....
1,455	70.0	2,575	2,050.5	15,253	14,460	3,920	3,791	7,632	240	*a* 19	1,636	....	30	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
800	.....	800	668.1	1,912	3,630	22,700	1,063	2,100	200	47	3,180	....	30	156

c 118,400 feet timber marketed by Indians.
d And 29 buffalo.
e Taken from last year.

REF0070656

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.								
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.			Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
UTAH.												
Uintah and Ouray Agency.												
Uncompahgre, Ute, and White River Ute at Ouray	.....	230	30	475	2,000	.....	85	400	1,500	110	1,813	100
Uintah Ute	8	2,290	60	4,360	860	.....	101	1,000	4,840	130	1,853	850
White River Ute at Uintah	8			2,880	380	.....	73	174	2,120	50	1,433	575
WASHINGTON.												
Colville Agency.												
Cœur d'Aléne	.....	7,500	200	20,000	.....	.....	145	3,000	15,000	.....	1,487	1,500
Lower Spokane	.....	1,800	240	2,000	1,000	.....	140	1,600	3,000	100	742	60
Columbia	.....	1,400	.....	4,000	1,000	.....	115	1,000	2,300	10	530	160
Nez Percé, Joseph's band of	.....	400	100	500	875	.....	40	400	800	.....	375	20
Nespelim	.....	500	50	1,000	1,000	.....	14	260	600	10	99	30
Okanagan	.....	1,200	200	3,500	.....	.....	135	2,000	7,000	210	944	110
Colville	.....	1,600	100	2,200	700	.....	85	6,300	3,350	200	894	55
Lake	.....	2,500	200	2,800	1,800	.....	92	5,800	10,500	300	997	90
Neah Bay Agency.												
Quillehute	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	625	10
Makah	40	60	.....	250	120	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	1,035	60
Puyallup Agency, consolidated.												
Puyallup	40	2,053	.....	3,336	2,200	160	30	823	10,686	778	37,744	1,450
Chehalis	60	286	10	910	320	40	.....	800	1,200	.....	775	100
Nisqually	.....	225	.....	643	200	30	.....	90	750	.....	5,260	120
Squaxon	.....	50	.....	220	50	24	.....	.....	100	.....	915	50
S'klallam	.....	100	3	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	65
S'Kokomish	27	271	29	1,400	200	47	5	.....	120	.....	2,100	300
Hoh, Quect, Quinaielt, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	25
Tulalip Agency.												
Tulalip	5	600	100	1,700	.....	85	93	.....	200	.....	7,316	400
Madison	.....	120	3	200	.....	14	38	.....	.....	.....	990	15
Muckleshoot	.....	400	.....	400	.....	.....	55	200	3,000	.....	2,532	g150
Swinomish	.....	400	5	450	100	43	60	.....	15,150	.....	990	25
Lummi	.....	500	75	900	75	60	59	50	500	.....	2,180	214
Yakama Agency.												
Klickatat, Wasco, and others	.....	3,000	200	35,000	10,000	100	100	10,000	6,000	500	4,600	3,000

a Goats.
b 124,600 feet timber marketed by Indians at Ouray.
c All engaged in agriculture.
d Transported in canoes, etc.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
			Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
.....	.....	.....	88.6	$1,771	.....	$1,200	6,596	425	.....	*a* 3,800	150	10	.....	30
250	*b* 125.9	54	131.2	2,624	$3,603	.....	3,050	1,500	8	28	200	.....	10	20
.....	.....	.....	74.1	1,482	228	.....	3,020	500	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	2,675	1,529	550	250	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	109.6	743	63	2,200	1,150	450	100	.....	1,000	.....	10	20
.....	52.0	15	.....	.....	140	1,250	2,400	650	.....	.....	850	.....	5	13
.....	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	200	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	150	120	150	.....	.....	100	.....	6	4
.....	50.0	100	.....	.....	2,100	4,000	3,410	1,930	150	175	700	.....	3	6
.....	.....	.....	20.0	600	.....	4,500	1,456	410	200	.....	450	.....	15	20
.....	.....	100	*d* 1,120.0	500	.....	3,000	27	15	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	150	*d* 1,120.0	1,000	225	26,241	66	70	6	56	220	1	1	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250	393	376	119	211	1,692	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	82	42	.....	60	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*e*300	.....	.....	.....	750	75	83	35	250	550	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	30	40	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	50	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
.....	(*f*)	300	.....	.....	100	2,800	126	125	2	60	400	.....	5	25
.....	.....	200	50.0	500	.....	.....	35	35	20	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
500	*g* 80.0	200	.....	.....	661	35,000	401	460	250	104	1,000	3	8	360
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2,500	22	31	2	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	*e*500	.....	.....	.....	7,000	100	50	10	20	500	3	3	50
.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	8,000	130	90	.....	150	300	1	1	300
1,000	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	4,300	192	500	400	700	1,200	1	1	10
500	500.0	1,000	*h* 192.0	1,360	1,200	20,000	5,008	3,000	100	100	500	10	50	50

e Shingle bolts.
f 600,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.
g Three tons hops.
h Also 80,000 feet lumber.

REF0070657

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year.				
	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.								
	By Government.	By Indians.		Number of acres under—	Rods of, made during the year.			Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.
WISCONSIN.												
Green Bay Agency.												
Oneida		2,832	121	6,115	3,237	307	330	4,360	36,927	8,907	8,775	1,339
Menomonee	60	2,696	115	3,594	1,140			1,647	10,202	2,477	13,462	1,102
Stockbridge		530	60	760	220	16	25	375	1,786	1,375	1,926	123
La Pointe Agency.												
Chippewa at Red Cliff		30	10	30		25	50		200	100	2,690	100
Chippewa at Bad River		800	4	5,000	40	70	75		300	50	c9,145	300
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles		860	20	860	100	100	100			1,000	6,175	150
Chippewa at Fond du Lac		420	20	420	907	20	115		75	20	10,225	500
Chippewa at Grand Portage		10		10			35			30	245	75
Chippewa at Bois Forte		225	25	50	400		75		200	50	5,500	12
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau		110	10	120	1,000	17	100			50	2,575	60
WYOMING.												
Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone and Arapaho	55	620	125	10,000	2,000		280	1,800	3,000	200	1,595	500

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Government, acres	2,245
by Indians, acres	384,611
Broken during the year by Indians, acres	47,893
Land under fence, acres	1,564,019
Fence built during the year, rods	452,556
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty	7,302
Other Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits	19,827
Crops raised during the year by Indians:	
Wheat, bushels	1,825,715
Oats and barley, bushels	875,634
Corn, bushels	1,515,464
Vegetables, bushels	568,162
Hay, bushels	185,970

a 23,500 feet timber marketed by Indians.
b 20,000,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.
c Also 2,000 squash.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Miscellaneous product of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.							
	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor sold.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Miles of road made.	Miles of road repaired.	Number of days' labor by Indians on roads.
				Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	To Government.	Otherwise.								
	32,200	a82.5	6,000				$817	4211,600	536	697	276	44	2,757	1	1	
	3,000	b138.8	200						593	303	352		3,732	2	1	25
									30	51	105		360			
	300		200	168.0	$225			4,000	15	100			1,000			
	400	(d)	1,300					8,400	106	82	16		400	4	9	180
		(e)				75		8,000	20	300	50		550			
			100					9,550	37	76	2		600			
			300					1,000	2	11	8		150			
			50					4,000	26	25	12		100			
		(f)	500	44.8				2,500	15		25		40	8		400
				340	850	6,720		2,500	1,030	575	10		300	25	5	100

SUMMARY—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:	Butter made, pounds	105,698
	Lumber sawed, feet	6,527,000
	Marketed, feet	26,941,100
	Wood cut, cords	64,681
Stock owned by Indians:	Horses and mules	319,182
	Cattle	211,989
	Swine	46,405
	Sheep and goats	1,757,492
	Domestic fowls	186,253
Additional items raised by Indians:	Melons	1,292,344
	Pumpkins	1,274,279
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams, pounds		27,012,300
Amount earned by such freighting		$112,329
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to Government		$250,095
	other parties	$1,144,446
Roads made by Indians, miles		453
Roads repaired by Indians, miles		883
Days' labor by Indians on roads		9,309

d 675,400 feet timber marketed by Indians.
e 1,000,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.
f 210,000 feet timber marketed by Indians.

REF0070658

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1, 1892.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Act of July 16, 1892.		
T. J. Morgan	Commissioner	$4,000
R. V. Belt	Assistant commissioner.	3,000
E. S. Wood	Financial clerk	2,000
C. F. Larrabee	Chief of division	2,000
S. M. Yeatman	Clerk	1,800
W. O. Cartwright	do	1,800
O. H. Holtzman	do	1,800
J. B. Cox	Principal bookkeeper.	1,800
W. S. Stewart	Clerk	1,800
J. F. Allen	do	1,800
M. S. Cook	Stenographer	1,600
J. A. Beckwith	Clerk	1,600
S. E. Slater	do	1,600
R. F. Thompson	do	1,600
E. Goodwin	do	1,600
L. Y. Ellis	do	1,600
J. Olberg	Draftsman	1,600
H. M. Brush	Clerk	1,600
H. W. Beatty	do	1,600
C. F. Calhoun	do	1,600
E. B. Fox	do	1,600
M. I. Brittain	do	1,600
C. E. Postley	do	1,400
W. S. Olive	do	1,400
J. H. Bradford	do	1,400
T. S. Ball	do	1,400
S. A. Summy	do	1,400
H. W. Andrews	do	1,400
C. A. Cotterill	Stenographer	1,400
M. L. Robinson	Clerk	1,400
J. K. Bridge	do	1,400
K. S. Murchison	do	1,400
O. M. McPherson	do	1,400
M. F. Holland	do	1,400
M. E. Cromwell	do	1,400
A. B. Rogerson	do	1,200
F. La Flesche	do	1,200
M. Wakefield	do	1,200
H. T. Galpin	do	1,200
J. Henderson	do	1,200
A. J. Robinson	do	1,200
C. W. Hastings	do	1,200
A. V. Smith	do	1,200
M. J. Lane	do	1,200
A. Upton	do	1,200
C. A. Hamill	do	1,200
N. Lowry	do	1,200
V. Coolidge	do	1,200
M. J. Bishop	do	1,200
Act of July 16, 1892—Continued.		
L. McLain	Clerk	$1,200
J. H. Hinton	do	1,200
K. F. Whitehead	do	1,200
W. M. Wooster	do	1,200
M. E. Gennet	do	1,200
H. Dimick	do	1,200
E. A. Duffield	do	1,000
E. J. Campbell	do	1,000
M. E. Seabrook	do	1,000
M. E. Venable	do	1,000
B. Drew	do	1,000
G. E. Pickett	do	1,000
M. A. Demond	do	1,000
Jennie Brown	do	1,000
E. Barbour	do	1,000
J. S. Dougall	Copyist	900
W. Musser	do	900
O. A. King	do	900
H. B. Matlox	do	900
F. Govern	do	900
F. Cadel	do	900
F. L. Goodale	do	900
S. E. De Haven	do	900
F. M. Conser	do	900
J. R. Gow	do	900
H. W. Harris	do	900
F. C. Heubner	do	900
W. J. Smith	Messenger	840
K. S. Hooper	do	840
E. B. Daly	Assistant messenger.	720
J. W. De Groot	do	720
L. H. Adams	Laborer	660
G. S. Terflinger	Messenger boy	360
E. Carter	Charwoman	240
H. Dabney	do	240
R. F. Putnam	Clerk	1,200
A. H. Bell	do	1,200
D. H. Kent	do	1,200
J. R. Wise	do	1,200
M. R. Hodgkins	do	1,000
S. D. Campbell	Copyist	900
Gustav Friebus	Draftsman	1,600
Act of Mar. 3, 1891.		
W. C. Shelley	Clerk	2,000
C. B. Titus	do	1,200
F. E. Fuller	do	1,200

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891, AND OTHER LAWS AS NOTED.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.			
George Kastromelinoff	Police captain		$15
Charles Fuller	Police lieutenant.		15
Andrew Klaukeich	Police private		10
Thomas Tuxicana	do		10
James Jackson	do		10
Rudolph Walton	do		10
Saginaw Jake	do		10
Frederick Mason	do		10
Edward Benson	do		10
George Shooltkah	do		10
George Kousty	do		10
Keat-a-kouse	do		10
Don-a-wak	do		10
Jack Neetch	do		10
Augustus Bean	do		10
Ta-ka-nahk	do		10
John Shadesty	do		10
BLACKFEET AGENCY.*			
George Steell	Agent	$1,800	
Charles Simon	Interpreter	300	
Henry A. Lambert	Clerk	1,200	
Charles Aubrey	Farmer	900	
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,200	
James Brown	Ass't farmer	720	
Charles Peterson	do	720	
Nicholas Blaurock	Blacksmith	900	
E. C. Garrett	Issue clerk	900	
Thos. E. Dawson	Carpenter	900	
Joseph Skunk Cap	Apprentice	120	
George Choate	do	60	
Jack Miller	Herder	480	
Baptiste Rondin	Butcher	480	
White Calf	Judge		10
Tearing Lodge	do		10
Three Suns	do		10
John Macxiskum	Ass't herder	150	
Frank Vielle	Laborer	420	
Alex. Guardupee	Apprentice	120	
William Sherman	Ass't herder	200	
Little Dog	Police captain		15
William Little Plume	Policelieutenant.		15
Joseph Double Runner	Police serg't		10
Duck Head	Police private		10
After Buffalo	do		10
Samuel Sa-koo-mo-pato	do		10
Heavy Gun	do		10
Cut Bank John	do		10
William Upham	do		10
Peter Champine	do		10
John Middle Calf	do		10
Richard Kipp	do		10
William Chief Crow	do		10
Charles Old Robe	do		10
Iron Pipe	do		10
Frank Bird Rattle	do		10
Frank Curly Bear	do		10
Edward Big Crow	do		10
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AG'CY.†			
Charles F. Ashley	Agent	2,200	
Paul Boynton	Interpreter	300	
Geo. R. Westfall	Physician	1,200	
S. H. Jones	Clerk	1,200	
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY—continued.			
E. A. Rosser	Ass't clerk	$720	
H. M. Seymour	Property clerk.	900	
Wm. M. Pulling	Issue clerk	800	
Wm. T. Darlington	Miller and engineer.	900	
Philip W. Pitt	Carpenter	900	
J. E. Martin	Blacksmith	900	
John F. Black	Farmer	900	
Frank M. Moore	Engineer and sawyer.	800	
Edward Lyke	Add'l farmer	720	
Edward Gilroy	do	720	
Heinrich Kliewer	do	720	
J. L. McCracken	do	720	
Jacob Beard	do		$75
Mrs. E. J. Roberts	Field matron		60
Robert Burns	Issue clerk	720	
William Fletcher	Add'l farmer	720	
Kish Hawkins	Harnessmaker	300	
Hudson Hawkan	Assistant carpenter.	180	
James Ha-yo-ve-sa	Teamster and laborer.	180	
Amos Birch	Herder	240	
Willie Meek	Assistant carpenter.	180	
Joi Hamilton	Teamster and laborer.	180	
Henry Anahoe	Assistant blacksmith.	300	
Silas Warner	Butcher	360	
Joseph Wah-tah-kaw	Police captain		15
Ruben N. Martarm	Police first lieutenant.		15
Henry Sage	Police second lieutenant.		15
Henry S. Bull	Police serg't		10
Arnie H. Hecha	do		10
Simon Enenwalkke	do		10
Jimmy Enenehawne	Police private		10
Fred Nuck-er-wanse	do		10
James O. Bull	do		10
Thos. N. Behoot	do		10
Adam Ene-wockka	do		10
Denis Oc-hu-en	do		10
Andrew Tasso	do		10
Frank W. Wolf	do		10
Morey Ba-sa-alc	do		10
Ed. B. Kawn	do		10
Robt. Honest-harkit	do		10
James Ah-tuat-kias-ta	do		10
Danl. Enon-ne-to	do		10
Striking Back	do		10
American Horse	do		10
Bobtail Wolf	do		10
Robt. T. Wolf	do		10
S. Matches	do		10
Wartan Ne-ah-thaw	do		10
Apache	do		10
Walking Stone	do		10
Magpie	do		10
Ne-ar-ate	do		10
Heap Killer	do		10
Wm. Was-sa-nee	do		10

*Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

†Also treaty of Oct. 28, 1867.

REF0070659

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY—continued.			
Chester A. Arthur	Police private		$10
T. R. Bird	....do		10
Tom Ba-en-sti-na	....do		10
Mart Ha-wo-o-tanz	....do		10
Theok Raven	....do		10
B. Ribs	....do		10
T. Goose	....do		10
L. Hair	....do		10
Bear Head	....do		10
Earl W. Chief	....do		10
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.*			
	Agent	$1,500	
Louis Jewett	Interpreter	400	
Peter Matz	Master mechanic	840	
F. H. McCormack	Issue clerk	900	
E. C. Leavitt	Head farmer	900	
R. G. Morton	Ass't farmer	720	
Eugene Motley	Physician	1,200	
Wm. D. Hodgkiss	Clerk	1,200	
P. Miller	Butcher	600	
Baptiste Gabe	Stableman	300	
Ansel Thunder Hawk	Blacksmith	480	
Wounds the Enemy	Wheelwright	480	
James Meter	Assistant carpenter	300	
Joseph White Dog	....do	240	
Good Man	Laborer	240	
John Yellow Owl	Dist. farmer	180	
John Frazier	Add'l farmer	600	
Swan	Judge		10
Abraham No Heart	....do		10
William Chargers	....do		10
Henry Labeau	Dist. blacksmith	300	
Joseph DuBray	Add'l farmer	600	
Harry Charger	Laborer	240	
John High Bird	Stableman	240	
George No Heart	Assistant carpenter	180	
Straight Head	Police captain		15
White Thunder	Police lieutenant		15
Wood	Police private		10
The Man No. 2	....do		10
Ray Eagle Chasing	....do		10
Joshua Scares the Hawk.	....do		10
Warrior	....do		10
John Black Hawk	....do		10
Charles Corn	....do		10
James Crane	....do		10
*Morgan Warrior	....do		10
James Iron Bird	....do		10
Thunder Hawk	....do		10
John Crow	....do		10
Thomas Breast	....do		10
James Black Eagle	....do		10
Mathew Bear	....do		10
Brown Thunder	....do		10
Puts on His Shoes	....do		10
Harry Dog Bear	....do		10
Make It Long	....do		10
Drops at a Distance	....do		10
John Bull Eagle	....do		10
Dennis Buck	....do		10
Jos. Grayspotted	....do		10
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.			
George A. Allen	Agent	$1,500	
Cooch-a-way	Interpreter	300	
S. H. Neergaard	Clerk	1,000	
W. J. Davis	Physician	1,000	
C. B. Ford	Blacksmith and carpenter.	800	
Settuma	Add'l farmer	300	
Sam-ma-nu-va	Butcher	240	
Chu-vi-a-co-mo-ho-na	Herder	120	
Chu-ni-a-co-mo-ho-na	Apprentice	120	
Moses	....do	60	
Chu-qua-wa-a-met	Police private		$10
Ah-wan-ya-thu-ma	....do		10
Ah-chu-voel-ye-wha	....do		10
John Crook	....do		10
Mat-que-se-nia	....do		10
COLVILLE AGENCY†			
Hal J. Cole	Agent	1,500	
Robert Flett	Interpreter	500	
A. M. Anderson	Clerk	1,200	
J. B. Price	Physician	1,200	
E. H. Latham	....do	1,200	
H. M. Deehle	....do	1,200	
C. Bonham	Blacksmith	900	
Joseph Bouska	Sawyer and miller.	900	
Lew Wilmet	....do	900	
E. C. Thomas	Farmer	900	
H. W. Burmaster	....do	900	
B. B. Holcomb	Add'l farmer		75
J. Q. Norris	Blacksmith		70
Grant Ou-hl	Laborer	300	
Lot Whist-le-po-som	Judge		8
Cornelius Skosh Jock-in	....do		8
Thomas S. Garry	....do		8
John Hilburn	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240	
Andrew Tillotsen	Laborer	300	
Jim Se-kum-te-kin	....do	300	
Sam Boyd	Police captain		15
Aenias Al-a-sa	Police lieutenant.		15
Jim Chel-quen-te	Police serg't		10
Joseph Quise	Police private		10
Asa Doll	....do		10
Joseph Gravlaway	....do		10
Louie Quil Quil-taken	....do		10
Dick Cougen	....do		10
George Jacobs	....do		10
John Huff	....do		10
Alex Skum-tah	....do		10
Paul Kinnock	....do		10
Andrew Quil Quil-taken	....do		10
Alex Sin-ha-sa-lock	....do		10
CROW AGENCY.‡			
M. P. Wyman	Agent	2,000	
T. Stewart	Interpreter	500	
C. H. Barstow	Clerk	1,200	
John L. Yolton	Physician	1,200	
W. H. Steele	Farmer	900	
P. P. Bricker	Carpenter	900	

* Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
† Also agreement of July 4, 1884.
‡ Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
CROW AGENCY—continued.			
O. B. Johnson	Blacksmith	$900	
J. Clifford	Asst. clerk	720	
C. C. Knidjer	Add'l farmer	720	
F. D. McCormick	....do	720	
A. A. Campbell	....do	720	
F. B. Meeker	....do	720	
J. A. Gogarty	Issue clerk	1,000	
R. C. Howard	Herder	900	
J. C. Foster	Add'l farmer	720	
S. Williams	Miller	600	
R. J. Barnes	Butcher	600	
J. Wells	Add'l farmer	720	
John Wesley	Laborer	300	
M. Two Belly	Assistant blacksmith.	300	
George Thomas	Laborer	300	
Robert Raise Up	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150	
T. Jefferson	Saddler's apprentice.	150	
Amos Martinez	Farmer	180	
T. Laforge	....do	180	
George Hill	....do	180	
Benj. Long Ear	....do	180	
Leads a White Horse.	Assistant herder.	360	
R. Wallace	....do	360	
Clifford White Shirt.	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	
Frank Bethune	Add'l farmer	180	
Herbert Long Ear	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150	
Takes Among the Enemy.	Assistant herder.	360	
Boy That Grabs	Police captain		$15
Medicine Tail	Police lieutenant.		15
Bears Claw	Police private		10
White Arm	....do		10
Shows His Ear	....do		10
Fire Bear	....do		10
The Dust	....do		10
Big Medicine	....do		10
Long Tail	....do		10
Gets Down First	....do		10
No Shin Bone	....do		10
He Says	....do		10
Walking Bird	....do		10
Pretty Tail	....do		10
Wrinkle Face	....do		10
Shield Chief	....do		10
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.			
*Crow Creek.**			
A. P. Dixon	Agent	1,800	
Mark Wells	Interpreter	300	
W. H. Burkholder	Clerk	1,200	
Fred Treon	Physician	1,200	
William Fuller	Carpenter	900	
Arne H. Enger	Blacksmith	900	
Joseph Wertz	Miller	900	
Fred. Barth	Farmer	800	
Emret Sivertsen	Laborer	540	
Henry S. Bullock	Add'l farmer		75
James Williams	....do		50
Thomas Tuttle	Asst. miller	300	
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY—cont'd.			
Crow Creek—Cont'd.			
Phillip Cloud	Asst. blacksmith.	$240	
John Pattee	Asst. carpenter.	240	
John Blake	....do	240	
Henry Jacobs	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	
Samuel Sully	Laborer	240	
Henry Long Feather.	Herder	600	
Robert Philbrick	Judge		$10
James Wounded Knee.	....do		10
Eugene Sees-stone	Wheelwright	240	
George Grey Cloud	Tinner	240	
Charles Whiteman	Laborer	240	
John Lariat	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180	
George Banks	Police captain		15
James Black	Police private		10
Samuel Boy	....do		10
George Burns	....do		10
David Horn	....do		10
Charles Eagle	....do		10
Robert Whipper	....do		10
Joseph Ocobo	....do		10
Thomas Eagleman	....do		10
*Lower Brulé.**			
Louis De Witt	Interpreter	300	
J. F. Gisson	Clerk	1,200	
I. N. Hughey	Physician	1,200	
A. M. Ross	Carpenter	840	
Harry A. Holmes	Blacksmith	840	
W. A. Menor	Farmer	720	
W. M. Dent	Add'l farmer		75
C. A. Fountain	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	
James Rencounter	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	
Charles Ellis	Herder	600	
Charles DeShuquette	Ass't farmer	600	
Joseph Offut	Laborer	240	
Joe La Rouch	Ass't blacksmith.	240	
Reuben Estee	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180	
Joseph Thompson	Ass't carpenter.	240	
Leon De Shuquette	Laborer	360	
Fire Thunder	Judge		10
Martin Leeds	....do		10
Samuel White Bird	....do		10
Stephen Spotted Horse.	Police captain		15
Thomas Lodge	Police private		10
Geo. Elk	....do		10
Samuel White	....do		10
Robert Shield	....do		10
Wm. Little	....do		10
Frank Liar	....do		10
Philip Hawk	....do		10
John Patterson	....do		10
Thomas High Eagle	....do		10
George Wannapi	....do		10
Battiste B. Horse	....do		10

* Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.			
John H. Waugh	Agent	$1,500	....
John Baptist Laterregrass.	Interpreter	200	....
Charles White	....do	300	....
R. D. Cowan	Physician	420	....
Charles H. Kermott.	....do	1,000	....
Peter J. McClory	Clerk	1,000	....
Chandler Bassett	Add'l farmer	....	$75
E. W. Brenner	....do	....	75
William Lilly	....do	720	....
Charles Hamilton	Blacksmith	720	....
Frank Cavanaugh	Add'l farmer	720	....
John Stewart	....do	720	....
Favor Turpin	....do	240	....
Peter Cloud	....do	300	....
Ecananjinkan	Judge	....	10
Waanatau	....do	....	10
Matohakikta	....do	....	10
Joseph Mead	Assistant blacksmith.	240	....
Samuel Hupahukakaukau.	Assistant carpenter.	240	....
Augustus Green	Physician's interpreter.	240	....
James Cake	Teamster and laboror.	240	....
Wiyakamauza	Police captain	....	15
Adinajin	Police serg't	....	10
Wakauhotanina	....do	....	10
Oyesna	Police private	....	10
Tunkauwauyagmani.	....do	....	10
Tataukaduzahena	....do	....	10
Iyayuhamani	....do	....	10
Louis Langin	....do	....	10
Caupaxsa	....do	....	10
Tawasuwaste	....do	....	10
Wasincasnaninl	....do	....	10
Alexis Montrille*	Police captain	....	15
Miniweweyas*	Police private	....	10
John Baptist Tincott.*	....do	....	10
Francois Montrille*	....do	....	10
Edmond Rolette*	....do	....	10
John Baptist Grant.*	....do	....	10
Charles Poitra*	....do	....	10
FLATHEAD AGENCY.			
Peter Ronan	Agent	1,600	....
Michael Rivals	Interpreter	300	....
Thomas E. Adams	Clerk	1,200	....
John Dade	Physician	1,200	....
Charles Gardiner	Carpenter	900	....
Robert Watson	Miller	900	....
Henry Gebeau	Farmer	800	....
Alexander Matte	Blacksmith	800	....
Robert Irvine	Ass't farmer	720	....
Jos. Cotullayuch	Judge	....	10
Partee Kikishee	....do	....	10
L. Kulkulsememe	....do	....	10
Eneas Gostoo	....do	....	10
Isaac Coupee	Police captain	....	15
Joseph Teumashin	Police private	....	10
Charles Comcomspoo.	....do	....	10
A. Stilitelikau	....do	....	10
Antoine Tayneu	....do	....	10
Jos. Lutemenshin	....do	....	10
Paul Qui Qui Yoo	....do	....	10
Paul Ki Ki Shin	....do	....	10
FLATHEAD AG'CY—continued.			
Toma Spow Kow	Police private	....	$10
Host Skooneme	....do	....	10
Francais Luoostae	....do	....	10
Pierre Cotullayuch	....do	....	10
Pierre Paul Sul Sae Mae.	....do	....	10
Michel Spooah	....do	....	10
Eneas Sul Soo Loo	....do	....	10
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.†			
Archer O. Simons	Agent	$1,500	....
John Brown	Interpreter	300	....
John O. Rainsford	Clerk	1,200	....
John V. Carroll	Physician	1,200	....
John W. Clark	Head farmer	900	....
Chas. Ohlerking	Issue clerk	720	....
Wm. M. Connell	Blacksmith	720	....
Van O. DeVee	Herder	720	....
William Bent	Butcher	720	....
R. D. Perrett	Carpenter	720	....
James Hickman	Engineer	900	....
David McConnell	Teamster	480	....
Wm. D. Cochran	Ass't farmer	720	....
Kile Lowry	....do	720	....
Joseph Bent	Header	360	....
Beads	Laborer	240	....
Frank Dwarf	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120	....
Hallstone	Herder	360	....
Talks Different	....do	360	....
Henry Jackson	Laborer	240	....
Chas. Arms	Carpenter's apprentice.	120	....
Jerry R. Fisher	Police captain	....	15
Samuel King	Police private	....	10
Wetan	....do	....	10
No Bear	....do	....	10
Skunk	....do	....	10
Horse Capturer	....do	....	10
The Bull	....do	....	10
Left Hand	....do	....	10
Robert Took Shirt	....do	....	10
Horse Boy	....do	....	10
Horse Back	....do	....	10
Bracelet	....do	....	10
Little Weasel	....do	....	10
Shaking Bird	....do	....	10
White Child	....do	....	10
George B. Breath	....do	....	10
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.‡			
John S. Murphy	Agent	1,500	....
Joseph Packineau	Interpreter	400	....
C. T. Lange	Clerk	1,200	....
T. H. Chattle	Physician	1,200	....
Jonas Engberg	Blacksmith	780	....
C. E. Farrell	Carpenter, miller, and sawyer.	840	....
Arthur O. Davis	Head farmer	900	....
H. McLaughlin	Engineer	780	....
W. W. Bigelow	Sheep herder	....	70
Geo. R. Dickens	Farmer	840	....
Thomas Smith	Herder	600	....
George Wilde	Apprentice	180	....
Edward Nagle	....do	180	....
Harry Gillette	....do	180	....
Peter Sherwood	....do	150	....
Sitting Bear	Judge	....	10

*Turtle Mountain reserve.
†Also agreement approved May 1, 1888.
‡Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY—cont'd.			
Good Bear	Judge	....	$10
Black Eagle	....do	....	10
Joseph Beat	Sheep herder	....	25
Thomas Enemy	....do	....	25
Calvin Hancock	....do	....	25
Daniel Moon	....do	....	25
Charles Malmourie	Farmer	$844	....
Thomas Wolf	Ass't farmer	480	....
Frank Packineau	Police captain	....	15
P. T. Beauchamp	Police lieutenant.	....	15
White Face	Police serg't	....	10
Henry Bad Gun	Police private	....	10
Bears Ghost	....do	....	10
Henry Horn	....do	....	10
Rabbits Head	....do	....	10
Poor Wolf	....do	....	10
Strikes Two	....do	....	10
Richard Heart	....do	....	10
Little Soldier	....do	....	10
Four Rings	....do	....	10
Strike Enemy	....do	....	10
Samuel Jones	....do	....	10
FORT HALL AGENCY.*			
Stanton G. Fisher	Agent	1,500	....
Charles Rafney	Interpreter	300	....
W. E. Wass	Clerk	1,000	....
M. A. Miller	Physician	1,200	....
C. P. Pierce	Farmer	840	....
Andrew Baltezore	Blacksmith	720	....
L. C. Main	Add'l farmer	840	....
J. P. York	....do	840	....
Burt W. Pierce	....do	840	....
L. J. Porter	....do	840	....
Charles H. Woods	Carpenter and wheelwright.	720	....
P. J. Johnson	Miller	....	75
Ben Willett	Herder	600	....
Hurbert Tetoby	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150	....
Packa Pakibero	Laborer	180	....
F. Woodabogan	....do	180	....
Joe Wheeler	Judge	....	10
Billy George	....do	....	10
Jacob Meeks	....do	....	10
John F. Johnson	Issue clerk	300	....
Edward Lavatta	Butcher	600	....
Frank Graut	Police captain	....	15
Joseph Rafney	Police private	....	10
Gun Edetsy	....do	....	10
Jack Hurley	....do	....	10
Washington Pacatello.	....do	....	10
Snooks Mosto	....do	....	10
Box Sumner	....do	....	10
Saw Wahuna	....do	....	10
Soldier Boy	....do	....	10
Frank Grant	....do	....	10
Rufus Tinoke	....do	....	10
Charles B. Smith	....do	....	10
Fred Tatsup	....do	....	10
J. D. Yandell	....do	....	10
William Yetsekin	....do	....	10
Edeno Pocatella	....do	....	10
FT. PECK AGENCY.†			
C. R. A. Scobey	Agent	2,000	....
Philip Alvares	Interpreter	300	....
FORT PECK AGENCY—continued.			
Henry Archdale	Interpreter	$300	....
F. A. Hunter	Clerk	1,200	....
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200	....
Jas. C. Gregory	Commissary clerk.	800	....
J. K. Chase	Farmer	900	....
Walter S. Patch	Carpenter	720	....
Z. W. Alexander	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	....
George Cooley	Farmer	600	....
James Linderman	Blacksmith	720	....
W. H. Babcock	Lawyer and engineer.	720	....
Noel Burshia	Ass't farmer	360	....
Frank Redstone	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Black Tiger	Judge	....	$10
Skin of the Heart	....do	....	10
Big Foot	....do	....	10
Nick Alvares	Ass't farmer	400	....
Nick Hall	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Jeff Gerry	Butcher	600	....
John E. Bougnier	Chief herder	600	....
Thos. Ashley	Ass't farmer	360	....
James Melbourne	Carpenter's apprentice.	120	....
Thos. Scott	....do	120	....
Lincoln Smith	Waterman	180	....
Bad Bear	Police captain	....	15
Black Fox	Police private	....	10
John Lone Dog	....do	....	10
Standing Elk	....do	....	10
Red Brest Eagle	....do	....	10
Finds The Bear	....do	....	10
Lone Soldier	....do	....	10
Coffee	....do	....	10
Yellow Horse	....do	....	10
Smells	....do	....	10
White Cow Chief	....do	....	10
Bad Temper	....do	....	10
Two	....do	....	10
Red Dog‡	Police captain	....	15
Duck‡	Police private	....	10
Yellow Boy‡	....do	....	10
Afraid The Heart‡	....do	....	10
Growing Thunder‡	....do	....	10
Medicine Man‡	....do	....	10
GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.			
Edward F. Lamson	Agent	1,200	....
Andrew Kershaw	Physician	1,000	....
J. B. Trullinger	Miller and sawyer.	720	....
W. H. Dedrick	Blacksmith	500	....
James Winslow	Carpenter	500	....
John Hudson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120	....
William Warren	Carpenter's apprentice.	100	....
Davis Holmes	Add'l farmer	600	....
Joseph Shangarata	Judge	....	10
Frank Quenel	Police captain	....	15
Robert Metcalf	Police private	....	10
Henry Wallace	....do	....	10
David Lano	....do	....	10
Moses Allen	....do	....	10
Isaac Stevens	....do	....	10

*Treaty July 3, 1868. †Agreement approved May 1, 1888. ‡At Wolf Point.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
GREEN BAY AGENCY.*			
Chas. S. Kelsey	Agent	$2,000	....
Joseph Gauthier	Interpreter	300	....
C. E. Kelsey	Clerk	1,200	....
G. W. H. Fitch	Physician	1,200	....
Geo. W. Gans	Superintendent logging.	1,800	....
John A. Winans	Farmer	900	....
Hans Paulson	Miller	800	....
Henry C. Graffam	Ass't farmer	900	....
A. Bishop	Assistant clerk.	....	$75
Louis Decham	Wagonmaker	400	....
Jacob Mesoman	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
John Blacksmith	Blacksmith	400	....
Gabriel Nahwahuahtuck.	Teamster	400	....
Neopet	Judge	....	5
Chickeny	....do	....	5
Neah-tah-wah-pany.	....do	....	5
John Archiquette	Police captain	....	15
Thos. Wheelock	Police private	....	10
Louis Metoxen	....do	....	10
Thos. Cornelius	....do	....	10
David Istaca	....do	....	10
Edward Waukates	....do	....	10
Louis Shawano	....do	....	10
Frank Kak Kak	....do	....	10
Simeon Hill	....do	....	10
Charles Star	....do	....	10
MENOMONEE HOSPITAL.			
Clarissa Walsh	Matron	450	....
Mary Meagher	Ass't matron	400	....
Mary Flynn	Cook	350	....
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.			
Isaac A. Beers	Agent	1,200	....
Nathaniel Gibbs	Interpreter	180	....
Isaac H. Sembower	Clerk	720	....
William Doherty	Miller	720	....
Charles B. Newell	Farmer	720	....
Cyrus H. Mills	Blacksmith	720	....
Willis Matilton	Additional farmer.	240	....
James Henry	....do	120	....
Milo Ferry	Messenger	84	....
Pedro Freddie, jr	Police private	....	10
George Lathan	....do	....	10
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.			
Pueblo.			
John H. Robertson	Agent	1,500	....
William J. Eaton	Interpreter	360	....
Robert Harvey	Clerk	900	....
Jicarilla.			
Grover C. Vigil	Interpreter	300	....
Paul Jones Hogan	Clerk	1,000	....
F. W. Wyman	Physician	1,000	....
Eudoro Cordova	Additional farmer.	720	....
James P. Barnes	Farmer	720	....
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY—continued.			
Jicarilla—Cont'd.			
Hosea VanBrocklin	Teamster	$360	....
Albert C. Hinman	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720	....
Wm. Fry	Engineer apprentice.	120	....
John Choopry	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120	....
Augustine Velarde	Police captain	....	$15
Vicentito	Police private	....	10
Juan Duran	....do	....	10
Pautaclieh	....do	....	10
Casa Amarilla	....do	....	10
Feliz Elote	....do	....	10
Juan Quintano	....do	....	10
Grande Garcea	....do	....	10
KIOWA AGENCY.†			
George D. Day	Agent	2,000	....
Wm. Shirley	Interpreter	300	....
Upton W. Dorsey	Clerk	1,200	....
C. H. Hume	Physician	1,200	....
R. L. Ware	Ass't clerk, etc	720	....
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720	....
H. P. Pruner	Carpenter	720	....
T. F. Woodard	Engineer and sawyer.	720	....
Charles Drury	Miller	720	....
J. W. Carson	Herder	600	....
G. W. Rose	Storekeeper	600	....
J. Eugene Buck	Farmer	600	....
Thos. R. Peddicord	Ass't farmer	....	50
G. D. Madera	Add'l farmer	720	....
M. B. Louthan	Ford'g agent	300	....
John Nostell	Issue clerk	600	....
D. M. Farris	Ass't farmer	....	50
George Washington.	Ass't blacksmith.	240	....
Wm. Yellowfish	Ass't herder	240	....
Archo Laco	Ass't carp't	180	....
Edward Willis	Laborer	240	....
Henry Clark	....do	240	....
James Gaudaloupe	Butcher	240	....
George Parton	Judge	....	10
Quanah Parker	....do	....	10
John Chaddiekaungkey.	....do	....	10
Arthur Paubevity	Ass't blacksmith.	120	....
Charles Chachagoots.	Ass't miller and engineer.	240	....
Nathan Corlis	Wood chopper	240	....
Wm. L. Wyatt	Stableman	240	....
Jesse Tanapebah	Police captain	....	15
Sam'l Sattinti	Police lieutenant.	....	15
Chas. Ohetowit	Police sergant	....	10
George Kayou	Police private	....	10
Thos. Perdasopfpy	....do	....	10
John Powinno	....do	....	10
Harry Karaso	....do	....	10
Henry Tawhaw	....do	....	10
Edward Pahbe	....do	....	10
Wm. Skawacer	....do	....	10
Julian Eatsaw	....do	....	10
Frank Bossee	....do	....	10
Wm Kohty	....do	....	10
John Kaltko	....do	....	10
James Togamate	....do	....	10

* Act approved June 12, 1860, and interest on Menomonee funds.
† Also treaty October 21, 1867.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
KIOWA AGENCY—continued.			
Benjamin Kochandley.	Police private	....	$10
Harry Weir	....do	....	10
Jackson Adams	....do	....	10
Pemjo Guy	....do	....	10
Balow Cozad	....do	....	10
Henry Pratt	....do	....	10
John Tseel-tsi-sah	....do	....	10
Henry Poolaw	....do	....	10
Willis Tan-pe-ah-ke-ah.	....do	....	10
Bert Arko	....do	....	10
John Poc-a-wat	....do	....	10
KLAMATH AGENCY.			
D. W. Matthews	Agent	$1,200	....
Joseph Kirk	Interpreter	300	....
Will. W. Nickerson	Clerk	500	....
Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,000	....
Seldon K. Ogle	Add'l farmer	900	....
John F. Loosley	Carpenter, etc	900	....
Benjamin Butler	Ass't blacksmith.	360	....
Henry Wilson	Judge	....	10
William Ball	....do	....	10
William Moore	....do	....	10
Robert Hook	Police captain	....	15
Henry Blow	Police private	....	10
Henry Jackson	....do	....	10
Charley Pitt	....do	....	10
Joseph Goddowa	....do	....	10
Isaac Modoc	....do	....	10
Garfield Jack	....do	....	10
John Wesley	....do	....	10
LA POINTE AGENCY.			
M. A. Leahy	Agent	2,000	....
R. G. Rodman, jr.	Clerk	1,200	....
J. P. Cox	Physician	1,000	....
Geo. E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	$700	....
Roderick MacLennan.	Add'l farmer	....	75
J. W. Morgan	....do	....	75
J. K. McDonald	....do	600	....
Daniel Sullivan	....do	600	....
Wm. G. Walker	....do	600	....
Joseph Stoddard	Police private	....	10
Charles Sucker	....do	....	10
Wa-wi-ag-won	....do	....	10
Frank Fall	....do	....	10
Joe-Na-ga-nah	....do	....	10
Joseph Smith	....do	....	10
James Gray	....do	....	10
Big George	....do	....	10
Jno. White Feather	....do	....	10
Frank Demarrah	....do	....	10
Frank Beauregard	....do	....	10
Louis Belille	....do	....	10
Frank La Duke	....do	....	10
LEMHI AGENCY.			
Geo. H. Monk	Agent	1,200	....
E. M. Yerian	Clerk	900	....
F. S. Wright	Physician	1,000	....
R. B. Stoker	Add'l farmer	720	....
William Kadietz	Blacksmith	720	....
Thomas Pambrun	Carpenter	750	....
Charles Iugap	Police captain	....	15
Harry Grouse	Police private	....	10
LEMHI AGENCY—continued.			
George Nimini	Police private	....	$10
Tedin Tendoy	....do	....	10
Thomas Woodayo-go.	....do	....	10
Aditze Toomuzzo	....do	....	10
MACKINAC.			
Jas. G. Turner	Physician	$700	....
MESCALERO AGENCY.			
Hinman Rhodes	Agent	1,600	....
Jose Carillo	Interpreter	300	....
Sydney M. Chynoweth.	Clerk	1,000	....
A. E. Marden	Physician	1,000	....
Thos. W. Keeney	Blacksmith	720	....
J. M. Rowland	Farmer	720	....
Amos A. Anderson	Chief herder and butcher.	720	....
Albino Carillo	Teamster	480	....
Sans Puer	Asst. farmer	240	....
Nautzlla	Judge	....	5
Alex Natogohin	....do	....	5
Peso	Police captain	....	15
Patricio	Police lieutenant.	....	15
Andrew Good	Police private	....	10
Chino	....do	....	10
Chimol	....do	....	10
Poxmark	....do	....	10
Mogoosh	....do	....	10
Boneski	....do	....	10
Chienca	....do	....	10
Catarino	....do	....	10
William Lewellyn	....do	....	10
Chivata	....do	....	10
Caja	....do	....	10
Running Water	....do	....	10
MISSION AGENCY.			
Horatio N. Rust	Agent	1,600	....
John Charlon	Clerk	900	....
C. C. Wainwright	Physician	1,000	....
Luther Anderson	Add'l farmer	....	75
Wallace Follett	....do	....	75
John Morongo	Police private	....	10
Joseph Maguil	....do	....	10
Louis Ventura	....do	....	10
Joseph Garcia	....do	....	10
Juan Ramon	....do	....	10
NAVAJO AGENCY.			
D. L. Shipley	Agent	2,000	....
Frank Walker	Interpreter	600	....
S. E. Day	Clerk	1,000	....
T. L. Craig	Physician	1,200	....
Wm. Meadows	Engineer and sawyer.	900	....
Peter Stauffer	General mechanic.	900	....
Jose Manual Baca	Ox driver	600	....
J. E. Everard	Blacksmith and carpenter.	900	....
James Francis	Add'l farmer	....	75
John T. Patton	....do	....	75
Mary E. Raymond	Field matron	....	60

* Old treaty balance.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
NAVAJO AGENCY—continued.			
John Watchman	Laborer	$180	....
Black John	....do	360	....
Hosteen Two	....do	360	....
Hosteen Tsoi	Teamster and watchman.	240	....
Bo-ko-di	Judge	.....	$10
Et-a-chi	....do	.....	10
Bar-bon-ceta	....do	.....	10
Belone	Police captain	.....	15
Bokodi be tah	Police lieutenant.	.....	15
Hosteen Tsosia	Police private.	.....	10
Cia	....do	.....	10
Cia No. 2	....do	.....	10
Jaunito	....do	.....	10
Dit Chanley	....do	.....	10
Beclute Begay	....do	.....	10
Chester Authur	....do	.....	10
Adam	....do	.....	10
Na hi	....do	.....	10
Hiram Price	....do	.....	10
Captain Samuel	....do	.....	10
Et Liddy Two	....do	.....	10
Harry B. White	....do	.....	10
Hosteen Dez	....do	.....	10
NEAH BAY AGENCY.			
John P. McGlinn	Agent	1,200	....
Peter Brown	Interpreter	300	....
H. B. Runnalls	Physician	1,100	....
John Smith	Farmer	480	....
James Hunter	Carpenter	420	....
Luke Markishtum	Teamster	300	....
Lester Lewis	Apprentice	100	....
Frank Smith	....do	100	....
Shubid Hunter	Judge	.....	10
Washington Irving	....do	.....	10
Charles Williams	....do	.....	10
John Trasum	Police captain	.....	15
Charley White	Police private	.....	10
Frank Parker	....do	.....	10
William Kalappa	....do	.....	10
Selwist Johnson	....do	.....	10
Albert Washington	....do	.....	10
Jimmy Howe	....do	.....	10
Luke Hobucketet	....do	.....	10
NEVADA AGENCY.			
C. C. Warner	Agent	1,500	....
Charles W. Jones	Clerk	1,000	....
Rodney H. Richardson.	Physician	1,000	....
Charles L. Lowry	Farmer	840	....
N. Hammond	....do	840	....
Geo. W. Bailey	Carpenter	800	....
Jeff Frosig	Blacksmith	800	....
G. W. Pease	Issue clerk, etc	720	....
Thomas King	Judge	.....	10
James Man-wee	....do	.....	10
William Pancho	....do	.....	10
David Numana	Police captain	.....	15
William Stevens	Police private	.....	10
Frank Jones	....do	.....	10
Robert Carson	....do	.....	10
Robert Holbrook	....do	.....	10
James Natches	....do	.....	10
David Man Wee	....do	.....	10
Henry Clay	....do	.....	10
Jackson Hickory, jr.	....do	.....	10
NEVADA AGENCY—continued.			
James King	Police private	.....	$10
Joseph Wadsworth	....do	.....	10
Richard Sharp*	Police captain	.....	15
Patrick Walker*	Police private	.....	10
John Bolivar*	....do	.....	10
James Benjamin*	....do	.....	10
George Winnemucca.*	....do	.....	10
NEW YORK AGENCY.			
A. W. Ferrin	Agent	$1,000	....
Harrison Halftown	Interpreter	150	....
Ella C. Casler	Messenger	400	....
A. D. Lake	Physician	200	....
NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.†			
W. D. Robbins	Agent	1,600	....
R. D. Stainton	Clerk	1,000	....
John Crea	Miller and sawyer.	720	....
James T. Conley	Farmer	720	....
Charles Gordon	Carpenter	720	....
John B. Hall	Blacksmith	720	....
Henry Powéke	Laborer	360	....
James Grant	Judge	.....	10
Felix Corbett	....do	.....	10
George Moses	....do	.....	10
Abraham Johnson	Police private	.....	10
Thomases	....do	.....	10
William Carter	....do	.....	10
Seth	....do	.....	10
Noah Bedell	....do	.....	10
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.‡			
Robert H. Ashley	Agent	1,600	....
James Alexander	Interpreter	300	....
Chas. P. Mathewson	Clerk	1,200	....
W. J. Stephenson	Physician	1,000	....
Milton May	Miller and sawyer.	900	....
Wm. H. H. Benefiel	Farmer	800	....
Smith H. Grant	Additional farmer	800	....
Charles H. Prophet	Carpenter	400	....
Charles Decora	Blacksmith	400	....
Joseph McKee	Assistant blacksmith.	180	....
Henry W. Thompson.	Assistant farmer.	300	....
Edward Snake	Assistant carpenter.	180	....
Alex. Payer	Police captain	.....	15
George Thunder	Police private	.....	10
Henry Decora	....do	.....	10
George Brown	....do	.....	10
Thomas Big Bear	....do	.....	10
John Little Wolf	....do	.....	10
John Bradford	....do	.....	10
John Smith	....do	.....	10
OSAGE AGENCY.§			
L. J. Miles	Agent	1,800	....
E. G. Gray	Clerk	1,200	....
J. H. Edmundson	Ass't clerk	1,000	....
G. W. Sutton	Physician	1,200	....

* Walker River.
† Also treaty of June 9, 1863.
‡ Also treaty of November 1, 1837.
§ Some of this expenditure is from Osage interest fund.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
OSAGE AGENCY—continued.			
W. H. Todd	Police private	$1,200	....
L. Shadley	Chief of police	1,200	....
J. H. Henderson	General mechanic.	1,000	....
C. A. Soderstrom	Stableman	600	....
Louis Baptiste	Laborer	480	....
David Fronkier	....do	480	....
L. W. B. Long	Physician	1,200	....
J. O. Pickering	General mechanic.	720	....
Franklin Révard	Police captain	.....	$15
Charles E. Revard	Police private	.....	10
Arthur Rogers	....do	.....	10
Wilson Kirk	....do	.....	10
Kah wah e	....do	.....	10
Otwin Pappan	....do	.....	10
Kah sah ne gah	....do	.....	10
PIMA AGENCY.			
Cornelius W. Crouse	Agent	1,800	....
Harry Azul	Interpreter	700	....
William Arnett	Clerk	1,200	....
F. M. Siner	Physician	1,200	....
J. H. Winn	Blacksmith	800	....
C. L. Hawley	Carpenter	800	....
J. M. Berger	Additional farmer.	720	....
Tour	Teamster	360	....
Juan Enos	Laborer	360	....
Juan Thomas	Judge	.....	10
Pablo	....do	.....	10
Francisco	....do	.....	10
Malchu	Police captain	.....	15
Bon Curley	Police private	.....	10
Yahnice	....do	.....	10
Hav e li na	....do	.....	10
Manuel	....do	.....	10
Juan Louis	....do	.....	10
Jose Pedro	....do	.....	10
Carlos Rios	....do	.....	10
Juan	....do	.....	10
Juan Curley	....do	.....	10
Cher o quis	....do	.....	10
PINE RIDGE AGENCY.*			
Capt. Geo. LeRoy Brown, U. S. A.	Acting agent	.....	....
Louis Menard	Interpreter	720	....
Geo. P. Comer	Clerk	1,200	....
Chas. A. Eastman	Physician	1,200	....
R. O. Pugh	Issue clerk	900	....
A. W. Dailey	Wheelwright	900	....
J. T. Darr	Chief herder	900	....
H. M. Cook	Assistant clerk.	900	....
A. L. Clyborne	Carpenter	900	....
A. W. Means	Engineer and sawyer.	900	....
Julia Kocer	Instructor in domestic economy.	.....	50
F. S. Kingsbury	Additional farmer.	.....	75
O. A. Craven	....do	.....	75
B. J. Gleason	....do	.....	75
L. J. Stowitts	....do	.....	75
W. D. McGaa	....do	.....	75
Jens. O. Arplan	Blacksmith	900	....
PINE RIDGE AG'CY—continued.			
W. P. McFarlane	Telegraph operator.	.....	$25
Jessie W. Cook	Field matron	.....	50
Benjamin Mills	Herder	$480	....
E. G. Bettelyoun	Assistant clerk.	600	....
John Cottier	Assistant carpenter.	300	....
Mitchell Jarvis	Laborer	360	....
Charles Hamer	Herder	480	....
S. J. Bordeaux	Night watchman.	300	....
Vincent Sears	Harness and shoemaker.	300	....
Alfred Livermore	Assistant blacksmith.	300	
Charles Sears	Assistant wheelwright	300	....
Geo. Fire Thunder	Painter and tinner.	300	....
Nicholas Rulean	Laborer	360	....
Andrew Russell	....do	240	....
Moses B. Leg	....do	240	....
Jacob Runs Against	....do	180	....
William Gay	....do	180	....
John Bear	....do	180	....
Thomas Nelson	....do	180	....
John Brave Heart	....do	120	....
James Black Bear	....do	120	....
Moses B. Boy	....do	120	....
Thomas Mills	Assistant chief herder.	600	....
William Janis	Herder	480	....
George Sword	Judge	.....	10
Frank Fast Horse	....do	.....	10
George Grass	....do	.....	10
John Thunder Hear	Police captain	.....	15
Joseph Richards	Police first lieutenant.	.....	15
Fred Badger	Police second lieutenant.	.....	15
Joseph Bust	Police first sergeant.	.....	15
Noah Bear R. I. Woods.	Police second sergeant.	.....	15
Thunder Bull	Police third sergeant.	.....	10
Austin Red Hawk	Police fourth sergeant.	.....	10
Henry Black Elk	Police fifth sergeant.	.....	10
Jacob Sitting Bear	Police sixth sergeant.	.....	10
Thos. Fast Horse	Police private	.....	10
John White Horse	....do	.....	10
John Grass	....do	.....	10
John Lee	....do	.....	10
Jonas Red Rabbit	....do	.....	10
James White Wolf	....do	.....	10
Joshua Medicine Elk.	....do	.....	10
Grover Short Bear	....do	.....	10
Amos Red Owl	....do	.....	10
Jonas Holy Rock	....do	.....	10
Ambros Mexican	....do	.....	10
George B. Necklace	....do	.....	10
John G. Bear	....do	.....	10
Oliver L. Bear	....do	.....	10
John B. Horn	....do	.....	10
Harry R. A. Edge	....do	.....	10
Henry Crow	....do	.....	10

* Also treaty of April 29, 1868; agreement approved February 28, 1877.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
PINE RIDGE AG'CY —continued.			
Standing R. Feather.	Police private		$10
Horace B. Ears	do		10
Harry Three Stars	do		10
Thomas Crow	do		10
Samuel Ladieux	do		10
Samuel Rock	do		10
Frank Iron Horse	do		10
Peter Catching Bear.	do		10
Samuel Kills Bear	do		10
Moses Hand Soldier	do		10
Geo. Charging	do		10
Joseph R. O. Lodge	do		10
Jacob O. Crow	do		10
James Short Pine	do		10
Arthur R. I. Winter	do		10
James L. Dog	do	$	10
John Cob	do		10
Horace T. Tail	do		10
Martin T. Hawk	do		10
James Clinches	do		10
James Bissonette	do		10
Preston W. Cloud	do		10
Samuel Ladieux	do		10
Chas. Twiss	do		10
James K. I. Water	do		10
Robt. G. Boy	do		10
John Shuts Door	do		10
Frank Bear Nose	do		10
John Red Horse	do		10
William Corn	do		10
Moses Plenty Wounds.	do		10
James Dismounts Thrice.	do		10
John Spotted Bear	do		10
Chas. Merrivale	do		10
Henry Yellow Shield.	do		10
Joseph Dog Chief	do		10
John Cedar	do		10
John No Ears	do		10
Frank Cross	do		10
Frank Meat	do		10
John Bissonette	do		10
PONCA PAWNEE OTOE AND OAKLAND AGENCY.			
Ponca.			
D. J. M. Wood	Agent	$1,500	
John Bull	Interpreter	300	
J. S. Stanley	Clerk	1,200	
Albert H. Upton	Ass't clerk	720	
Henry L. Booth	Carpenter	600	
A. J. Beverlin	Add'l farmer	720	
Philip Kugelman	Blacksmith	720	
Robert Maxwell	Miller	720	
Fred Roy	Assistant carpenter.	180	
John Primeaux	Assistant blacksmith.	300	
Hugh Kemble	do	240	
Peter Mitchell	Assistant carpenter.	180	
Louis Delodge	do	300	
Samuel Gayton	Laborer	360	
Geo. Little Standing Buffalo.	Judge		5
PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE AND OAKLAND AGENCY—continued.			
Ponca—Continued.			
John Big Goose	Judge		$5
Henry Fire Shaker	do		5
Louis Primeaux	Police captain		15
John Delodge	Police private		10
John Poor Horse	do		10
Harrison Little Walker.	do		10
Robert Crazy Bear	do		10
Edward Leclair	do		10
Sam Black Hair Horse.	do		10
Paul Delodge	do		10
*Pawnee.**			
Battist Bayhylle	Interpreter	$300	
Charles M. Hill	Clerk in charge	1,000	
G. H. Phillips	Physician	1,000	
H. R. Roberson	Blacksmith	720	
Christian Shutz	Eng'r miller	720	
C. H. Danley	Add'l farmer	720	
George Cotton	do	720	
William Bayhylle	Carpenter	480	
Abram Pratt	Assistant carpenter.	300	
George Howell	Assistant blacksmith.	300	
Adolphus Carrion	Ass't miller	400	
William Morris	Laborer	240	
William Sutton	Assistant carpenter.	240	
Harry Coons	Judge		5
Rosseau Pappan	do		5
Ralph J. Weeks	do		5
John Morris	Police captain		15
John Crazy Horse	Police private		10
William Morgan	do		10
Alfred Murie	do		10
Samuel Thomas	do		10
James R. Murie	do		10
Frank High Eagle	do		10
John Ridingup	do		10
Otoe and Oakland.†			
James Cleghorn	Interpreter	300	
William Stevens	do	120	
F. W. Miller	Clerk in charge	900	
W. McKay Dougan	Physician	1,200	
David P. James	Carpenter	600	
C. K. Powell	Blacksmith	600	
William H. Atkinson.	Farmer	600	
Charles Wilson	Herder	300	
Garrett C. Brewer	General mechanic.	720	
Joseph Cordier	Laborer	300	
Harry Childs	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	
Emily Ladue	Tool keeper	300	
Richard Whitehorse.	Judge		5
Robert Headman	do		5
Samuel Hudson	do		5
C. G. Barnes	Police captain		15
Bert Diamond	Police private		10
William Shadlow	do		10
Joseph Jeans	do		10
Louis Roubideaux	do		10

* Treaty September 24, 1857.

† Also treaty March 15, 1854.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered— Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE AND OAKLAND AGENCY—continued.			
Otoe and Oakland—Continued.			
Cha-paw	Police private		$10
John Pettit	do		10
Ben Rich	do		10
Grant Richards	do		10
Sherman Miles	do		10
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.*			
J. A. Scott	Agent	$1,200	
Samuel H. Newell	Clerk	1,200	
A. A. Raub	Physician	1,000	
L. P. Paddock	do	300	
James Price	Blacksmith	660	
John James	Wheelwright	600	
Daniel T. Collins	Blacksmith	660	
Henry Cadue	Apprentice	120	
Charles A. Shepard.	Police captain		15
Richard Rice	Police private		10
Peter Bourdon	do		10
J. Wah thah e shack	do		10
Paul Ke way ho	do		10
John Mas que qua	do		10
Jacob Naw che thah	do		10
Bslove Deroin	do		10
Thomas Connell	do		10
John Rubidoux	do		10
Wammego	do		10
Joseph Ignatius	do		10
John Ship she	do		10
Edward Kaw ke tah	do		10
David K. Deroin	do		10
Henry Mee Mee	do		10
PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.			
Edwin Eells	Agent	1,600	
George W. Bell	Clerk	1,200	
Robert J. Huston	Physician	1,000	
Edward Bailey	do	1,000	
James R. Yocum	do	1,000	
Charles McIntyre	Teamster and farmer.	600	
Austin Chepalis	Mail carrier	200	
Atwin Jackson	Judge		5
James Cross	do		5
Jim Yellant	do		5
Billy Williams	do		5
Tyee Bob	do		5
Jack Klatsch	do		3
Moses Leslie	do		3
William Choke	do		3
John Smith	do		3
John Cook	do		3
Richard Wood	do		3
Peter Klabach	do		3
Jack Seete-a-tum	do		3
Chehalis Jack	do		3
David Charley	do		3
Bennie Johns	Clerk of court	24	
Matthew Seattle	do	48	
Johnny Longfred	do	24	
PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY—continued.			
George Heck	Clerk of court	$24	
David Hunter	do	24	
Johnny D. Simons	do	24	
Joe Swyall	Police private		$10
Joe Frederick	do		10
James Bremer	do		10
Edward Jackson	do		10
John Clip	do		10
Shale	do		10
Willie Mason	do		10
Joseph Capomon	do		10
Frank H. Peterson	do		10
Dick Lewis	do		10
Jim Walker	do		10
George Ben	do		10
QUAPAW AGENCY.†			
T. J. Moore	Agent	1,500	
J. L. Elliff	Clerk	1,200	
J. S. Lindley	Physician	1,200	
Louis Lofland	Carpenter	600	
Lemon Clifford	Blacksmith	400	
C. H. Mason	do	400	
Joel Cotter	do	350	
B. A. Mudeater	Additional farmer.	600	
John Winney	Judge		8
John Early	do		8
James M. Lang	do		8
Isaac Zane	Police captain		15
James Cotter	Police private		10
Lot Whiteday	do		10
Joe Big Knife	do		10
James Winney	do		10
William Sky	do		10
William Prophet	do		10
ROSEBUD AGENCY.‡			
J. George Wright	Agent	2,200	
Thomas Flood	Interpreter	400	
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200	
A. Judson Morris	Physician	1,200	
Hugh J. Caton	Farmer	900	
S. R. Kimmel	Carpenter	800	
R. R. Howell	Wagonmaker	800	
H. W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	800	
A. J. Helzer	Master transportation.	800	
Amos Randall	Laborer	480	
Charles Deersa	Janitor	180	
Frank Robinson	Additional farmer.		75
A. J. Smith	do		75
C. H. Bennett	do	720	
Dominick Bray	do		40
M. W. Griswold	Ass't farmer	720	
Chas. Roubideau	Blacksmith	800	
Wm. F. Schmidt	Assistant issue clerk.	600	
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	440	
Joseph Prue	Laborer	360	
Peter Greenwood	do	360	
Michael Deersa	do	360	
Henry Knife	do	300	
Joseph Claymore	do	300	
Wm. Bridgeman	do	300	
John Bull Man	do	300	

* Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, July 29, 1829, Pottawatomies; May 18, 1854, Kickapoos; May 17, 1854, Iowas; October 21, 1857, Sac and Fox of Missouri.

† Also treaties of May 13, 1833, Quapaws; July 20, 1831, February 23, 1867, Senecas and Shawnees.

‡ Also agreement approved February 28, 1877; treaty April 29, 1868.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
ROSEBUD AGENCY—continued.			
Daniel Milk	Laborer	$240	....
Samuel Spanlard	....do	240	....
John Pawnee	Apprentice	120	....
John Frost	....do	180	....
William Horse	....do	180	....
Stephen Murray	Assistant farmer.	180	....
Oliver Prue	....do	120	....
Michael Ghost Face	....do	120	....
Daniel Kill Alive	....do	120	....
Norris Stranger Horse.	....do	120	....
Baptiste Claymore	....do	120	....
Antoine Bordeau	....do	120	....
George Stead	....do	120	....
Richard Yellow Robe.	....do	120	....
Alex. Deserea	....do	120	....
Wm. Horse Ring	....do	120	....
Allen Little Dog	....do	120	....
Jard Good Shield	Police captain	....	$15
George Thunder Hawk.	Police first lieutenant.	....	15
Thomas Eagle Man	Police second lieutenant.	....	15
James Holy	Police third lieutenant.	....	15
Alfred Little Elk	Police first sergeant.	....	10
Jesse One Feather	Police second sergeant.	....	10
Constant Black Bear.	Police third sergeant.	....	10
Alfred Afraid of Bear.	Police private	....	10
Antoine Ladoux	....do	....	10
Oliver Bear Cat	....do	....	10
John Blood	....do	....	10
Thomas Bear Dog	....do	....	10
James Braids His Forehead.	....do	....	10
Paul Black Bull	....do	....	10
James Bear Old Woman.	....do	....	10
Solomon Big Horn	....do	....	10
Frank Bad Whirlwind.	....do	....	10
George Black Tail Deer.	....do	....	10
Jonah Crow	....do	....	10
Alfred Charging Cat.	....do	....	10
Edward Crooked Leg.	....do	....	10
David Coffee	....do	....	10
Daniel Come At Bull.	....do	....	10
Guy Elk Looks Back.	....do	....	10
Richard Elston	....do	....	10
John Foolish Elk	....do	....	10
John Hawk Head	....do	....	10
Louis Hawk Ghost	....do	....	10
Julian Hunts Horses.	....do	....	10
Jos. Little Bear	....do	....	10
Richard L. White Cow.	....do	....	10
Frank Long Hair	....do	....	10
Charles Living	....do	....	10
Robert Muggins	....do	....	10
Alex. Medicine Whirlwind.	....do	....	10
ROSEBUD AGENCY—continued.			
Rufus Punch Him.	Police private	....	$10
Jos. Red Tail	....do	....	10
Baptisee Roll Off	....do	....	10
Charles Spotted Bear.	....do	....	10
Norris Stands for Them.	....do	....	10
George Standing Elk.	....do	....	10
Wm. Sorrell Horse	....do	....	10
Andrew Tall Mandan.	....do	....	10
Oliver Two Lance	....do	....	10
Henry Turkey	....do	....	10
Ernest White Horse.	....do	....	10
John Yellow Thunder.	....do	....	10
Oliver Yellow Hair	....do	....	10
Joseph Milk	....do	....	10
Jos. Bad Hand	....do	....	10
Robert Scout	....do	....	10
Charles Bull Bat	....do	....	10
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.			
Theo. F. Willsey	Agent	$1,500	....
J. S. Ryder	Clerk	1,000	....
B. C. Bellamy	Physician	1,000	....
J. W. Hemenway	Blacksmith	720	....
P. G. Tuttle	Herder	720	....
James George	Carpenter	720	....
Geo. O. Grist	Additional farmer.	....	75
James Jamison	Assistant carpenter.	120	....
Walter Updegraff	Harnessmaker	120	....
Smith Card	Hostler	100	....
Wesley Hoxie	Assistant blacksmith.	120	....
Daniel Wright	Police private	....	10
Enoch Pollard	....do	....	10
John Anderson	....do	....	10
Frank Perry	....do	....	10
David Lincoln	....do	....	10
Dick Westley	....do	....	10
Jim Anderson	....do	....	10
Alfred Brown	....do	....	10
SAC AND FOX (IOWA).			
W. R. Lesser	Agent	1,000	....
John McIntosh	Interpreter	50	....
Albert Cory	Additional farmer.	600	....
SAC AND FOX (OKLAHOMA).*			
Samuel L. Patrick	Agent	1,200	....
D. G. Cheesman	Clerk	1,000	....
J. C. Sutton	Physician	1,000	....
B. F. Hamilton	....do	1,000	....
R. S. House	Blacksmith	700	....
J. C. Schalles	....do	700	....
F. A. Thackery	Laborer	360	....
Elizabeth Test	Field matron	....	60
Cosette Stratton	Assistant clerk.	....	60
Frank Graff	Additional farmer.	600	....
Joseph Burnett	....do	600	....

*Also treaty October 11, 1842, Sac and Fox.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
SAC AND FOX (OKLAHOMA)—cont'd.			
Alex. Connolly	Police captain	....	$15
James Bear	Police private	....	10
Milton Carter	....do	....	10
Jefferson White Cloud.	....do	....	10
Joseph Johnson	....do	....	10
Aaron F. Bourbonnais.	....do	....	10
Frank B. Chisholm	....do	....	10
Charley Beaver	....do	....	10
SAN CARLOS AGENCY.			
Capt. Lewis Johnson, U. S. A.	Acting agent	....	....
Henry Serviana	Interpreter	$300	....
Reuben Whiteman	....do	480	....
Constant Bread	....do	480	....
Carl Hyldahl	Clerk	1,200	....
S. T. Welrick	Physician	1,200	....
Fred. S. Kaufman	....do	1,200	....
Burt. B. Grove	Issue clerk	900	....
W. M. Cornelius	Engineer and miller.	960	....
W. W. Bailey	Carpenter and wheelwright.	960	....
W. E. Gillett	Miller	900	....
Chas. E. Hanson	Additional farmer.	....	75
William F. Muller	....do	....	75
J. H. Norman	....do	....	75
Frank Porter	....do	....	75
Albert Morse	....do	....	75
Edward Hays	....do	....	75
Don Juan	Oxdriver	480	....
Edward Hatyalo	....do	360	....
Curtis Pacheko	....do	360	....
Michael Teumma	....do	360	....
Basil Calava	....do	360	....
Andrew Pat	....do	360	....
Mike Burns	Issue clerk	540	....
Laurence Janie	Assistant blacksmith.	180	....
Martin Peto	Assistant wheelwright.	180	....
Faust Nosè	Assistant engineer and miller.	420	....
Jack Haskinadeyah	Apprentice	240	....
Roland Fish	....do	120	....
Marshall Pete	Judge	....	10
Chase Mutton	....do	....	10
Blackstone Pasetion.	....do	....	10
Andrew Dazen	Police captain	....	15
Alexander Desdé	....do	....	15
Bernard Kulie	Police lieutenant.	....	15
Byrnes Hoscauoosa	....do	....	15
Edward Bacon	Police serg't	....	15
Herbert Cockey	....do	....	15
Charles Tomac	Police private	....	10
David Peaches	....do	....	10
Elias Skippain	....do	....	10
Frederick Skilskoy	....do	....	10
George Nandelkay	....do	....	10
Ilion Skittle	....do	....	10
James Chilie	....do	....	10
John Sein	....do	....	10
Joseph Zivizayutiah.	....do	....	10
SAN CARLOS AG'CY—continued.			
Richard Gazie	Police private	....	$10
Vodocque Bonaparte.	....do	....	10
Socrates Charlie	....do	....	10
Otto Wang	....do	....	10
William Moleglea	....do	....	10
Frederick Cateecho	....do	....	10
Cartouche Doschas	....do	....	10
Fernando Hasguede.	....do	....	10
Oliver Hoskeye	....do	....	10
Hector Nadocla	....do	....	10
Hanibal Gato	....do	....	10
Scipio Seguithe	....do	....	10
Samuel Skiyagai	....do	....	10
Thomas Suramma	....do	....	10
Charles Chutode	....do	....	10
SANTEE AGENCY.†			
James E. Helms	Agent	$1,200	....
Charles Mitchell	Interpreter	240	....
Joseph C. Yutzy	Clerk	1,000	....
Geo. W. Ira	Physician	1,500	....
F. A. Spafford	....do	300	....
V. N. Swan	....do	200	....
Albert D. Dort	Head farmer	720	....
William B. Raper	Assistant farmer.	600	....
Etta Penny	Matron	500	....
L. H. Douglas	Field matron	....	60
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720	....
Joseph Kitto	Blacksmith	700	....
Jos. M. Campbell	Engineer	700	....
Louis Robinet	Teamster	480	....
Joseph Redwing	Harnessmaker	360	....
William Bear	Blacksmith	400	....
Thos. O. Knudson	Carpenter	300	....
John Eastman	Overseer	300	....
Robert Brown	Miller	600	....
Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	600	....
Stephen B. Smith	Wagonmaker	400	....
Jacob Wilson	Assistant blacksmith.	300	....
Eugene Hoffman	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150	....
Patrick Henry	Miller's apprentice.	200	....
James Lightning	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	....
Jack Pouiska	Police private	....	$10
Yellow Horse	....do	....	10
SHOSHONE AGENCY.†			
John Fosher	Agent	1,500	....
Henry Reed	Interpreter	300	....
Norkok	....do	300	....
J. J. Atkins	Clerk	1,200	....
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,200	....
S. T. Major	Engineer	1,000	....
J. H. Ansell	Carpenter	800	....
John Nikles	Blacksmith	800	....
L. S. Clark	Butcher and issue clerk.	800	....
William Boyd	Farmer	720	....
Edward Collins	....do	720	....
White Sinclair	Herder	600	....
John Sinclair	....do	600	....
Curley Hair	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....

*Also treaty April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.
†Also treaty July 3, 1868, and treaty July 10, 1868.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
SHOSHONE AG'CY—continued.			
William T. Sherman.	Carpenter's apprentice.	$60	....
Henry Crane	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Colley Judson	Carpenter's apprentice.	60	....
Tonevook	Judge		$10
Bahugoosha	do		10
Gun	do		10
Eagle Chief	do		10
Waterman	Police captain		15
Wah Wat Se	Police private		10
Peter Foshia	do		10
Shoyo	do		10
John Brozili	do		10
Wittagoit	do		10
Lone Bear	do		10
Yellow Calf	do		10
Garfield Wolf	do		10
Goes In The Lodge	do		10
Foot	do		10
Broken Horn	do		10
Iree	do		10
Quiver	do		10
Ed. Brazili	do		10
SILETZ AGENCY.			
T. J. Buford	Agent	1,200	....
Oscar B. Brown	Interpreter	300	....
Willard S. Linville	Clerk	900	....
Eugene S. Clark	Physician	1,000	....
John McCluskey	Add'l farmer	720	....
Richard Johnson	Teamster	400	....
John Adams	Judge		$8
William Klamath	Police captain		15
Antone Selsic	Police private		10
George Harry	do		10
U. S. Grant	do		10
H. C. Calahan	do		10
Wm. Jackson	do		10
Siletz Morris	do		10
Mack McDonald	do		10
SISSETON AGENCY.			
D. T. Hindman	Agent	1,500	....
Henry Campbell	Interpreter	300	....
J. R. Brown	Clerk	1,000	....
W. H. Rouse	Physician	1,000	....
Eben Taplin	Carpenter	720	....
George Campbell	Wheelwright	300	....
David Wilson	Blacksmith	400	....
Enos Jacobs	Assistant blacksmith.	180	....
Peter La Belle	Teamster	240	....
T. K. Simon	Police captain		15
Felix Rondell	Police sergeant.		10
Daniel Tapse	Police private		10
Joseph Campbell	do		10
Abraham Shepherd	do		10
John Hoop	do		10
John Sweetcorn	do		10
Job Ninaiyopte	do		10
John Naloton	do		10
Louis Herakawa-nyakapi.	do		10
Joseph Minicuwa	do		10
Sol Dowanyanke	do		10
John Downanke	do		10
Joshua Shepherd	do		10
SISSETON AG'CY—continued.			
Peter Damarce	Police private		$10
Baptiste Damarce	do		10
Amos Merow	do		10
Thomas Caute	do		10
J. C. Brown	do		10
John Tsainta	do		10
Sam Manka	do		10
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.*			
Chas. A. Bartholomew	Agent	$1,400	....
L. A. Knackstedt	Clerk	1,000	....
Frank C. Blackley	Physician	1,200	....
Frank Elledge	Blacksmith	720	....
John Taylor	Add'l farmer	720	....
J. P. Harper	Farmer	840	....
Thomas Morris	Apprentice	120	....
John Lyon	Police captain		15
Charles Buck	Police private		10
Peter Snow	do		10
Charles Shoshone	do		10
Aaron Bear	do		10
Job Spencer	do		10
Nathan Price	do		10
John Tobias	do		10
Isaac Lord	do		10
Jacob Wing	do		10
Nathan Bird	do		10
Benjamin North	do		10
John Dale	do		10
STANDING ROCK AGENCY.†			
Jas. McLaughlin	Agent	1,800	....
M. L. McLaughlin	Interpreter	400	....
William Dobson	Clerk	1,200	....
James Brewster	Physician	1,200	....
Edward Forte	Carpenter	900	....
Frank B. Steinmetz.	Blacksmith	900	....
Thomas J. Reedy	Head farmer	900	....
Henry Ten Broek	Harnessmak'r	900	....
William Pamplin	Additional farmer.		75
Louis Primeau	do		75
William Cadotte	do	600	....
Joseph Primeau	Issue clerk	1,000	....
Charles De Rockbrain.	Assis't farmer	300	....
Frank Gates	do	300	....
Nick Cadotte	do	300	....
Charles Halsey	do	300	....
George Crow	Assistant carpenter.	300	....
George Pleets	do	300	....
John Tiokasin	do	240	....
Joseph Pleets	do	120	....
William Shell	do	180	....
Charles Marshall	Assis't blacksmith.	300	....
Joseph Trackhider	do	300	....
Charles Bearshield	do	180	....
Henry Clay	do	120	....
John Blueboy	Assistant harness maker.	240	....
Charles Plenty	do	108	....
John Pleets	Stableman	300	....
James Yellow	Laborer	300	....
Robert Clown	do	300	....

* Also treaties October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and Ute 5 per cent interest fund.
† Also treaty April 29, 1868. Agreement approved February 28, 1877.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY—cont'd.			
John Fox	Dist. farmer	$120	....
Eugene Highbear	do	120	....
Felix Bighead	do	120	....
Miles Walker	do	120	....
George Skiakah	do	120	....
Daniel Tomahawk	do	120	....
Frank Yellow	do	120	....
Henry Fireheart	do	120	....
Louis Cross	do	120	....
Joseph Walkingelk	do	120	....
John Gall	do	120	....
William Disputing	do	120	....
William Gooddog	do	120	....
John Grindstone	do	120	....
Frank Onebull	do	120	....
Peter Bullhead	do	120	....
Richard Blackbird	do	120	....
Leo Bearweasel	do	120	....
Henry Bearsrib	do	120	....
Francis Madbear	do	120	....
Thomas Frosted	do	120	....
Henry Littlesoldier	do	120	....
Hotanke	do	120	....
George Ironstar	do	120	....
Anthony Ireland	do	120	....
John Grass	Judge		$10
Gabriel Grayeagle	do		10
David Standing Soldier.	do		10
Joseph Twin	Blacksmith's apprentice.	60	....
Samuel Gondreau	Copyist		60
Andrew Ironroad	Physician's assistant.	180	....
Matthew Powell	Harnessmaker's apprentice.	60	....
Frank Goodbear	Carpenter's apprentice	60	....
Marcelus Redtomahawk.	Police captain		15
John Eagleman	Police first lieutenant.		15
George Flyingby	do		15
David Chotka	Police second lieutenant.		15
Joseph Brownwolf	Police private		10
John Loneman	do		10
Alexander Middle	do		10
Martin Highteagle	do		10
Thomas Stoneman	do		10
Antoine Onefeather.	do		10
Eugene Little Soldier.	do		10
Louis Hot	do		10
Joseph Whitebird	do		10
Joseph Paintsbrown.	do		10
Hugh Swifthawk	do		10
Robert Bearghost	do		10
Henry Redthunder	do		10
David Prettybird	do		10
Luke Whitebuffalo	do		10
George Keepseagle	do		10
Francis Fearless	do		10
Paul Ironcedor	do		10
Charles Hawk	do		10
Edward Goodelk	do		10
Leon Badhorse	do		10
Wolcott Shootwalking.	do		10
Elias Brownman	Police private		$10
Emeran Holymedicine.	do		10
Oliver Lookingelk	do		10
Jacob Crossbear	do		10
Richard Runninghawk.	do		10
Jacob Otterrobe	do		10
Bernard Ironthunder.	do		10
William Redbear	do		10
James Pheasant	do		10
Peter Magpieeagle	do		10
Louis Goodeagle	do		10
Daniel Bobtail	do		10
James Rooster	do		10
Philip Bullhead	do		10
Paul Redhall	do		10
Samuel Bearface	do		10
Thomas Longelk	do		10
Dennis Takethehat	do		10
TONGUE-RIVER AGENCY.*			
John Tully	Agent	$1,500	....
B. W. Rowland	Interpreter	400	....
B. D. Hogan	Clerk	720	....
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,000	....
O. S. Hon	Herder	720	....
H. W. Neltman	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	....
James Haywood	Farmer	720	....
Geo. W. Burgess	Add'l farmer	720	....
James Rowland	do	720	....
Frank One-nis-to	Ass't farmer	400	....
Sam'l Moch-tha-plh-pi.	Apprentice	120	....
Rob't Mo-tha-wog-co.	do	120	....
Hot-ne-he-vish	do	120	....
Frank Ki-a-ve-sa	Judge		10
Henry Hay-og-ve-tan-mists.	do		10
Edward Vic-se-nach-ko.	do		10
Sam'l Ik-ha-kit	Police captain		15
John Mah-tock-ko-tock.	Police private		10
Wm. Hot-ne-va-hau	do		10
Henry Wo-zin-wohoah.	do		10
Martin Ho-to-o-cus	do		10
George Nacht-knofat.	do		10
David Mo-sea-i-ow	do		10
Dick Stoquist	do		10
Henry Mich-co-nise	do		12
Louis Ho-en-na	do		10
TULALIP AGENCY.			
C. C. Thornton	Agent	1,200	....
Frederick S. Somners.	Clerk	900	....
E. Buchanan	Physician	900	....
Edward Bristow	Add'l farmer	600	....
Josiah Smedley	do	600	....
Asa Robbins	do	600	....
Wm. McCluskey	Millwright	720	....
Bob Shelton	Sawyer	660	....

* Also treaty May 10, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
TULALIP AGENCY—continued.			
George Archille	Judge		$8
David Tense	do		8
Dick Shoemaker	do		8
Henry Quinagh	do		8
Hilaire Crockett	do		8
John Davis	do		8
Charles Seatee	do		8
Jim Thomas	Police captain		15
Sheriff Joe	Police private		10
John Jackman	do		10
Johnny Williams	do		10
Charles Hillsire	do		10
Jim Snoqualime	do		10
H. S. Alfred	do		10
John Choch	do		10
Joe Lapahad	do		10
Charles William	do		10
Samuel Currier	do		10
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.*			
Robert Waugh	Agent	$1,800	
Charley Mack	Interpreter	300	
L. S. Dille	Clerk	1,200	
Howard C. Reamer	Physician	1,200	
George Shelledy	Engineer and miller.	1,000	
A. C. Davis	Blacksmith	720	
John W. Patton	Carpenter	720	
M. W. Wayman	Add'l farmer	720	
T. P. Moorhead	do	720	
Wm. Wash	Herder	480	
Henry E. Harris	Issue clerk	700	
John Reed	Apprentice	60	
Taveport Jackson	Stableman	400	
Billy Mathews	Interpreter	300	
J. M. Smith	Clerk	1,200	
C. M. Sawtelle	Physician	1,200	
McClure Wilson	Farmer	720	
L. B. Curtin	do	720	
Bertrand Haight	Blacksmith	720	
John McAndrews	Chief herder	900	
J. J. Newcomb	Carpenter	720	
Ben. New Cowree	Ass't herder	480	
John Smith	do	480	
John Nachoop	do	480	
James Kanopatch	Carpenter's apprentice.	150	
Isaac Ashta	Laborer	400	
Frank Doctor	Police captain		15
Martin Van	Police private		10
James Columbus	do		10
Andrew Shimoraff	do		10
Joe Gross	do		10
Adam Tooroooroose	do		10
Cyrus Towats	do		10
James Toopaujook	do		10
Ralph Red Cap	do		10
Bob Ridley	do		10
James Wyasket	Police captain		15
John McCook	Police serg't		10
Tim Elkhart	Police private		10
John Jones	do		10
Sam Atchee	do		10
Dick Wass	do		10
James Little	do		10
UMATILLA AGENCY.			
John W. Crawford	Agent	1,200	
John McBean	Interpreter	300	
Louis A. Githens	Clerk	900	
UMATILLA AG'CY—continued.			
W. C. McKay	Physician	$1,000	
J. R. Cox	Blacksmith	720	
E. L. Briggs	Carpenter	720	
J. T. Rainey	Laborer	480	
Alonzo Pat-e-wa	Judge		$10
John Show-a-way	do		10
John Shomkin	Police captain		15
James M. Sha Kite	Police private		10
Luke Qui-a-mush Shom Kin.	do		10
Richard Ta-ka	do		10
George Motonic	do		10
Caleb Ti con ney	do		10
George Wal-al-ta-mote.	do		10
Adam Pawmuckee	do		10
Joshua La-pit-ash	do		10
Frank Pal-e-net-hi-hi.	do		10
UNION AGENCY.			
Leo. E. Bennett	Agent	1,500	
Fred Morris	Clerk	1,200	
Emen Duncan	Ass't clerk	900	
Charles La Flore	Police captain		15
R. J. Gentry	Police first lieutenant.		15
Thomas R. Knight	Police second lieutenant.		15
B. Cobb	Police sergt		10
William Foreman	do		10
B. T. Kell	do		10
Alfred McKay	do		10
R. L. Murray	do		10
L. Alexander	Police private		10
E. Bohonan	do		10
Mitchel Ellis	do		10
J. W. Everidge	do		10
Isaac Folsom	do		10
Tandy Folsom	do		10
Scott Gentry	do		10
Frank Hicks	do		10
D. M. Lee	do		10
Solomon H. Mackey	do		10
Robert Marshall	do		10
Wiley McIntosh	do		10
Isaac N. McDonald	do		10
D. C. Merriam	do		10
James Nakedhead	do		10
John S. Porter	do		10
Noble D. Perryman	do		10
Luke Sixkiller	do		10
William Vaum	do		10
Cornelius Ward	do		10
Joseph Ward	do		10
John C. West	do		10
John H. Walner	do		10
Allen Lotta	do		10
Peter Coachman	do		10
George W. Adams	do		10
Wiley B. Mayes	do		10
David Folsom	do		10
Riddle Beuge	do		10
J. C. Hampton	do		10
Henry F. McLish	do		10
C. W. Plummer	do		10
John R. Willey	do		10
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.			
J. C. Luckey	Agent	1,200	
S. H. Lester	Clerk	800	

* Also treaties October 7, 1863, March 2, 1868, and Ute 5 per cent interest fund.

List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY—cont'd.			
Geo. E. Houck	Physician	$900	
S. E. Starr	Add'l farmer	720	
David Washamus	Blacksmith	900	
Robert Smith	Miller	500	
Philip Planoose	Police captain		$15
Albert Kuckup	Police private		10
Lee Queh pah mah	do		10
Nena Pat	do		10
Dick Pow-o-yet	do		10
Ben Carpolis	do		10
Ike Ow-hi	do		10
Antwine Pepino	do		10
Otis	do		10
Eugene Williams	do		10
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.			
William I. Plumb	Agent	1,500	
Joseph Sims	Interpreter	240	
N. Tobias	Clerk	900	
Chas. Montezuma	Physician	1,000	
Eugene Parks	Carpenter		60
John W. Angell	Blacksmith		60
W. T. Smith	Forwarding agent.	100	
Dan'l Winnemucca	Farmer	360	
Charles Mingo	do	360	
Frank Dutch	Mail carrier	240	
Eddie Tyler	Laborer	120	
Captain Charles	Judge		10
Richard Ross	do		10
Captain Buck	do		10
Charles Thacker	Police captain		15
Geo. Washington	Police private		10
Richard McIntosh	do		10
Sargent Mike	do		10
Charles Damon	do		10
John Brown	do		10
Samuel Oregon	do		10
James Paradise	do		10
WHITE EARTH AGENCY.*			
B. P. Shuler	Agent	1,800	
P. H. Beaulieu	Interpreter	400	
Peter Groves	do	300	
Henry Martin	do	300	
E. H. Funk	Clerk	1,200	
W. H. Jackson	Ass't clerk	900	
A. L. Mahaffey	Physician	1,200	
W. E. Belt	do	1,200	
Jas. R. Walker	Physician and overseer.	1,200	
A. J. McIntosh	Blacksmith	720	
Geo. B. Read	Farmer and overseer.	1,000	
Jacob Nelson	Blacksmith	720	
Jacob Detling	do	720	
John McDonald	Teamster	400	
Frank P. Roy	do	300	
May-sha-ke-ge-shig	Mill overseer	180	
T. P. Beaulieu	do	720	
Edward Reese	Teamster	300	
Mark Braunchand	Blacksmith	720	
Samuel Miller	Assistant blacksmith.	240	
Alex. Jourdon	Teamster	300	
Jno. G. Morrison	Assistant farmer.		75
John Beaulieu	do		75
WHITE EARTH AGENCY—cont'd.			
C. H. Beaulieu, sr.	Judge		$10
Robt. Fairbanks, sr	do		10
Joseph Charette	Police captain		15
Peter Parker	Police private		10
D. Knickerbocker	do		10
Paul Willebrun	do		10
John Rabbitt	do		10
Ke ehe mat quah	do		10
David McArthur	do		10
John Bellonger	do		10
David Norcross	do		10
William Sloan	do		10
Peter Morrison	do		10
Gay bay gah bow	Police captain		15
Henry Defoe	Police serg't		10
Wein Ding	Police private		10
Mese way ke neme	do		10
Be wah bick o gwon	do		10
Ke me won e ge shig	do		10
Wm. Sayers	do		10
James Taylor, jr	Police captain		15
James Bassett	Police serg't		10
Grant Jackson	Police private		10
James Bonga	do		10
Peter Taylor	do		10
Henry Hanks	do		10
Wm. Martin	do		10
YAKAMA AGENCY.			
Jay Lynch	Agent	$1,800	
Charles Wannassay.	Interpreter	300	
Chas. H. Lombard	Clerk	1,100	
Albert Wilgus	Physician	1,200	
John M. Marble	Miller and farmer.	840	
Wm. H. Embree	Carpenter	840	
Andrew Nilsson	Engineer	840	
Emily O. Miller	Field matron		60
Abraham Lincoln	Blacksmith	840	
Daniel Boone	Harness and shoemaker.	720	
Thomas Simpson	Herder	420	
Frank Meacham	Ass't herder	360	
Chas. Parker	do	360	
Wilbur Spencer	Sawyer	840	
Stick Joe	Judge		5
Peal	do		5
Jas. Buchanan	do		5
Klickitat Peter	Police captain		15
Geo. Skekan	Police private		10
Alex. McCoy	do		10
William Cree	do		10
Chas. Tamient	do		10
Wm. Dick	do		10
James Solomon	do		10
Chas. Miller	do		10
YANKTON AGENCY.†			
E. W. Foster	Agent	1,600	
C. F. Picotte	Interpreter	360	
J. B. Walbridge	Clerk	1,200	
C. A. May	Physician	1,200	
S. G. Tyler	Superintendent shops, etc	900	
G. A. Lowe	Farmer	900	
W. S. Potter	Add'l farmer	720	
F. Trumbo	do	720	
F. H. Craig	do		75
C. H. Bonnin	Issue clerk	720	

* Also treaties of February 22, 1855, May 7, 1864, and agreement January 14, 1889.
† Also treaty April 19, 1858.

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List of all employés under the Indian Bureau, laws under which they are appointed, compensation paid, and services rendered—Continued.

EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1892, ETC.—continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Salary per month.
YANKTON AGENCY—continued.			
S. C. De Fond	Assistant issue clerk.	$400	
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	400	
S. Packard	Wagon-maker	300	
E. Sherman	Tinsmith	300	
S. Spider	Teamster	300	
J. Butcher	Butcher	120	
A. Walters	Carpenter	300	
C. Ironheart	do	300	
G. W. Rouse	Shoe and harness maker.	300	
J. H. Ellis	Groom	300	
F. Lyman	Painter		$25
J. Picotte	Apprentice	60	
I. Dion	Blacksmith		15
R. I. Clarkson	Judge		10
D. Hays	do		10
D. Takiya	do		10
C. J. Picotte	Add'l farmer	500	
T. H. Aungle	do	480	
G. Sampierre	do	480	
J. Omaha	Police private		10
J. Rondell	do		10
J. Padani	do		10
A. Sitoka	do		10
Iron Soldier	do		10
J. Whiteeyes	do		10
FORT MOJAVE SCHOOL.			
John F. Gaddis	Add'l farmer		$75
SPECIAL AGENTS.			
James A. Cooper	Special Indian agent.	$2,000	
James A. Leonard	do	2,000	
George A. Litchfield	do	2,000	
Elisha B. Reynolds	do	2,000	
Chas. H. Thompson	do	2,000	
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION.			
J. E. West	Receiving and ship'g clerk.	1,200	
T. W. Comer	Ass't receiving and shipping clerk.	600	
VALENTINE SHIPPING STATION.			
J. Wesley Tucker	Receiving and ship'g clerk.	1,200	
Alexander H. Barnhart	Ass't receiving and shipping clerk.	600	

Name.	Position.	Salary.
SPECIAL AGENTS.*		
Wm. M. Jenkins	Special agent to allot lands to Indians.	†$8
Spencer Hartwig	do	†8
John S. Mayhugh	do	†8
J. G. Hatchitt	do	†8
Helen P. Clarke	do	†8
Alice C. Fletcher	do	†8
J. K. Rankin	do	†8
H. J. Aten	do	†8
A. A. Braddock	do	†8
James B. Eddy	do	†8
James P. Bushee	do	†8
Michael Piggott	do	†8
R. B. Henton (act of Aug. 19, 1890).	Special agent in charge Medewakanton Sioux in Minnesota.	†5
A. W. Ivins (act of Mar. 3, 1891).	Special agent in charge Shebits Indians in Utah.	†5
S. B. Chapin (act of July 4, 1884).	Special agent to locate Seminoles in Florida.	†5
SPECIAL AGENTS—continued.		
Henry R. Pease (act of Oct. 1, 1890).	Special agent to assess damages on Crow Creek Reservation.	†$10
Walter H. Graves (agreement ratified Mar. 3, 1891).	Superintendent irrigation on Crow Reservation.	$2,700
NEW YORK WAREHOUSE.‡		
Louis L. Robbins	Superintendent	$2,000
Edgar P. Sanford	Clerk	‡1,600
Alfred Sentenne	do	125
Jno. S. Murray	do	100
Alfred Waltron	do	100
Robert Michie	Copyist	75
Charles O. Baese	do	75
John Doran	Porter	75
George W. Robbins	Watchman	12.50
Harry L. Tasman	Messenger	¶10
Archibald Prehn	Laborer	12
John Wm. Collins	do	12
Samuel H. Forhay	do	12.50

*Acts of February 8, 1887, and March 3, 1891.
†Per day.
‡Act of March 3, 1891.
§Per annum.
‖Per month.
¶Per week.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, and periods of service of employés of the Government Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

[Appointed under act of March 3, 1891.]

ARIZONA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Colorado River Agency Boarding School.					
A. B. Holmes	Nebr	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Nora M. Allen	Ariz	Teacher	720	do	Do.
Edith K. Houtz	D. C.	do	720	Feb. 21, 1892	Do.
Jennie M. Holmes	Nebr	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
M. C. Millsack	Pa	Seamstress	600	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Mary G. Meyer	Cal	do	600	Mar. 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
Henderson Pittman	Ariz	Cook	600	Oct. 12, 1891	Do.
Hepah	Ariz	Laundress	240	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ocha	Ariz	Indian assistant	150	do	Do.
Lizzie Jackson	Ariz	do	150	do	Do.
Hal-r-mu-teon	Ariz	do	150	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Henry So-ker-a-co-nia	Ariz	do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Fort Mojave.					
S. M. McCowan	Ill	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1891	Do.
C. H. Bunn	Ill	Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1891	Do.
Malcom M. Crocker	Ill	Physician and principal teacher.	1,000	do	Do.
Maggie E. McCowan	Ill	Assistant teacher	720	do	Do.
Lucy Stillwell	Ariz	do	720	do	Do.
Emma A. McCowan	Ill	Matron	600	do	Do.
C. C. Creager	In I	Industrial teacher	840	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Wm. Brown	Ariz	Indian farmer	300	July 1, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
George Sherman	Ariz	do	300	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
John Turkinis	Ariz	Assistant Indian farmer	180	Sept. 16, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
S. T. Barackman	Cal	Carpenter	840	July 1, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
S. A. Bedell	Cal	Blacksmith and engineer	840	do	June 30, 1892
Sarah Quiz	Ariz	Assistant matron	120	do	Do.
Ye Kong	Cal	Cook	500	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Oby Yung	Cal	do	500	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 31, 1892
Volney Wiggins	Nebr	do	500	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Jim Smith	Ariz	Assistant cook	120	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Elmer Okingan	Ariz	do	120	Feb. 1, 1892	Apr. 30, 1892
Clark Hualapai	Ariz	Assistant cook, Indian	120	May 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Epauck Yechung	Ariz	Baker	500	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Ella Wiggins	Nebr	do	500	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Florence G. Crocker	Ill	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Bill Mojave	Ariz	Indian laundryman	300	do	Do.
Frank Haravea	Ariz	Indian watchman	96	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
John Whalupe	Ariz	do	96	do	June 30, 1892
Samuel Bone	Ariz	do	96	Oct. 13, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Joe Wanckatawa	Ariz	do	93	Dec. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
John Asakeet	Ariz	Indian gardener	180	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
KEAM'S CAÑON—*Moqui Boarding School.*					
Ralph P. Collins	Colo	Superintendent	1,500	do	Do.
Mary H. McKee	Pa	Physician and matron	1,000	do	Do.
Amelia K. Collins	Colo	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ila Williams	Kans	do	720	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Wm. J. Lynds	Colo	do	720	do	Sept. 15, 1891
C. H. Fain	Kans	do	720	Oct. 28, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lillian L. Woolston	Pa	do	720	Apr. 25, 1892	Do.
Louisa McCollam	Cal	Assistant matron	480	Aug. 1, 1891	Oct. 9, 1891
Leonora Patton	Cal	do	480	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
H. Eliza Falu	Kans	do	480	Oct. 28, 1891	June 30, 1892
Hulda M. Wells	Kans	Seamstress	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Honani Chuchuhimsh	Ariz	Assistant seamstress	120	do	Do.
S. A. Hood	Colo	Laundress	600	do	Do.
Ma-ih	Ariz	Assistant laundress	180	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Kashera Lachy	Ariz	do	180	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Kewani Oghes	Ariz	do	180	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Scott Rose	Ariz	Cook	600	July 1, 1891	June 10, 1892
Harry Shupela	Ariz	Assistant cook	360	do	Mar. 31, 1892
David Molna	Ariz	do	360	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
John T. Patton	Cal	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
Samuel B. Hoot	Colo	do	840	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.
Wm. J. Lynds	Colo	Carpenter	*70	Oct. 1, 1891	Jan. 21, 1892
J. C. Tyler	Ariz	do	*75	Apr. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ARIZONA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Navajo Agency Boarding School.					
Louis Morgan	Nebr	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	July 1, 1891	Mar. 16, 1892
G. H. Wadleigh	Cal	....do	1,000	Mar. 17, 1892	June 30, 1892
T. S. Van Vleet	Nebr	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Lou M. Galley	Mo	....do	720	....do	July 31, 1891
Emma Devore	W. Va	....do	720	Oct. 12, 1891	June 30, 1892
M. B. Willis	D. C	....do	720	Sept. 10, 1891	May 28, 1892
Etta J. Shipley	Iowa	....do	720	Sept. 3, 1891	Oct. 11, 1891
Anna C. Egan	Colo	....do	720	June 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Emma K. Morgan	Nebr	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Mar. 13, 1892
Harriet C. Wadleigh	Cal	....do	720	Apr. 2, 1892	June 30, 1892
Alfred McClure	Ohio	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Mar. 10, 1892
E. S. Goss	Iowa	....do	720	Mar. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ellen McClure	Ohio	Seamstress	540	July 1, 1891	Mar. 10, 1892
Lucy W. Des Brisay	Nebr	....do	540	Apr. 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
Grimn Seward	Ariz	Cook	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charity Seeley	N. Mex	Laundress	480	....do	Oct. 11, 1891
Lenora Patten	Cal	....do	480	Oct 12, 1891	June 30, 1892
Thomas J. Hill	Cal	Shoemaker	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
J. C. Newman	N. Mex	Carpenter	900	....do	Mar. 24, 1892
W. H. Coon	Col	....do	900	Apr. 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
De Chelley	N. Mex	Herder	180	July 1, 1891	Nov. 6, 1891
Tillie Price	N. Mex	Indian assistant	60	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Zona Seeley	N. Mex	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Lucy Seeley	N. Mex	....do	60	Jan. 1, 1892	June 17, 1892
Pima Agency Boarding School.					
John W. Stewart	Ind	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	Aug. 15, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ella Stokes	Ind	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Lola Moss	Ind	....do	720	....do	Do.
Bessie E. Harris	Cal	....do	720	....do	Do.
Elizabeth E. Crouse	Ind	Matron	600	....do	Do.
George N. Quinn	Cal	Carpenter	840	July 29, 1891	Do.
Carl Smart	Ariz	Assistant carpenter	96	Sept. 7, 1891	Do.
Peter Cooper	Ariz	....do	96	....do	Nov. 2, 1891
Jose Mendosa	Ariz	....do	96	....do	Feb. 30, 1892
J. K. Owens	Ariz	....do	96	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Andrew Jackson	Ariz	....do	96	Nov. 3, 1891	Do.
Calvin Norris	N. Mex	....do	96	Feb. 23, 1892	Do.
Albert A. Wood	Ariz	Farmer	700	Sept. 7, 1891	Do.
Rosa Parry	N. Mex	Assistant matron	480	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Sarah J. Wood	Ariz	....do	430	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Edith Arnett	Ariz	Seamstress	480	Aug. 31, 1891	Do.
Addie Matthews	N. Mex	Assistant seamstress	240	Sept. 7, 1891	Do.
Sarah E. Siner	Ariz	Laundress	480	....do	Do.
Elizabeth Browning	N. Mex	Assistant laundress	240	....do	Do.
Thomas J. Parry	N. Mex	Cook and baker	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Maggie Hughes	N. Mex	Assistant cook and baker	240	Sept. 7, 1891	Do.
Juan Evans	Ariz	Assistant blacksmith	96	....do	Sept. 28, 1891
Early Whitman	Ariz	....do	96	....do	Oct. 30, 1891
Jacob Junu	Ariz	....do	96	Oct. 1, 1891	Feb. 20, 1892
George Browning	Ariz	....do	96	Nov. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
Rufus Wainwright	Ariz	....do	96	Feb. 23, 1892	Do.
Phœnix School.					
Wellington Rich	Nebr	Superintendent	1,800	Aug. 12, 1890	June 30, 1892
Harry Clark	Ind	Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charles D. Belden	Ariz	Physician	500	May 7, 1892	Do.
Hugh Patton	Ariz	Teacher	720	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Prudence E. Rich	Nebr	Matron	720	Oct. 12, 1891	Do.
Emma Clark	Ind	Seamstress	540	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.
Margaret Rogers	S. Dak	Cook	540	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Annie E. Rogers	Kans	Assistant cook	180	Oct. 1, 1891	Apr. 26, 1892
Lettie Carter	S. Dak	....do	180	May 7, 1892	June 20, 1892
Eliza Mathews	S. Dak	Laundress	540	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.
A. G. Mathews	S. Dak	Farmer	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
Oldham Easchief	Ariz	Assistant farmer	80	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Hiram Terry	Ariz	....do	60	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Charles Blackwater	Ariz	Assistant disciplinarian	80	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Emanuel T. Hershey	Ariz	Carpenter	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
Edward Jackson	Aris	Assistant carpenter	60	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Charles Nathan	Ariz	....do	80	....do	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ARIZONA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
San Carlos Agency Boarding School.					
Edward Jerry	Ariz	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,200	July 1, 1891	Oct. 5, 1891
Thomas L. Hogue	Kans	....do	1,200	May 14, 1892	June 30, 1892
Anna B. Gould	N. Mex	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Jan. 4, 1892
Henrietta R. Smith	Md	....do	720	....do	June 30, 1892
Mildred B. Collins	Mo	....do	720	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
John H. Casselberry	Pa	....do	900	Dec. 20, 1891	June 30, 1892
M. H. Savage	Oregon	....do	720	Jan. 4, 1892	June 27, 1892
Jeanette G. Goodsell	Okla	....do	720	Apr. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary H. Whelan	Kans	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Nov. 6, 1891
Sarah Gwillam	Kans	....do	720	Dec. 23, 1891	June 30, 1892
Thomas J. Patterson	Wash	Industrial teacher	900	July 9, 1891	Oct. 2, 1891
H. E. Dickerman	Kans	....do	900	Nov. 13, 1891	May 7, 1892
W. S. Hunt	Ariz	....do	900	June 6, 1892	June 30, 1892
Dere Wong	Ariz	Cook	540	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Dere Sing	Cal	....do	540	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wo Kee	Ariz	Laundryman	540	July 1, 1891	Do.
Minnie Thompson	Ariz	Seamstress	540	July 22, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Ella Brown	Ill	....do	540	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Moses Fisher	Tex	Carpenter	900	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
E. O. Van Dalsen	Oregon	....do	900	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Emil Adams	Ariz	Male assistant	100	July 1, 1891	Aug. 30, 1891
Martin Tectho	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Oct. 30, 1891
Louis Russell	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Do.
Carl Tassell	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Dec. 17, 1891
Daniel Goseyun	Ariz	....do	100	Aug. 31, 1891	Do.
John D. McIntosh	Ariz	Male assistant (Indian)	100	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Louise Rose	Ariz	Female assistant (Indian)	100	....do	Do.
Clara Chatahacheo	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Do.
Passa Sanatta	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Do.
Mattee Kahwanna	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Do.
Henry Franck	Ariz	Shoe and harness maker	840	Mar. 28, 1892	Do.
Walter Naseleh	Kans	Indian assistant	100	Jan. 1, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Bigineh Massel	Kans	....do	100	....do	Do.
Melvin Sisto	Ariz	....do	100	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
John Ennalzita	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Do.
Clyde Kednem	Ariz	....do	100	....do	Do.

CALIFORNIA.

Bishop Day School.					
Addie G. Wardle	Cal	Teacher	$720	Feb. 29, 1892	June 30, 1892
W. G. Dixon	Cal	Assistant teacher	*48	May 31, 1892	Do.
Fort Yuma.					
Mary O'Neil	Mo	Superintendent	1,300	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
W. I. Hefferman	Ohio	Clerk and physician	1,200	....do	Do.
Mary O'Connor	Wis	Principal teacher	720	....do	Do.
Felicita Byane	Cal	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Virginia Franco	Ariz	....do	600	....do	Do.
Annie Rielly	Ariz	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Lizzie Reilly	Mo	....do	600	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Wallace Follett	Cal	Industrial teacher	900	July 1, 1891	Nov. 15, 1891
John Croke	Cal	....do	900	Dec. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
Anna O'Connor	Mo	Assistant matron	360	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Margaret Killian	Mo	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Rosa Martin	Ariz	Assistant seamstress	300	....do	Do.
Katherine Walsh	Mo	Cook	540	....do	Do.
Joseph Ta-re-oh	Cal	Baker and assistant cook	300	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Chino	Cal	Assistant baker	150	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Walter Aver-Spum	Cal	Baker and assistant	300	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Annie Hipah	Cal	Laundress	300	....do	June 30, 1892
Maria Hipah	Cal	Assistant laundress	180	....do	Do.
Teresa Hipah	Cal	....do	180	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
George F. Mander	Cal	Carpenter	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
Richard Sach-o-nigh	Cal	Carpenter apprentice	60	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Eugene Hemo-guler	Cal	....do	60	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Vincent Miguel	Cal	....do	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Alexander Tan-earn	Cal	....do	60	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Fort Yuma—Continued.					
Willie Eddy	Cal	Carpenter apprentice	$60	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
Miguel Spha-o-tay	Cal	Chief watchman	240	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
James Jaeger	Cal	Watchman	180	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charles Asponwasol	Cal	do	180	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
P. J. Martin	Cal	Shoemaker	840	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.
Michael Pilya-dom	Ariz	Apprentice shoemaker	60	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Jerome Ca-hosh	Ariz	do	60	do	Do.
Patrick Miguel	Cal	do	60	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Charles As-pon-wasol	Ariz	do	60	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Hoopa Valley Agency Day School.					
Laura J. Doherty	Cal	Teacher	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
David Johnson	Cal	Indian assistant	*12	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Charles Tracey	Cal	do	*12	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mission Day School.					
Mary J. Platt	Cal	Teacher	720	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sarah E. Morris	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
Mary L. Noble	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
N. J. Salsberry	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
J. H. Babbitt	Va	do	720	do	Do.
Hylena A. Nickerson	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
Ora M. Salmons	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
Flora Golsh	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
Crissie M. Fleming	Cal	Assistant teacher	*30	do	Do.
Perris School.					
Myron H. Savage	Oregon	Superintendent	1,500	June 27, 1892	June 30, 1892
Greenville Day School.					
Edward N. Ament	Cal	Teacher	600	Oct. 17, 1891	June 30, 1892
Floy M. Ament	Cal	Assistant teacher	450	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Round Valley Day School.					
M. G. Willsey	Cal	Teacher	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
Alice A. Patridge	Cal	do	*72	Nov. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary Anderson	Cal	Assistant teacher	*12	Sept. 1, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
Rosa Hunter	Cal	do	*12	Nov. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892

COLORADO.

Fort Lewis Training School.					
Louis Morgan	Ind	Superintendent	$1,500	Mar. 18, 1892	June 30, 1892
H. M. Henry	Cal	Clerk and assistant superintendent.	1,000	Apr. 20, 1892	Do.
Gertrude Cox	Ind	Teacher	600	May 8, 1892	Do.
Mrs. Mary Orr	Mo	do	600	do	Do.
Emma K. Morgan	Ariz	Matron	720	Mar. 14, 1892	Do.
Sarah A. Henry	Cal	Cook	600	Apr. 20, 1892	Do.
Anette Aspaas	Colo	Laundress	480	Mar. 21, 1892	Do.
Mary Scott		Seamstress	540	Apr. 27, 1892	May 29, 1892
Kate E. Custer	Ariz	do	540	May 30, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charles F. Hineker	Colo	Farmer and Industrial teacher.	840	Mar. 22, 1892	Do.
J. C. Newman	Ariz	Carpenter	900	May 14, 1892	Do.
B. B. Custer	Ariz	Blacksmith and engineer	900	May 26, 1892	Do.
Milford Cleveland	Ariz	Indian assistant	60	Mar. 18, 1892	Do.
Frank Damon	Ariz	do	60	do	Do.
Thomas Damon	Ariz	do	60	do	Do.
Francisca Sloke	Ariz	do	60	Apr. 25, 1892	Do.
Dudley Williams	Ariz	do	60	May 26, 1892	Do.

*Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Grand Junction.					
Theodore G. Lemmon		Superintendent	$1,500	June 19, 1891	June 30, 1892
Charles H. Schooley	D. C	Clerk	900	July 1, 1891	Do.
Herman R. Bull	Colo	Physician	450	do	Do.
M. V. Lemmon	Ariz	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Lillie B. Crawford	Colo	do	600	Sept. 8, 1891	Nov. 6, 1891
Do	Colo	do	600	Feb. 17, 1892	May 13, 1892
Mary H. Whelan	Ariz	do	600	Dec. 22, 1891	Feb. 1, 1892
Frank Terry	Okla	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	May 14, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ellen W. A. Fisk	Kans	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Feb. 1, 1892
Mary H. Whelan	Ariz	do	720	Feb. 2, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charles G. Jordan	Cal	Cook	720	July 1, 1891	July 4, 1891
Nathan Whitmire	Ind. T	do	720	July 5, 1891	June 30, 1892
Kate Richardson	Utah	Laundress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Rose Bales	Iowa	Seamstress	600	do	July 26, 1891
Adelia Alexander	Kans	do	600	July 27, 1891	June 30, 1892
Geo. W. Bales	Cal	Carpenter	900	July 1, 1891	Mar. 9, 1892
O. G. Carner	Kans	do	900	Mar. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892
W. D. Bales	Ind	Farmer and Industrial teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Wm. H. Palmer	Colo	do	900	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
H. B. Layton	Colo	Shoe and harness maker	840	Jan. 13, 1892	Do.

FLORIDA.

Seminole.					
Jacob E. Brecht	Fla	Industrial teacher	$600	Jan. 1, 1892	May 4, 1892
Do	Fla	do	1,000	May 5, 1892	June 30, 1892
John W. Wilhelm	Fla	Sawyer	*40	Jan. 14, 1892	Jan. 25, 1892
Do	Fla	do	*75	Jan. 26, 1892	June 30, 1892
Millard F. Yaumans	Fla	Driver and general laborer	*40	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
John L. Wilhelm	Fla	Engineer	*75	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Albert Wheaton	Fla	Assistant sawyer	*40	do	Do.
Richard A. Owens	Fla	Axman	*40	do	Do.
John P. J. Koester	Fla	Offbearer	*40	do	Mar. 31, 1892
C. W. Edwards	Fla	do	*40	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892

IDAHO.

Fort Hall Boarding School.					
John Y. Williams	Ohio	Superintendent	$1,500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Zatae S. Longsdorf	Idaho	Physician and nurse	1,000	Jan. 1, 1891	Oct. 19, 1891
J. M. Woodburn	Nebr	do	1,000	Dec. 18, 1891	June 28, 1892
Helen Babcock	Ohio	do	1,000	June 29, 1892	June 30, 1892
Emma C. Williams	Idaho	Matron	700	July 1, 1891	Do.
Isabel Sweet	Idaho	Assistant matron	480	do	Do.
Ben. F. Taylor	Idaho	Principal teacher and secretary.	750	do	Do.
Lucy P. Jones	Idaho	Literary teacher	700	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Nellie P. Frary	Idaho	do	700	do	June 30, 1892
Mary Thompson	Idaho	Teacher	700	Oct. 6, 1891	Jan. 24, 1892
Lena M. Fife	Kans	do	700	Jan. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892
W. D. Trego	Idaho	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
O. S. Smith	Idaho	Carpenter	720	July 1, 1891	Oct. 19, 1891
M. F. Judge	Idaho	do	720	Oct. 20, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
H. O. McWhirk	Idaho	do	720	Jan. 1, 1892	June 20, 1892
E. A. Doud	Idaho	Harness-maker	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary A. Sanderson	Idaho	Seamstress	480	do	Do.
Bertha F. Doud	Idaho	Laundress	400	do	Do.
Jeanette I. Swank	Idaho	Cook	500	do	Do.
Theresa Martin	Idaho	Indian assistant (female)	120	do	Do.
Lizzie Parker	Idaho	do	120	do	Do.
Maggie Martin	Idaho	do	120	do	Oct. 20, 1891
Annie Hiwa	Idaho	do	120	Oct. 31, 1891	June 30, 1892
Tin Sanico Lee	Idaho	Indian assistant (male)	150	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Peter Gallagher	Idaho	do	150	do	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Fort Hall Boarding School—Continued.					
John Wisigy	Idaho	Indian assistant (male)	$150	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
John Burns	Idaho	....do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Emory Larocque	Idaho	Blacksmith and wagon-maker.	720	Oct. 15, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Wm. Tremple	Idaho	....do	720	Apr. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
John F. Johnson	Idaho	Night watchman	480	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
R. V. Crozier	Idaho	....do	480	Mar. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wm. J. Rawlin	Idaho	....do	480	Aug. 3, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
E. P. Sweet	Idaho	Farmer	840	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Fort Lapwai.					
Ed McConville	Idaho	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
O. J. West	Oregon	Physician and clerk	1,000	July 1, 1891	Do.
Geo. W. King	R. I.	Principal teacher	900	....do	Oct. 15, 1891
G. W. Strominger	Pa.	....do	900	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Maggie Standing	Kans.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mabel Thacher	Ill.	....do	600	....do	Oct. 31, 1891
M. L. Silcott	Idaho	....do	600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary W. Dunnington	Md.	....do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Viola C. McConville	Idaho	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Annie E. Stuart	Idaho	....do	720	Nov. 1, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Ernestine Abel	Oregon	....do	720	Jan. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
W. S. Dyer	Idaho	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
Annie E. Stuart	Idaho	Assistant matron	600	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Ernestine Abel	Oregon	....do	600	Nov. 1, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Ella Carelton	Idaho	....do	600	Jan. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charlotte Woodin	Idaho	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Jennie Grant	Idaho	Assistant seamstress	120	....do	Do.
Nancy Yates	Idaho	Cook	480	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Annie Charles	Idaho	Assistant cook	120	....do	Nov. 30, 1891
Ella Wilkins	Idaho	....do	120	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Alice McConville	Idaho	....do	120	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Phœbe Lawrence	Idaho	Laundress	480	Aug. 15, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ella Wilkins	Idaho	Assistant laundress	120	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Jennie Bronchean	Idaho	....do	120	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lewis Carter	Idaho	Male assistants	200	July 1, 1891	Do.
Amos Wilkins	Idaho	....do	200	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Charles Lindsley	Idaho	....do	200	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lydia Condit	Idaho	Female assistants	200	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Maria Moffet	Idaho	....do	200	....do	Do.
Charles McConville	Idaho	Carpenter	480	Aug. 15, 1891	Do.
David McFarland	Idaho	Blacksmith	480	Aug. 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
James Snow	Idaho	....do	480	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Jacob Maxwell	Idaho	Baker	300	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Osias Lawrence	Idaho	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ella Carrelton	Oregon	Nurse	480	Sept. 1, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Mildred Gohlke	Oregon	....do	480	Jan. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Silas Whitman	Idaho	Shoe and harness maker	480	Aug. 15, 1891	Do.
Bertha Standing	Kans.	Tailor	720	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Thomas Bronchean	Idaho	Farmer	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
John McFarland	Idaho	Cadet sergeant	60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Osias Lawrence	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Dewie Williams	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Nov. 30, 1891
Charles Lindsley	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Corbett Lawyer	Idaho	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Willie Benjamin	Idaho	....do	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Sophie Moore	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Do.
Alicia Ellenwood	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Do.
Norton Black Eagle	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Do.
Isaac Meshell	Idaho	....do	60	....do	Nov. 15, 1891
Edward Connor	Idaho	....do	60	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Walter Daniels	Idaho	....do	60	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
Charles Caleb	Idaho	Assistant issue clerk (Indian)	*10	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Lemhi Agency Boarding School.					
P. A. Fuller	Idaho	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800	July 1, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891
J. H. Welsh	S. Dak.	....do	800	Jan. 19, 1892	June 30, 1892
Georgiana Geertson	Idaho	Matron and seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891
Julia C. Welsh	S. Dak.	....do	500	Apr. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary A. Nasholds	Idaho	Cook and laundress	500	July 1, 1891	Nov. 19, 1892

*Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

IDAHO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Lemhi Agency Boarding School.					
Anna Boyle	Idaho	Cook and laundress	$500	Apr. 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ada Campbell	Idaho	....do	500	Feb. 3, 1892	Apr. 8, 1892
Harry S. Waters	Idaho	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Arthur O. Yearian	Idaho	....do	720	May 2, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mattie Shay	Idaho	Indian assistant	120	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Ellen Beaver-Sack	Idaho	....do	120	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary Nappo	Idaho	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Nez Percé Agency Boarding School.					
Robert Larimer	Idaho	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lizzie S. Goodin	Idaho	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Laura Holt	Idaho	....do	600	July 1, 1891	Sept. 29, 1891
Zetta L. Cooper	Nebr.	....do	600	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Katie Frost	Idaho	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
John J. Owen	Idaho	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Dollie Henry	Idaho	Assistant matron	300	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Ella M. Conley	Idaho	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Thalia L. Owen	Idaho	Cook	480	....do	Do.
Sarah Flynn	Idaho	Laundress	400	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Ellen Compo	Idaho	Indian assistant	180	....do	Do.
Virginia Jessey	Idaho	....do	180	....do	Do.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chilocco.					
Benj. S. Coppock	Ohio	Superintendent	$2,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
R. I. French	Ind. T.	Assistant superintendent and clerk.	1,200	July 1, 1891	Do.
W. H. Winslow	Ind. T.	Principal teacher and physician.	1,000	....do	June 14, 1892
Belle Roberts	Ind. T.	Teacher	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Emma F. Paxton	Kans.	....do	600	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Ida Roberts	Ind. T.	Intermediate teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Emma H. DeKnight	Ind. T.	Principal teacher	600	....do	Do.
Julia G. Coppock	Ind. T.	Matron	720	....do	Do.
H. C. Cusey	Ind. T.	Farmer	900	....do	Do.
J. N. Huston	Ind. T.	Assistant farmer and gardener.	600	....do	Jan. 13, 1892
Samuel S. Thompson	Kans.	....do	600	Feb. 10, 1892	June 30, 1892
J. H. Pleas	Ind. T.	Disciplinarian	800	July 1, 1891	Do.
M. J. Pleas	Kans.	Assistant matron	500	....do	Oct. 21, 1891
Clara Jessup	Kans.	....do	500	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
M. J. Pleas	Kans.	....do	600	Oct. 22, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sallie C. Gause	N. Mex.	....do	500	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Annette A. Paxton	Kans.	....do	500	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
James Ahatone	Okla.	Baker	60	May 1, 1892	Do.
H. E. Dickerman	Ind. T.	Carpenter and Industrial teacher.	720	July 1, 1891	Nov. 10, 1891
B. E. White	Kans.	....do	720	Nov. 11, 1891	June 30, 1892
Emma A. Seaman	Ind. T.	Cook	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Fannie Phillips	Ind. T.	Assistant cook	120	....do	Do.
Addie Beaver	Kans.	Hospital cook	180	Sept. 1, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
Mary Shawpeego	Okla.	....do	60	May 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Kath. G. Featherall	Ind. T.	Nurse	600	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
Josephine Winslow	Kans.	....do	600	Aug. 1, 1891	Mar. 18, 1892
Amelia D. Edgerly	Kans.	....do	600	Mar. 19, 1892	June 30, 1892
H. S. Frink	Ind. T.	Tailor	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Sarah C. Frink	Kans.	Assistant tailor	500	Nov. 9, 1891	Do.
Joseph Hoskin	Ind. T.	Blacksmith	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Albert Robinson	Ind. T.	Shoemaker	600	....do	Do.
William Meredith	Ind. T.	Assistant shoemaker and harness maker.	180	Sept. 16, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
William Meredith	Okla.	Assistant shoemaker	60	May 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Albert Mathis	Kans.	Nurseryman	600	Sept. 14, 1891	Do.
M. A. Atchison	Kans.	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Haworth School (Chilocco).					
Ella Bowser	Kans.	Laundress	$500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Robert Smith	Kans.	Night watchman	240	....do	Do.
Little John Bush	Kans.	Herder	180	....do	Apr. 30, 1892
Frank Mason	Ind. T.	Cadet sergeant (boy)	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Thomas Pratt	Okla	....do	60	May 1, 1892	Do.
James B. Dally	Okla	....do	60	July 1, 1891	June 11, 1892
Robert Pickering	Okla	....do	60	May 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Delos Kowals	Okla	....do	60	Sept. 16, 1891	Jan. 13, 1892
Adam Clark	Ind. T.	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Frank Purdy	Okla	....do	60	Jan. 18, 1892	Do.
Minerva Burgess	Ind. T.	Cadet sergeant (girl)	60	July 1, 1891	Aug. 12, 1891
Ada Smith	Ind. T.	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Anna Smith	Ind. T.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Nellie Hart	Ind. T.	....do	60	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Emma Johnson	Okla	....do	60	May 1, 1892	Do.
Ida Johnson	Ind. T.	....do	60	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca Boarding School.					
Andrew Atchison	Kans.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	July 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
H. Hall	Mo	....do	1,200	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
K. W. Cannon	Mo	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Clara Allen	Mo	....do	600	....do	Do.
Dorcas Moore	Mo	....do	600	....do	Do.
May Rees	Mo	Matron	600	....do	Feb. 15, 1892
Fannie Dean	Mo	....do	600	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Anna F. Bennett	Pa	Boys' matron	480	Oct. 16, 1891	Do.
Kate Long	Ind. T.	Assistant matron	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
Eliza Peckham	Ind. T.	....do	360	....do	Do.
M. Lawrence	Mo	Seamstress	420	....do	Do.
Josie Lofland	Ind. T.	Assistant seamstress	180	....do	Do.
Mary R. Towers	Mo	Cook	420	....do	Oct. 31, 1891
Cora Bunch	Mo	....do	420	Nov. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Verda Robison	Mo	....do	420	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lucinda Byer	Mo	Laundress	420	July 1, 1891	Do.
Tena Faber	Ind. T.	Assistant laundress	180	....do	Do.
B. F. Bennett	Pa	Farmer	600	Oct. 16, 1891	Do.
Fannie Spicer	Ind. T.	Assistant cook	180	Sept. 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Cora D. Pickering	Ind. T.	....do	180	Dec. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Martin Smith	Ind. T.	Shoemaker	*15	Apr. 20, 1892	Do.
Mack Johnson	Kans.	Indian helper	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
Fred Long	Kans.	Industrial teacher (Indian)	600	....do	Do.
Quapaw Agency, Quapaw Boarding School.					
H. Hall	Mo	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
J. J. McKoin	Kans.	....do	1,000	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
W. Abbie Scott	Mo	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ida Johnson	Ind. T.	....do	600	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Minnie Chapman	Kans.	....do	600	Oct. 10, 1891	June 30, 1892
Eva Johnson	Ind. T.	....do	600	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Fannie Dean	Mo	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
Suste McKain	Kans.	....do	600	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
J. D. Kenney	Mo	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Belle Yocum	Mo	Seamstress	420	....do	Do.
Annie Dardeene	Ind. T.	Assistant seamstress	180	....do	Do.
Isa Wade	Ind. T.	Assistant matron	360	....do	Apr. 19, 1892
S. J. Kelley	Kans.	....do	360	....do	June 30, 1892
Louise H. Hedrick	Kans.	....do	360	Apr. 20, 1892	Do.
Laura Lang	Ind. T.	Laundress (Indian)	420	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Matilda Wind	Ind. T.	....do	420	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Angie Eddie	Ind. T.	Assistant laundress (Indian)	180	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
L. A. Dardeene	Ind. T.	....do	180	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Hattie McNeil	Ind. T.	Cook	420	July 1, 1891	Do.
Isabella Jocette	Ind. T.	Assistant cook	180	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Delia Hicks	Ind. T.	....do	180	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Frank Ray	Ind. T.	Indian helper	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
T. E. Walker	Ind. T.	....do	360	....do	Do.

* Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

IOWA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Sac and Fox Agency, Day School.					
Will S. Stoops	Nebr	Teacher	*72	July 28, 1891	June 30, 1892

KANSAS.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence.					
Chas. F. Meserve	Mass	Superintendent	$2,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. A. Swett	Ill	Assistant superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1891	Do.
J. W. Alder	Kans.	Clerk	1,200	....do	Do.
O. W. Grant	Kans.	Assistant clerk	900	....do	Do.
C. W. Jewett	Kans.	....do	720	....do	Do.
O. D. Walker	Kans.	Physician	1,200	....do	Do.
H. B. Peairs	Kans.	Principal teacher	1,200	....do	Do.
Annie C. Egan	N. Y.	Teacher	600	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Helen W. Ball	Mo	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Daisy L. Cones	Kans.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Lena M. Fife	Kans.	....do	600	....do	Jan. 10, 1892
Lovilla L. Mack	Kans.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
M. A. Rankin	Kans.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Louisa Wallace	Ind. T.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Rachel A. Stanton	Kans.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Katherine Ellis	Ill	....do	600	Sept. 15, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
Lucy P. Jones	Idaho	....do	600	Jan. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Carrie M. Darnell	Kans.	Special teacher	800	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Do	Kans.	Teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sarah A. Brown	Kans.	Principal's assistant	800	July 1, 1891	Do.
Laura Lutkins	Kans.	Matron	720	....do	Do.
E. L. Johnson	Kans.	Assistant matron	600	....do	Do.
Mary McCoonse	Ind. T.	....do	120	....do	Do.
Mary Reece	Ind. T.	....do	540	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Emma L. Clark	Ind. T.	Matron dining room and small girls.	540	July 1, 1891	Do.
Anna Fischer	Kans.	Seamstress	600	July 1, 1892	Do.
Geneva Roberts	Ind. T.	Assistant seamstress	120	....do	Do.
Mary Reece	Kans.	....do	300	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Helene Polson	Kans.	....do	300	....do	Do.
Gimlson King	Ind. T.	Assistant tailor	120	....do	June 30, 1892
Nelson Polson	Kans.	Tailor	780	July 1, 1891	Do.
C. L. Call	Kans.	Cook and baker	600	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
W. H. Moffet	Kans.	....do	600	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Christian Stan	Ind. T.	Assistant cook (Indian)	120	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Philip Other	Ind. T.	Assistant baker	120	....do	June 30, 1892
Frank Cowtuckinuck	Mich	Assistant cook	120	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Eva Anderson	Kans.	Laundress	240	July 1, 1891	Do.
Kiser Young Man	Ind. T.	Assistant laundryman	120	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
George Walker	Mich	....do	120	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sarah A. Driesbach	Ohio	Nurse	600	July 1, 1891	Apr. 24, 1892
Katharine Ellis	Ill	....do	600	Apr. 25, 1892	May 12, 1892
Rachel L. Seeley	Kans.	Assistant nurse	540	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Elizabeth Williams	Ind. T.	....do	120	....do	Do.
John Buch	Kans.	Bandmaster	360	....do	Do.
M. E. Hickey	Kans.	Disciplinarian	900	....do	Do.
Jeffrey Goulette	Dak.	Assistant disciplinarian	120	....do	Feb. 29, 1892
Isaac Moore	Ind. T.	....do	120	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Dudley Shawnee	Ind. T.	....do	120	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Geo. Crawford	Ind. T.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
W. M. Lindley	Kans.	Engineer	900	July 1, 1891	Do.
Henry Ketosh	Mich	Assistant engineer	*20	....do	Do.
A. B. Iliff	Kans.	Carpenter	780	....do	Do.
Simon Red Bird	Ind. T.	Assistant carpenter	120	....do	Do.
Ezra N. Kelso	Kans.	Farmer	900	....do	Do.
Robert Hastie	Kans.	Assistant farmer (6 months)	540	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Simon Ketosh	Mich	Assistant farmer (Indian)	240	....do	June 30, 1892
R. Z. Donald	Kans.	Assistant farmer (6 months)	540	Mar. 23, 1892	June 22, 1892
R. S. Gardner, jr	Ill	Storekeeper and issue clerk	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
G. R. Dove	Kans.	Harness maker	600	....do	Do.
Walter Shawnee	Ind. T.	Assistant harness maker	120	....do	Do.
A. S. Hickey	Kans.	Blacksmith	600	....do	Do.
Daniel House	Ind. T.	Assistant blacksmith	120	....do	Nov. 30, 1891
Sam Mandoka	Mich	....do	120	Dec. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. B. Churchill	Kans.	Painter	600	July 1, 1891	Do.

* Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence—Continued.					
Wm. Pollock	Ind. T.	Assistant painter	$120	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Mike Quayin	Mich.	....do	120	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Anthony Caldwell	Kans.	Night watchman	540	July 1, 1891	Do.
David Bunker	Ill.	Wagon maker	600	....do	Do.
Joseph Abner	Ind. T.	Assistant wagon maker	120	....do	Do.
J. M. Cannon	Kans.	Shoemaker	600	....do	Do.
Scott Meacham	Ind. T.	Assistant shoemaker	120	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Gus Bruninger	Ark.	....do	120	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Isaiah Doxtator	Wis.	Teamster	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Joe Big Wolf	Ind. T.	Officer of the day	120	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Moses King	Wis.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Boarding School.					
R. M. Cook	Kans.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Dollie W. Knowles	Kans.	Matron	480	....do	Aug. 25, 1891
Mary W. Scott	Kans.	Matron and assistant teacher.	480	Sept. 21, 1891	June 30, 1892
K. C. Davis	Kans.	Industrial teacher	480	Sept. 7, 1891	Sept. 21, 1891
Jno. G Shaffer	Kans.	....do	480	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Louisa Vassey	Kans.	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1891	Aug. 8, 1891
Elmyra V. Elliott	Kans.	....do	300	Sept. 7, 1891	Mar. 6, 1892
Annie Plaxton	Kans.	....do	300	May 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
Kate Thompson	Kans.	Cook	300	July 1, 1891	Aug. 8, 1891
Anna Delitz	Kans.	....do	300	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Nora Broderick	Kans.	....do	300	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Jennie Fairbanks	Kans.	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	July 1, 1891	Aug. 25, 1891
G. E. Cheerey	Kans.	....do	300	Sept. 15, 1891	June 30, 1892
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Kickapoo Boarding School.					
D. Van Valkenburg	Kans.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
S. R. Van Valkenburg	Kans.	Matron and assistant teacher.	480	....do	Do.
Robert A. Adams	Kans.	Industrial teacher	480	Aug. 26, 1891	Do.
Josie Vetter	Kans.	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Belle Bartling	Kans.	Cook	300	July 6, 1891	Do.
Emma Schmelzle	Kans.	Laundress and assistant cook	300	Sept. 5, 1891	Feb. 8, 1892
Emma D. Bartling	Kans.	....do	300	Feb. 9, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Alice Battice	Kans.	....do	300	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Boarding School.					
Frank F. Avery	Kans.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Annie M. Linn	Kans.	Matron and assistant teacher.	480	....do	Jan. 30, 1892
M. Annie Avery	Mo.	....do	480	Jan. 31, 1892	June 30, 1892
Warren A. Kemp	Kans.	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Helen E. Linn	Kans.	Seamstress	300	....do	Do.
Bridget Kerlin	Kans.	Cook	300	....do	Nov. 6, 1891
Eva M. Parkhurst	Kans.	....do	300	Nov. 7, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ada Nicholson	Kans.	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
M. Alice Miller	Kans.	....do	300	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892

MICHIGAN.

Baraga Day School.					
Mary Sylvester	Mo.	Teacher	*$60		

*Per month

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
L'Anse Day School.					
Kate J. Allon	Vt.	Teacher	*$60	Sept. 14, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mount Pleasant Boarding School.†					
E. E. Riopel	Kans.	Superintendent	1,500	Apr. 6, 1892	June 30, 1892

MINNESOTA.

Birch Cooley Day School.					
R. H. C. Hinman	Minn.	Teacher	*$60	Feb. 8, 1892	June 30, 1892
Pipestone Boarding School.†					
C. J. Crandall	Minn.	Superintendent	1,500	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Minnie M. Crandall ‡	Minn.	Matron	720		
Merton J. McCarter	Minn.	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900	Apr. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
White Earth Agency, Leech Lake Boarding School.					
J. H. Welch	Minn.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800	July 1, 1891	Nov. 23, 1891
D. B. Linderman	Pa.	....do	800	Nov. 24, 1891	June 30, 1892
Julia C. Welch	Minn.	Matron	360	July 1, 1891	Nov. 23, 1891
Amelia S. Linderman	Pa.	....do	360	Nov. 24, 1891	June 30, 1892
S. R. Quick	Minn.	Assistant teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Nov. 28, 1891
Marion A. Wilton	Wash.	....do	600	Nov. 29, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sophia Styles	Minn.	Seamstress (Indian)	290	July 1, 1891	Do.
Elsie Smith	Minn.	Laundress	240	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Anna Aitken	Minn.	....do	240	Nov. 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Anna Morrison	Minn.	....do	240	Dec. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Helen Braunchand	Minn.	Cook	240	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 17, 1891
Josephine Brunette	Minn.	Cook (Indian)	240	Oct. 18, 1891	Nov. 14, 1891
Helen Braunchand	Minn.	....do	240	Nov. 15, 1891	June 30, 1892
Henry Monga	Minn.	Janitor	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
White Earth Agency, Red Lake Boarding School.					
H. E. Wilson	Minn.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary C. English	Minn.	Assistant teacher (Indian)	600	....do	Do.
Tama M. Wilson	Minn.	Matron	360	....do	Do.
Elizabeth Lawrence	Minn.	Seamstress	290	....do	Do.
Catharine Jourdon	Minn.	Cook	240	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Madeline Jourdon	Minn.	Laundress	240	....do	June 30, 1892
Joseph Bellecourt	Minn.	Janitor	300	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Louis King	Minn.	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
John English	Minn.	....do	300	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary Winding	Minn.	Cook	240	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
White Earth Agency, White Earth Boarding School.					
S. M. Hume	Minn.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Nellie E. Grantham	Minn.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Mary Jackson	Minn.	....do	600	....do	Do.
J. B. Lonzon	Minn.	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	840	....do	Do.
Martha R. Tyndall	Minn.	Matron (Indian)	480	....do	Do.
G. M. Braunchaud	Minn.	Assistant matron (Indian)	300	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Angeline Cogger	Minn.	....do	300	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Susan Defauth	Minn.	Cook	300	July 1, 1891	Do.

*Per month. †Appointed under act of February 16, 1891.
‡Did not render any service.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
White Earth Agency, etc.—Continued.					
Francis Parker	Minn.	Seamstress (Indian)	$300	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Elizabeth Boutwell	Minn.	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Maggie Blue	Minn.	Indian assistant	120	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Mitchell Viznor	Minn.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Wm. Lufkins	Minn.	....do	120	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Ida Lachapelle	Minn.	....do	120	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Mary Donnell	Minn.	Laundress	240	....do	June 30, 1892
A. H. Warren	Minn.	Janitor	300	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
R. C. Boutwell	Minn.	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892

MONTANA.

Blackfeet Agency Boarding School.					
O. B. Bartlett	Kans.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$800	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
Chas. H. Robinson	S. Dak.	....do	800	Sept. 23, 1891	June 30, 1892
Cora M. Ross	Mont.	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Horace J. Johnson	Mich.	....do	720	May 2, 1892	Do.
M. F. Bartlett	Kans.	Matron	480	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
Caroline E. Robinson	S. Dak.	....do	480	Sept. 25, 1891	June 30, 1892
Kitty Kennedy	Mont.	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Elizabeth Blamock	Mont.	Laundress	400	Oct. 6, 1891	Jan. 26, 1892
Emma E. Channel	Ind. Ter.	....do	400	Feb. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary H-Sayce-Nick-Kee.	Mont.	Indian assistant	150	Aug. 1, 1891	Sept. 21, 1891
Do.	Mont.	....do	150	Jan. 26, 1892	Feb. 10, 1892
Jennie E'stcemetcet-ope.	Mont.	....do	150	Nov. 10, 1891	Jan. 1, 1892
Maggie Peterson	Mont.	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	Jan. 26, 1892
Angeline Connoly	Mont.	....do	400	Feb. 15, 1892	Feb. 24, 1892
Birdie Summers	Kans.	....do	400	Feb. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892
Crow Agency Boarding School.					
H. D. Arkwright	Mont.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
C. B. Arkwright	Mont.	Teacher	720	....do	Do.
N. M. Wyman	Mont.	....do	720	....do	Feb. 15, 1892
Stella Belanger	Wyo.	....do	720	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
A. O. Johnson	Mont.	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
J. S. Wilson	Mont.	Industrial teacher	800	....do	Do.
J. Anderson	Mont.	Seamstress	480	....do	Nov. 15, 1891
G. L. Steele	Mont.	....do	480	Nov. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
L. Maugenhenner	Mont.	Assistant seamstress	360	Apr. 15, 1892	Do.
B. Johnson	Mont.	Cook	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Eva Nash	Mont.	Laundress	480	....do	Do.
Hattie Fitch	Mont.	Baker	600	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Julia Bad Boy	Mont.	Indian assistant	180	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Lois with His Brother	Mont.	....do	180	....do	June 30, 1892
Long Ear Herbert	Mont.	....do	180	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
E. Little Bear	Mont.	....do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
B. Big Hail	Mont.	....do	180	....do	Do.
Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School.					
Byron Dieffenbach	Nebr.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 13, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary M. Gorton	Va.	Teacher	720	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Do	Va.	....do	720	Aug. 10, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Kate P. Henderson	Va.	Teacher (Indian)	480	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Inez I. Gorton	Va.	Matron	600	....do	Do.
Edward Williams	Mont.	Industrial teacher	720	....do	Do.
Inez I. Gorton	Va.	Matron	600	Aug. 10, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Lola B. Fry	Mont.	Assistant matron	480	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary F. Courtois	Mont.	Laundress	480	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Clara A. Lee	Mont.	Cook	480	....do	Do.
Susie A. Dieffenbach	Nebr.	Seamstress	500	July 20, 1891	Do.
James Mott	Mont.	Indian assistant	150	Oct. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Mary Brown	Mont.	....do	150	....do	Apr. 30, 1892

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Fort Belknap Agency, etc.—Continued.					
Philip Shade	Mont.	Indian assistant	$150	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Susie Bent	Mont.	....do	150	May 1, 1892	Do.
Lawrence Azur	Mont.	....do	90	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Thomas Badroad	Mont.	....do	90	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Fort Peck Agency, Assiniboine Boarding School.					
J. L. Baker	Mont.	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Anna J. Walker	Mont.	Principal teacher	720	....do	Do.
Dora U. Odekirk	Mont.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Addie Reed	Mont.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Della Hornaday	Mont.	....do	600	....do	Nov. 9, 1891
Louise Loughborough.	Mont.	....do	600	Sept. 14, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Mrs. J. L. Baker	Mont.	Matron	540	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. H. Foote	Mont.	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Do.
Rose M. Dunn	Mont.	Seamstress	480	....do	Do.
R. V. Wilson	Mont.	Cook	480	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Maggie Harley	Mont.	Laundress	420	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Mary Finn	Mont.	....do	420	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Nora Ivey	Mont.	Assistant laundress	120	....do	Do.
Fannie Trexler	Mont.	Female assistant	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ida Shilley	Mont.	....do	120	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Mary Finn	Mont.	....do	120	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Joseph Butch	Mont.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Oliver Morton	Mont.	Indian water boys	60	July 1, 1891	Apr. 29, 1892
Hugh Topp	Mont.	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Sam Small	Mont.	....do	60	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Clement Harrison	Mont.	....do	60	Apr. 30, 1892	June 30, 1892
Andrew Shields	Mont.	....do	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Wm. Bilson	Mont.	Baker	600	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
R. V. Wilson	Mont.	....do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wm. N. Adams	Mont.	Night watchman	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Tongue River Agency Day School.					
S. Blanche Hedrick	Mich.	Teacher	*72	Oct. 31, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Evelyn Burgess	Mont.	Cook	*30	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892

NEBRASKA.

Genoa School, Genoa.					
W. B. Backus	Nebr.	Superintendent	$2,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
James M. Perrigo	Nebr.	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian.	1,000	....do	Do.
S. O. Belgsinger	Nebr.	Clerk	1,000	....do	Do.
Edward C. McMillan	Nebr.	Physician	600	....do	Do.
Carroll P. Rouse	Nebr.	Assistant clerk and storekeeper.	440	....do	Do.
Laura D. Backus	Nebr.	Principal teacher	720	....do	Do.
Mary E. Welles	Nebr.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Andrew J. Tabor, jr.	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Luella Blackburn	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Anna Turner	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Fred. C. Campbell	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Wm. E. Stubbs	Pa.	....do	600	Sept. 10, 1891	Jan. 5, 1892
Gertrude Parton	Nebr.	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Feb. 19, 1892
Hannah Clother	Nebr.	....do	720	Feb. 20, 1892	June 30, 1892
Hubert M. McFayden	Nebr.	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Martha B. Knox	Nebr.	Assistant matron	500	....do	Do.
Agnes McFayden	Nebr.	....do	500	....do	Do.
Edwin Hoare	Nebr.	Farmer	900	....do	Do.
Louis Armell	Nebr.	Assistant farmer (Indian)	300	....do	Do.
Volvey Wiggins	Nebr.	Cook	600	....do	Jan. 24, 1892
Elizabeth Young	Nebr.	Laundress	400	....do	June 30, 1892
Ole Olson	Nebr.	Carpenter	840	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Wm. F. Beckett	Nebr.	Harnessmaker and bandleader.	780	....do	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Genoa School, Genoa—Continued.					
H. C. Craig	Nebr	Shoemaker	$600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Paul W. Theel	Nebr	Tailor	600	....do	Apr 11, 1892
John F. Bixby	Nebr	Superintendent printing and outing pupils.	900	....do	Apr. 2, 1892
Charles Arnold	Nebr	Broommaker	600	....do	June 30, 1892
John M. Travis	Nebr	Blacksmith	600	....do	Do.
Amelia A. Matson	Nebr	Seamstress	500	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Hannah Clother	Nebr	....do	500	Oct. 1, 1891	Feb. 19, 1892
Maggie Cook	Nebr	Indian assistant (girls)	120	July 18, 1891	June 30 1892
Fannie Rouse	Nebr	....do	120	....do	Do.
Lizzie Hope	Nebr	....do	120	....do	Do.
Weston Logan	Nebr	Indian assistant (boys)	180	....do	Do.
Peter Rouillard	Nebr	....do	180	....do	July 15, 1891
Harry Rava	Nebr	....do	180	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Felix Brown	Nebr	....do	180	....do	Apr. 30, 1892
Louie Goings	Nebr	....do	180	....do	June 30, 1892
John Laten	Nebr	Indian assistant	180	Aug. 15, 1891	Do.
Henry Stevens	Nebr	Superintendent dairy and gardener.	600	July 20, 1891	Do.
*Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha Boarding School.**					
Leslie Watson	Nebr	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Susan La Flesche	Nebr	Physician and teacher (Indian).	720	....do	Do.
Marguerite L. Picotte	Nebr	Teacher	600	....do	Mar. 13, 1892
Do	Nebr	....do	500	Mar. 14, 1892	June 30, 1892
Etta Pilcher	Nebr	....do	500	July 1, 1891	Mar. 5, 1892
Laura G. Stevenson	Nebr	....do	600	Mar. 14, 1892	June 30, 1892
Huldith Watson	Nebr	Matron	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Walter F. Diddock	Nebr	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Do.
Jane Johnson	Nebr	Seamstress	400	....do	Do.
Cordelia R. Smith	Nebr	Cook	400	....do	Do.
Lottie G. Resch	Nebr	Laundress	400	....do	Do.
Charles S. Thorsen	Nebr	Carpenter and machinist	800	July 14, 1891	Do.
Thomas Baxter	Nebr	Blacksmith	400	....do	Feb. 20, 1892
James Calnon	Nebr	....do	600	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Winnebago Boarding School, Omaha and Winnebago Agency.					
Robert E. Evans	Nebr	Superintendent and principle teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Enos B. Atkinson	Nebr	....do	900	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Harry G. Langley	Nebr	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mary Bonner	Pa	....do	500	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Cecilia Londrosch	Minn	....do	500	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Annie M. Evans	Nebr	Matron	500	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Sara M. Atkinson	Nebr	....do	500	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
John C. Ward	Nebr	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Jesse A. Babbitt	Nebr	....do	600	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lucy A. Heath	Nebr	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Lizzie Purdy	Nebr	Laundress	400	....do	Do.
Benj. Lowry	Nebr	Assistant industrial teacher and farmer.	420	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Henry French, jr	Nebr	....do	420	Apr. 25, 1892	June 23, 1892
Lawrence Smith	Nebr	....do	420	June 24, 1892	June 30, 1892
Francis McHinon	Nebr	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Emma Preston	Nebr	....do	400	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Santee Agency, Santee Boarding School.					
Charles F. Peirce	Nebr	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
E. Irene Rathbun	Nebr	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Margaretta A. Frank	Nebr	....do	300	....do	Do.
Grace Raper	Nebr	....do	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Maud E. Ira	Nebr	....do	600	....do	Do.
Anna O. West	Nebr	....do	600	July 1, 1891	July 30, 1891
Emma A. Wood	Nebr	Matron	600	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Henrietta M. Kite	Nebr	....do	600	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
James Rockwood	Nebr	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892

* Act of April 1, 1890.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Santee Agency, Santee Boarding School—Continued.					
Belle Meacham	Nebr	Assistant matron	$400	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Laura Meacham	Nebr	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Clara Graham	Nebr	Assistant seamstress	150	....do	Do.
Mary A. Rockwood	Nebr	Cook	150	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Mary Selber	Nebr	....do	480	Apr. 2, 1892	June 30, 1892
Susan Saul	Nebr	Assistant cook	150	July 8, 1891	Aug. 26, 1891
Ellen Kitto	Nebr	....do	150	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 3, 1891
Mary M. Stone	Nebr	....do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	Jan. 20, 1892
Maggie Brass	Nebr	....do	150	Jan. 21, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Antoine Rouillard	Nebr	....do	360	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Demas Eastman	S. Dak	Shoemaker (6 months)	*40	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
Lucy Saul	Nebr	Laundress	400	July 1, 1891	Aug. 26, 1891
Minnie Bruno	Nebr	....do	400	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Louisa Campbell	Nebr	Assistant laundress	150	July 1, 1891	Do.
Antoine Rouillard	Nebr	Night watchman	240	....do	Aug. 28, 1891
Henry Westerman	Nebr	....do	240	Aug. 29, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
George Lawrence	Nebr	....do	240	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Oliver Rouillard	Nebr	Indian assistant	240	July 1, 1891	Sept. 4, 1891
Chas. Frazier	Nebr	Assistant (Indian)	360	....do	July 20, 1891
Antoine Trudell	Nebr	....do	360	Dec. 23, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Henry Trudell	Nebr	....do	360	July 21, 1891	Dec. 16, 1891
Charles Moore	Nebr	....do	240	Sept. 5, 1891	June 30, 1892
Flandreau Day School, Santee Agency.					
Hosea Locke	S. Dak	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ponca Day School.					
John E. Smith	Nebr	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892

NEVADA.

Carson School.					
W. D. C. Gibson	Nev	Superintendent	$1,500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Louis Bevier	Nev	Clerk	1,000	....do	Do.
S. L. Lee	Nev	Physician	600	....do	Do.
Ella L. Smart	Nev	Principal teacher	800	Aug. 15, 1891	May 31, 1892
Julia H. Bevier	Nev	Assistant teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Stella M Mayhugh	Nev	....do	720	....do	Sept. 19, 1891
Helen M. Gibson	Nev	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
H. C. Benson	Nev	Industrial teacher	800	Sept. 1, 1891	Apr. 7, 1892
Grant Patterson	Nev	....do	360	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Isabel F. Ross	Nev	Assistant industrial teacher	720	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Gertrude B. Wasson	Nev	....do	720	Sept. 24, 1891	Do.
Mary R. Mury	Nev	Assistant matron	500	Sept. 3, 1891	Do.
Nellie Mansfield	Nev	Seamstress	630	Aug. 29, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
Lou Benedict	Nev	....do	630	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Emma Hammond	Nev	Assistant seamstress	120	July 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Lizzie Blaine	Nev	....do	120	Dec. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Henry Heldeneich	Nev	Carpenter	900	July 1, 1891	Do.
John Cleveland	Nev	Assistant carpenter	120	July 12, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
John Taylor	Nev	....do	120	Dec. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Wm. Johnson	Nev	Carpenter's apprentice	*5	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Michael Duffy	Nev	Farmer	800	July 1, 1891	July 4, 1891
Wm. M. Heldeneich	Nev	....do	800	July 7, 1891	Feb. 24, 1892
Chas. L. Baxter	Nev	....do	800	Feb. 26, 1892	Mar. 4, 1892
Dan. Giles	Nev	....do	800	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary Evans	Nev	Cook	620	Aug. 29, 1891	Do.
Millie Turner	Nev	Assistant cook	120	July 18, 1891	Aug. 26, 1891
Annie Joe	Nev	....do	120	Sept. 5, 1891	Jan. 18, 1892
Josie Turner	Cal	....do	120	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Annie George	Nev	....do	120	Jan. 9, 1892	Do.
Lucy Doulin	Nev	Laundress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Annie George	Nev	Assistant laundress	120	Sept. 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Mary J. Blaine	Nev	....do	120	Dec. 1, 1891	Apr. 5, 18 2
Mary Jim	Nev	....do	120	Apr. 6, 1892	June 30, 1892
Grant Patterson	Nev	Drill sergeant	60	June 1, 1892	Do.
Wm. Washoe	Nev	....do	60	....do	Do.
Joe Tunis	Nev	....do	60	....do	Do.
Daisy Deane	Nev	....do	60	....do	Do.

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEVADA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Nevada Agency, Pyramid Lake Boarding School.					
Erasmus Van Deerlin.	Wis	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	July 1, 1891	Feb. 20, 1892
Wm. Phipps	Nev	do	1,000	Mar. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Gussie Hummel	Nev	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Sarah Dunlope	Nev	Matron	540	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Julia A. Fellnagle	Nev	do	600	Jan. 11, 1892	Mar. 14, 1892
Mary A. Phipps	Nev	do	600	Mar. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Joseph Morgan	Nev	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
John D. Lowry	Nev	do	600	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Daisy D. Budden	Nev	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ann Green	Nev	Cook	360	do	Do.
Minerva Davis	Nev	Assistant cook (Indian)	120	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Jennie Lowrey	Nev	Assistant cook	120	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sarah Natches	Nev	Laundress	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ida Lowrey	Nev	Assistant laundress	120	do	Jan. 21, 1892
Emma Anderson	Nev	do	120	Jan. 22, 1892	Jan. 24, 1892
Lucy Stevens	Nev	do	120	Jan. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wm Clay	Nev	Indian apprentice	60	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Howard Natches	Nev	do	60	do	June 30, 1892
Geo. D. Black	Nev	do	60	Nov. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Robert Mack	Nev	do	60	Feb. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Nevada Agency, Walker River Day School.					
Ellen E. Hammond	Nev	Teacher	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Kate A. O'Hara	Nev	Matron and assistant	*48	do	Oct. 31, 1891
Sarah R. Pursel	Nev	do	*48	Nov. 3, 1891	June 30, 1892
Nevada Agency, Wadsworth Day School.					
Lulu Evans	Nev	Teacher	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Western Shoshone Agency Boarding School.					
Wm. O. Vore	Nev	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
S. E. Plumb	Nev	Cook (Indian)	480	do	May 15, 1892
Annie George	Nev	do	480	May 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Samuel A. Walker	Nev	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Ella M. Thonason	Nev	Seamstress	400	Oct. 1, 1891	May 15, 1892
Eugene Parks	Nev	Carpenter (three months)	*75	Nov. 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque School.					
W. B. Creager	Ind	Superintendent	$1,800	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Wilson H. Cox	Kans	Assistant superintendent	1,200	Aug. 20, 1891	Do.
Wm. H. Stevens	N. Mex.	Clerk	1,000	Aug. 1, 1891	Mar. 1, 1892
Bertha A. Macy	N. Mex.	do	1,000	Mar. 2, 1892	
Do	N. Mex.	Assistant clerk	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charles E. Winslow	N. Mex.	Physician	720	do	June 30, 1892
Mary Benbow	N. Mex.	Principal teacher	1,000	do	July 30, 1891
Wilson H. Cox	Kans	do	1,000	Aug. 1, 1891	Aug. 29, 1891
Mrs. D. S. Keck	N. Y	do	1,000	Sept. 5, 1891	June 30, 1892
Isabel Williams	N. Mex.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ella Burton	N. Mex.	do	600	Sept. 28, 1891	Do.
Clymena M. Sweet	Iowa	do	600	Oct. 5, 1891	Do.
Anna B. Gould	Ariz	do	600	Jan. 9, 1892	Do.
Emma Callahan	Ind	do	600	Feb. 13, 1892	Do.
Belle M. Creager	N. Mex.	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Clare Jessup	Ind. T.	Assistant matron	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Catheleen O. Bradley	Dak	do	600	Sept. 9, 1891	May 30, 1892
Mary H. White	Colo	do	600	June 29, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mattie Drummond	N. Mex	Seamstress	600	July 1, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891
Elizadah Huston	N. Mex	do	600	Jan. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Katherine D. Owens	Ohio	Cook	600	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.

*Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Albuquerque School—Continued.					
Albert Baker	N. Mex.	Assistant cook	$100	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary Stevens	N. Mex.	Laundress	540	do	Mar. 1, 1892
Calvin Norris	N. Mex.	Baker	500	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Charles Helsch	N. Mex.	do	00	Jan. 1, 1892	May 4, 1892
Wm. Stevens	N. Mex.	Assistant baker	540	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Jacob H. Schweitzer	N. Mex.	Carpenter	900	do	Do.
John G. Creager	N. Mex.	Farmer	840	do	July 31, 1891
Jasper N. Huston	Kans	do	840	Jan. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Fred Weideman	N. Mex.	Shoemaker	600	July 1, 1891	Nov. 19, 1891
Edward DeVol	Ind	do	600	June 29, 1892	June 30, 1892
Joseph Columbin	N. Mex.	Tailor	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Lewis D. Nelson	N. Mex.	Night watchman	180	do	Do.
Ella B. Smith	N. Mex.	do	180	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Howard Sauderson	N. Mex.	do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Julia Sabin	N. Mex.	Cadet sergeant	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Margarita Johnson	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
George Easton	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Edward Wood	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Harvey Townsend	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Antonio B. Juan	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Jose Lewis	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Job Johnson	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Juan Lente	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Do.
Wm. H. Stevens	N. Mex.	Industrial teacher and clerk.	900	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
John G. Creager	Kans	do	900	Aug. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Robert Stratton	N. Mex.	Harnessmaker	600	July 1, 1891	June 8, 1892
Thomas Roberts	N. Mex.	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	600	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sadie L. Schweitzer	N. Mex.	Superintendent of mending and little boys' matron.	540	do	Do.
Etta M. Clinton	N. Mex.	Nurse	600	Sept. 3, 1891	Do.
Susan Boyington	Colo	Dining room matron	500	July 19, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Mrs. Lucy W. Cox	N. Mex.	do	500	Nov. 1, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
Harry F. Liston	N. Mex.	Disciplinarian	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Chas. E. Orr	N. Mex.	Engineer	600	do	Do.
Clayton Bulwer	Ariz	Assistant engineer	60	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Mollie McDonald	N. Mex.	Female assistant	48	do	June 30, 1892
Juana Chirini	N. Mex.	do	48	do	Do.
Mary Burke	N. Mex.	do	48	do	Do.
Jennie King	N. Mex.	do	48	do	Do.
Gaston Florence	N. Mex.	do	48	do	Do.
Cath. Lance	N. Mex.	do	48	do	Do.
Mollie McGuire	N. Mex.	do	48	do	Do.
Mescalero Agency Boarding School.					
M. A. Crouse	Nebr	Superintendant and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1891	July 30, 1891
John M. Bell	Kans	do	900	Sept. 14, 1891	Feb. 20, 1892
Andrew Atchison	Kans	do	900	Mar. 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
Bell Green	Kans	Teacher	600	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Julia M. Rhodes	N. Mex.	Matron and seamstress	600	July 1, 1891	Aug. 13, 1891
Corena M. Bell	Kans	do	600	Sept. 14, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Florence Atchison	Kans	Matron	600	Mar. 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
Corena M. Bell	Kans	do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1892
John F. Priest	N. Mex.	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Octaviano Perea	N. Mex.	Cook	540	Nov. 1, 1891	do
Samuel F. Miller	N. Mex.	Shoe and harness maker	600	July 1, 1891	Sept. 11, 1891
Christian Knapp	N. Mex.	do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Genevieve Crouse	Nebr	Assistant seamstress and laundress	500	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Andrew Little	Nebr	Carpenter	240	do	June 30, 1892
Marion Simms	N. Mex.	Indian apprentice	60	do	do
Albert La Paz	N. Mex.	do	60	do	Jan. 31, 1892
Wm. Stott	N. Mex.	do	60	do	do
Nora Holmes	Kans	Seamstress	500	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Martha O. Meadows	N. Mex.	Laundress	240	Jan. 25, 1892	Feb. 10, 1892
Martina Apodoca	N. Mex.	Indian assistant	180	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sammy Tilden	N. Mex.	Shoemaker's Indian apprentice	60	Feb. 1, 1892	do
Albert La Paz	N. Mex.	Carpenters apprentice	*5	Feb. 11, 1892	do
Wm. Stott	N. Mex.	Blacksmith's apprentice	*5	do	do

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Pueblo Agency day schools.					
Annie M. Sayre	Colo	Teacher	*$80	Sept. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
Agnes J. J. Davenport	N. Mex	do	80	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Ellen King	N. Mex	do	80	do	do
Agnes J. J. Davenport	N. Mex	do	80	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
J. B. Grazier	N. Mex	do	80	Sept. 1, 1891	do
Santa Fé school.					
S. M. Cart	Iowa	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Elmer E. Harrison	Iowa	Assistant superintendent and clerk.	1,200	July 1, 1891	Do.
W. S. Harroun	N. Mex	Physician	500	do	Do.
Minnie E. Cart	Iowa	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
M. K. Culbertson	Iowa	Principal teacher	840	do	Do.
Hattie Poyner	Iowa	Teacher	600	do	Feb. 4, 1892
E. B. Gose	Iowa	do	600	Nov. 21, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Evelyn M. Hodges	Iowa	do	600	Mar. 24, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lida Jackson	Ohio	do	600	Feb. 5, 1892	Do.
Mildred B. Collins	Ariz	do	600	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
F. P. Crichton	Pa	Carpenter	960	July 1, 1891	Feb. 13, 1892
J. L. Roberts	Kans	do	960	Feb. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892
E. S. Gose	Iowa	Industrial teacher and farmer.	840	July 1, 1891	Mar. 10, 1892
Alfred McClure	Ariz	do	840	Mar. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mina L. Spradling	N. Mex	Assistant matron	540	July 1, 1891	Do.
Dora Jann	Ill	Cook	540	do	Do.
Simplicia A. Torrez	N. Mex	Laundress	540	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Eveline H. Crichton	Pa	Seamstress	540	July 1, 1891	Feb. 13, 1892
Ellen McClure	Ariz	do	540	Mar. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
Edward Ladd	N. Mex	Helper	60	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Sidney Smith	Ariz	Male Indian helper	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Henry Clay	Ariz	do	60	do	Do.
Wade Hampton	Ariz	do	60	do	Do.
Baptiste San Juan	N. Mex	do	60	do	Aug. 31, 1891
Joseph C. Lujan	N. Mex	do	60	do	Feb. 29, 1892
Anastacio Naralyo	N Mex	do	60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Enoch Cockling	N. Mex	do	60	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Severiano Tofoya	N. Mex	do	60	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Francisco Tapia	N. Mex	Female Indian helper	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Prudencia Trujillo	N. Mex	do	60	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Lionius Vigil	N. Mex	do	60	do	June 30, 1892
Cecilia Vigil	N. Mex	do	60	Aug. 17, 1891	Do.
Jesucita Hurtado	N. Mex	do	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Nicolas Yanni	N. Mex	Shoemaker	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Kuesto Carl	N. Mex	Tailor	720	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
Olivia Walsh	N. Mex	Baker	420	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
James D. Porter	N. Mex	Night watchman	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
A. R. W. Robertson	N. Mex	Disciplinarian	900	Nov. 23, 1891	Do.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Turtle Mountain day schools.					
Laura May Gagnon	Dak	Teacher (No. 1)	*$72	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Emily Rolette	N. Dak	do	*72	Jan. 11, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wellington Salt	Dak	Teacher (No. 2)	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Hiram R. Shellenberger.	Dak	Teacher (No. 3)	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Oliver H. Gates	Pa	do	*72	May 3, 1892	June 30, 1892
Indian Industrial School, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.					
C. A. Burton		Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Jay C. Lovejoy	N. Y	Clerk and physician	1,000	do	July 20, 1891
J. R. Finney	N. Dak	do	1,000	July 25, 1891	June 30, 1892
Blanche Hedrick	N. Dak	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	600	July 1, 1891	July 30, 1891
Harry A. Reynolds	Pa	do	600	Nov. 14, 1891	Apr. 3, 1892

* Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Indian Industrial School, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.—Continued.					
Edmund B. Gose	Iowa	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	$600	Apr. 4, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary F. Burton	N. Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Nancy A. Gerowe	N. Dak	do	600	do	July 30, 1891
Ellen M. Judd	Mass	do	600	July 31, 1891	Aug. 10, 1892
Jennie M. Hull	N. Y	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mrs. W. B. Coursen	Nebr	Assistant matron	480	Oct. 24, 1891	Jan. 11, 1892
Allie E. Tower	S. Dak	do	480	Jan. 18, 1892	June 30, 1892
S. A. Dennett	N. Y	Carpenter	840	July 20, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
F. W. Parsons	Ohio	Farmer	720	Mar. 22, 1892	June 30, 1892
John Lowe	Ohio	Tailor	720	Mar. 4, 1892	Do.
Daniel Lelloy	N. Y	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charles Liplutz	Dak	Shoemaker	600	Aug. 17, 1891	Aug. 27, 1891
Frank S. Loomis	Ill	do	600	Oct. 6, 1891	Feb. 11, 1892
Frankie Brintnell	Miss	Cook	480	July 1, 1891	May 31, 1892
Mary A. Staley	N. Dak	do	480	June 1, 1892	June 20, 1892
Sarah M. Gerowe	N. Dak	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Aug. 20, 1891
Annie LeRoy	Dak	do	480	Aug. 21, 1891	June 30, 1892
Allie E. Tower	N. Dak	Laundress	480	July 1, 1891	Jan. 17, 1892
Margaret Savard	Mont	do	480	Jan. 18, 1892	June 30, 1892
Maud Edison	Dak	Indian assistant	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Earnest Hopkins	Dak	do	120	July 1, 1891	Aug. 15, 1891
James Horn	Dak	do	120	Aug. 17, 1891	June 30, 1892
Millard Watkins	N. Dak	do	120	May 16, 1892	Do.
Edgar A. Poe	Dak	Cadet	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Oscar Wyld	Dak	do	60	do	Do.
May Sherwood	Dak	do	60	do	Do.
Blanche Niles	Dak	do	60	do	Do.
Standing Rock Agency Boarding School.					
B. B. Sonderegger	S. Dak	Superintendent	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Elizabeth G. Schoule	S. Dak	Principal teacher	720	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.
Seraphine E. Ecker	N. Dak	Assistant teacher	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Placida Schaeffer	N. Dak	Matron	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Joseph Helmig	N. Dak	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
John Foretop	N. Dak	Assistant industrial teacher	300	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Anselma Auer	N. Dak	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Petronilla Uhlig	S. Dak	Cook	480	do	Do.
Walburga Huse	N. Dak	Hospital cook	360		Do.
Placida Kappeler	N. Dak	Laundress	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
John Tiokasin	N. Dak	Night watchman	300	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Oscar J. D. Hodgkiss	N. Dak	do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Anastasia Sassell	N. Dak	Nurse	360	Sept. 11, 1891	Do.
Frances Nugent	N. Dak	do	360	July 1, 1891	Sept. 10, 1891
Estella Abershaw	N. Dak	Assistant nurse	240	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Matilda Carrykettle	N. Dak	Indian assistant	240	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Emma Archambault	N. Dak	do	240	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Domatilla Ironshield	N. Dak	do	240	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Caroline Stripedcloud	N. Dak	do	240	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Agustine Little Eagle	N. Dak	do	240	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Bullhead Day School.					
Simon H. Dunn	N. Dak	Teacher	*60	Nov. 11, 1891	June 30, 1892
Charles Whitebull	N. Dak	Janitor	*18	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Little Eagle Day School.					
Ethel L. Collins	S. Dak	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
W. L. Collins	S. Dak	Assistant teacher	*48	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Henry Little Eagle	N. Dak	Janitor	*18	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Agricultural Boarding School, Standing Rock Agency.					
Martin Kenel	N. Dak	Superintendent	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Bernardine Walter	N. Dak	Principal teacher	720	do	Do.
Rhabana Stoup	N. Dak	Assistant teacher	600	do	Do.
Felix Hohsisel	N. Dak	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Edward C. Meagher	N. Dak	Mechanical teacher	840	do	Do.

* Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Agricultural Boarding School, Standing Rock Ag'cy—Cont'd.					
Edela Eugster	N. Dak.	Matron	$480	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Rosalie A. Doppler	N. Dak.	Cook	480	....do	Do.
Cecelia Camenzind	N. Dak.	Seamstress	480	....do	Do.
Theresa Markle	N. Dak.	Laundress	360	....do	Do.
James Soft	N. Dak.	Night watchman	300	Oct. 21, 1891	Do.
Irena Blacklightning	N. Dak.	Indian assistant	240	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Agnes Charglngeagle	N. Dak.	....do	240	....do	Do.
Bruno Hairy Chin	N. Dak.	....do	240	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Joseph Huse	N. Dak.	Assistant industrial teacher	480	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Ursula Hakiktewin	N. Dak.	Assistant laundress	120	....do	Do.
Cannon Ball Day School.					
E. C. Witzleben	N. Dak.	Teacher	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Agnes V. Witzleben	N. Dak.	Assistant teacher	*48	....do	Do.
Thomas Goodwood	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	....do	Do.
Grand River Day School.					
Agnes G. Fredette	Dak	Teacher	*72	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Alexander L. Faribault	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	*48	....do	Sept. 22, 1891
Clara Fredette	Minn.	....do	*48	Sept. 23, 1891	June 30, 1892
Joseph Rosebud	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Henry Onebull	N. Dak.	....do	*18	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
No. 1 Day School.					
Marie L. Van Solen	N. Dak.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Frank Defender	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Leo Struckmany	N. Dak.	....do	*18	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
No. 2 Day School.					
Imelda McLaughlin	N. Dak.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Hewey Kaddy	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	....do	Do.
No. 3 Day School.					
Clara Laraviere	N. Dak.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
William Burke	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	....do	Do.
No. 4 Day School.					
Oscar J. D. Hodgkiss	N. Dak.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Antoine De Rockbrain	N. Dak.	....do	*60	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Isadore Waters	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Marmot Day School.					
Emeran D. White	N. Dak.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
John Hawkman	N. Dak.	Janitor	*18	....do	Do.
Fort Totten Training School.					
Wm. F. Canfield	N. Dak.	Superintendent	1,800	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Thomas W. Potter	N. Dak.	Principal, teacher, and disciplinarian.	1,000	....do	Do.
Madeline Cacks	N. Dak.	Teacher	600	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Stach Matlack	Pa.	....do	600	July 27, 1891	Feb. 23, 1892
Anna C. Hosg	Iowa	....do	600	Nov. 20, 1891	June 30, 1892
Carrie C. Ellis	N. Dak.	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Marie O. Canfield	N. Dak.	Assistant matron	600	....do	Do.
Frank W. Blake	N. Dak.	Clerk	1,000	....do	Do.
Charles E. Crandall	N. Dak.	Carpenter	840	....do	Oct. 12, 1891
Miles Goldevin	N. Dak.	Assistant carpenter and blacksmith.	500	Nov. 27, 1891	June 30, 1892
Eustace Esapayhet	Pa.	Tailor	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Andrew Benson	Minn.	....do	500	Jan. 4, 1892	Do.

* Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Fort Totten Training School—Continued.					
John Meyer	N. Dak.	Engineer and blacksmith	$960	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Charles E. Crandall	N. Dak.	Engineer and carpenter	960	Oct. 13, 1891	Do.
Christian L. Lindstrom	N. Dak.	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1891	Do.
Albert S. Pattie	N. Dak.	Farmer	720	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
John A. Troutman	N. Dak.	....do	720	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Hattie L. Robinson	N. Dak.	Seamstress	600	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Mary Aspass	N. Dak.	Cook	500	Sept. 5, 1891	Feb. 19, 1892
Annie Hackney	N. Dak.	Laundress	540	July 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
Jensine Nesne	N. Dak.	....do	540	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Joseph Fisher	N. Dak.	Baker	540	July 1, 1891	Do.
Bridget A. Fitzpatrick.	N. Dak.	Hospital nurse	500	Nov. 23, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Arthur Thompson	N. Dak.	Cadet sergeant	60	July 1, 1891	Sept. 21, 1891
John O. Richards	N. Dak.	....do	60	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Leo Degrar	N. Dak.	....do	60	July 18, 1891	Aug. 9, 1891
Frank Ruhoota	N. Dak.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Simeon Court	N. Dak.	....do	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Jan. 1, 1892
Joseph Lovejoy	N. Dak.	....do	60	Oct. 15, 1891	June 30, 1892
Benedict White	N. Dak.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Charles White	N. Dak.	....do	60	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 15, 1892
Alexander Jerome	N. Dak.	....do	60	....do	Mar. 23, 1892
Henry Iron Shield	N. Dak.	....do	60	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Joseph Shorter	N. Dak.	....do	60	Feb. 2, 1892	Do.
John Carl	Minn.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Howard W. Hastings	N. Dak.	Shoe and harness maker	720	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
School of Gray Nuns of Montreal, Fort Totten.					
Margaret Jean Page	N. Dak.	Principal teacher	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Margaret Cleary	N. Dak.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Mary Hart	N. Dak.	....do	600	....do	Do.
M. Celina Allard	E. Dak.	Matron	720	....do	July 26, 1891
Mary E. Christian	NW. Ter	....do	720	July 27, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary Louise Thiffault	NW. Ter	Assistant matron	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Alodia Arsenault	NW. Ter	Seamstress	500	....do	Do.
Mary Rose Renaud	NW. Ter	Laundress	540	....do	Do.
Mary Dorsey	NW. Ter	Cook	500	....do	Do.

OKLAHOMA.

Arapaho Boarding School.					
Isaac W. Dwire	Nebr.	Superintendent	$1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Nellie Morrison	Okla.	Teacher	600	....do	Oct. 31, 1891
Josephine Blackburn	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1893
Alice M. Bennett	Okla.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Martha S. Russell	Kans.	....do	600	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Alice G. Dwire	Nebr.	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mary F. Stewart	Mo.	Assistant matron	400	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Myrtle I. Sponhauer	Ohio	....do	400	Oct. 2, 1891	June 30, 1892
George E. Coleman	Nebr.	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Casper Edson	Okla.	Assistant industrial teacher	300	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Hartley Ridgebear	Okla.	....do	300	Sept. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Dan Wheeler	Okla.	....do	300	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Casper Edson	Okla.	Shoemaker	300	Sept. 21, 1891	Do.
Eva O. Fuller	Kans.	Baker	400	July 1, 1891	Oct. 30, 1891
Carrie B. Gerwig	Okla.	....do	400	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Martha S. Russell	Kans.	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Margarette T. Phillips	Kans.	....do	400	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ethel Black-Wolf	Ind. T.	Assistant seamstress	*5	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Josey Pedro	Ind. T.	....do	*5	....do	Do.
Bettie Babbitt	Ind. T.	....do	*4	....do	Do.
Ida Blackman	Ind. T.	....do	*4	....do	Do.
Carrie Campbell	Ind. T.	....do	*4	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Martha Cedar Tree	Ind. T.	....do	*4	....do	Do.

* Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Arapaho Boarding School—Continued.					
Emma Thompson	Ind. T.	Assistant seamstress	*$5	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ida Blackman	Ind. T.	....do	*5	....do	Do.
Ella E. Coleman	Nebr	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
C. A. Newcomb	Okla	Laundress	400	....do	Do.
Edna Ridgebear	Okla	Indian assistant	72	Sept. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
James Wolf	Okla	....do	72	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Will Left Hand	Okla	....do	72	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Cheyenne Boarding School.					
L. D. Davis	Kans	Superintendent	1,000	July 1, 1891	Do.
Florence A. Davis	Kans	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Maud Black	Ill	....do	600	....do	Do.
Geo. D. Moss	Okla	....do	600	....no	Do.
Nannie E. Shadden	Kans	Matron	720	....do	Do.
J. R. Porterfield	Kans	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Do.
S. J. Porterfield	Kans	Assistant matron	400	....do	Do.
Mary Fees	Okla	Seamstress	400	....do	Do.
Mary Baker	Kans	Cook	400	....do	Do.
M. A. Frutchey	Kans	Laundress	400	....do	Do.
Minerva Burgess	Okla	Indian assistant	120	Aug. 15, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
Thomas Powers	Okla	....do	120	Jan. 15, 1892	Jan. 18, 1892
Fort Sill Boarding School, Kiowa Agency.					
J. W. Haddon	Okla	Superintendent	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
G. W. Hicks	Okla	Teacher	600	Feb. 22, 1892	Mar. 7, 1892
Ida M. Swanson	Okla	....do	600	April 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
Nannie F. Haddon	Okla	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
M. S. Miller	Okla	Assistant matron and nurse	490	Oct. 15, 1891	Do.
G. G. Wheeler	Okla	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Leslie Woods	Okla	Farmer	720	July 16, 1891	Do.
M. W. Elliott	Kans	Seamstress	480	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Lena Cohron	Mo	Laundress	480	Jan. 22, 1892	Do.
John Caspen	Ind. T.	Assistant laundress	150	Feb. 12, 1892	May 20, 1892
Lillie Bryant	Mo	Cook	480	Jan. 22, 1892	Apr. 25, 1892
N. O. Shed	Okla	Assistant cook and butcher	480	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 15, 1891
C. H. Bryant	Mo	....do	480	Oct. 16, 1891	Apr. 25, 1892
J. M. Cohron	Mo	....do	480	Apr. 26, 1892	June 30, 1892
Casper Jones	Okla	Helper (Indian)	150	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
J. M. Cohron	Mo	....do	150	Jan. 22, 1892	Apr. 25, 1892
Thomas Johnson	Okla	....do	150	May 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
Riverside Boarding School, Kiowa Agency.					
George L. Pigg	Nebr	Superintendent	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Rhoda J. Pigg	Nebr	Teacher	600	....do	Jan. 24, 1892
Cora M. Dunn	Mo	....do	600	....do	Apr. 9, 1892
Hattie V. Rose	Va	....do	600	Jan. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892
Bell Carson	Okla	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
C. B. Snow	Okla	Industrial teacher	720	....do	Apr. 17, 1892
George O. Snyder	Md	....do	720	Apr. 18, 1892	June 30, 1892
T. J. Garner	Okla	Half carpenter	360	July 1, 1891	Mar. 25, 1892
P. H. Handley	Okla	....do	360	May 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charles M. Wray	Okla	Half baker	240	July 1, 1891	Jan. 4, 1892
Kate Brooks	Nebr	Seamstress	480	Aug. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Josephine Buck	Md	....do	480	Apr. 18, 1892	June 30, 1892
Martha Dallinger	Mo	Cook	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
Eva Pickard	Okla	Laundress	360	....do	Do.
Jesse Dallinger	Mo	Helper (Indian)	300	....do	Feb. 19, 1892
Arthur Keotah	Okla	....do	300	Feb. 20, 1892	May 19, 1892
Isaac Moore	Okla	....do	300	May 22, 1892	June 30, 1892
Jesse Dallinger	Mo	Nightwatchman and baker	300	Feb. 20, 1892	Do.
Maud Carson	Okla	Indian assistant	150	July 1, 1891	Aug. 9, 1891
Pinkie Stevans	Okla	....do	150	....do	Jan. 31, 1892
Kate Ross	Okla	....do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Clara Edmunds	Ind. T.	....do	150	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Kate Ross	Ind. T.	....do	150	....do	Do.
Kiowa Boarding School.					
G. P. Gregory	Okla	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	July 30, 1891
C. A. Dean	Nebr	....do	1,200	Sept. 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892

* Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Kiowa Boarding School—Continued.					
G. P. Gregory	Okla	Superintendent	$1,200	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
L. M. Compton	Ind.	Teacher and disciplinarian	720	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
E. T. McArthur	Nebr	....do	900	Oct. 29, 1891	June 30, 1892
Carrie Gregory	Ind	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	July 30, 1891
Hattie M. Smith	N. Y	....do	600	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Blanche Freeman	Ind	....do	600	July 1, 1891	Aug. 20, 1891
Lou M. Galley	Ill	....do	600	Nov. 7, 1891	June 30, 1892
Emma Dawson	Ind.	....do	600	Nov. 13, 1891	Do.
Carrie Gregory	Okla	....do	600	Feb. 16, 1892	Do.
George W. Clark	Kans	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Cynthia Frakes	Mo	Matron	600	....do	Do.
Anna M. Clark	Kans	Assistant matron	480	....do	Do.
Anna Quackenbush	Kans	Seamstress	480	....do	Do.
Mary O. Murphy	Okla	Assistant seamstress	300	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Laura Doanmore	Ind. T.	....do	300	Sept. 1, 1891	Mar. 24, 1892
Cynthia Frakes	Okla	....do	300	Apr. 1, 1892	Apr. 25, 1892
Kate Frakes	Mo	Cook	480	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mame E. Daly	Kans	Laundress	480	....do	Do.
T. J. Garner	Okla	Half carpenter	360	....do	Mar. 25, 1892
P. H. Handley	Okla	....do	360	May 24, 1892	June 30, 1892
Leslie Woods	Kans	Farmer	480	July 1, 1891	July 15, 1891
Harry Veidt	Okla	....do	480	July 16, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Harry Veidt	Okla	....do	600	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charles Detrick	Kans	Hospital steward	600	Aug. 10, 1891	Do.
Mary O. Murphy	Okla	Nurse	480	Dec. 8, 1891	Do.
Mary Garen	Okla	Assistant cook	300	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Thomas N. Garen	Okla	Nightwatchman	360	July 28, 1891	Feb. 19, 1892
Thomas N. Garen	Okla	Nightwatchman and baker	540	Feb. 20, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charles M. Wray	Okla	Half baker	240	July 1, 1891	Jan. 4, 1892
Louis Garen	Okla	Shoemaker	300	Mar. 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
George House	Okla	Indian assistant	150	July 1, 1891	Aug. 25, 1891
Fannie Teakko	Okla	....do	150	Sept. 14, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Jessie Massett	Okla	....do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Martha Williams	Okla	....do	150	Oct. 6, 1891	June 30, 1892
Elsie Pactah	Okla	....do	150	Sept. 8, 1891	Sept. 23, 1891
Joseph Bayou	Okla	....do	150	Apr. 1, 1892	June 2, 1892
Otis Corad	Okla	....do	150	June 13, 1892	June 30, 1892
Tobin Tabby-et-chet	Okla	Cadet sergeant	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Max Audlepate	Okla	....do	60	....do	Dec. 31, 1892
Allie Kohty	Ind. T.	....do	60	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
*Kaw Boarding School, Osage Agency.**					
Uriah Spray	Kans	Superintendent	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Alexis O. Weaver	Kans	Principal teacher	720	Dec. 7, 1891	Do.
Levina M. Scott	Kans	Teacher	480	July 1, 1891	Dec. 6, 1891
Lou Fyburn	Kans	....do	480	....do	June 30, 1892
Mary Spray	Kans	Matron	400	....do	Do.
F. F. Johnson	Iowa	Industrial teacher	480	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
George Schuerman	Okla	....do	480	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Nettie Beals	Kans	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
W. D. Thompson	Kans	Cook	400	....do	Do.
Mary Lowe	Kans	Laundress	400	....do	Do.
Henry Winslow	Kans	Indian laborer	180	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Joseph E. Pappen	Kans	....do	180	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
John Test	Okla	....do	180	April 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Forest Chanteau	Okla	....do	180	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Girls' Boarding School.					
E. A. Marsh	Conn	Matron	720	Feb. 23, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ella Spurgeon	Kans	Assistant matron	400	....do	Do.
May Nunnelly	Kans	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Etta M. French	Kans	....do	600	....do	Do.
Orrie B. Ham	Kans	Cook	400	....do	Do.
Ida Luppy	Kans	Laundress	400	....do	Do.
Lulu Edmondson	Iowa	Seamstress	400	....do	Do.
John M. Campbell	Kans	Farmer	600	....do	Do.
Osage Boarding School.					
G. P. Gregory	Kans	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	Aug. 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
C. E. Kendall	Kans	....do	1,200	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892

* Acts of Apr. 1, 1880, and Mar. 3, 1891.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Osage Boarding School—Continued.					
Lee Dante Taylor	Ind	Teacher	$600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Carrie W. Gregory	Kans	do	600	Aug. 21, 1891	Sept. 21, 1891
Florence O. Morse	Mass	do	600	July 1, 1891	Jan. 16, 1892
O. E. Kendall	Kans	do	600	Sept. 22, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
Alice Haines	Kans	do	600	Sept 28, 1891	June 30, 1892
T. S. Van Vleet	Nebr	do	600	Feb. 25, 1892	Do.
Carrie W. Gregory	Kans	Music teacher	600	Sept. 22, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
Kate E. Miller	Penn	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Flora I. French	Kans	do	660	Oct. 3, 1891	June 30, 1892
Anna Gray	Kans	Assistant matron	400	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Madeline Stephen	Okla	do	400	do	Oct. 9, 1891
Lydia M. Kendall	Kans	do	400	Nov. 7, 1891	June 30, 1892
W. A. Stephen	Okla	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Oct. 9, 1891
Charles A. Reynolds	Vt	do	600	Oct. 17, 1891	June 30, 1892
Flora I. French	Kans	Nurse	400	July 1, 1891	Oct. 2, 1891
E. E. Kirk	Cal	Seamstress	400	do	June 30, 1892
Maggie Findley	Kans	do	400	do	Do.
Anna Scott	Kans	Laundress	400	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Jennie Gray	Kans	do	400	do	June 30, 1892
M. J. Caldwell	Kans	do	400	Feb. 29, 1892	Do.
Lizzie Pike	Ind	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Edda Kenworthy	Kans	Assistant cook	400	do	Do.
John Moncravie	Okla	Baker	300	do	Do.
Gurney McDaniel	Kans	Indian laborer	180	Aug. 21, 1891	Nov. 9, 1891
Charles Moncravie	Okla	do	180	Nov. 17, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Pawnee School.					
T. W. Conway	Kans	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary W. Wright	Iowa	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Florence H. Conway	Kans	do	600	do	Apr. 1, 1892
Nettie G. Phillips	Kans	do	600	do	June 30, 1892
Rebecca Hutchison	Ill	Matron	540	do	Do.
Paulina Lillie	Kans	Assistant Matron	240	do	Do.
E. W. Suffern	Md	Industrial teacher	720	do	Do.
Frank West	Okla	Farmer	360	do	Nov. 6, 1891
Joseph Howell	Okla	do	280	Nov. 23, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. W. Suthard	Kans	Shoemaker	600	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
Jennie Tunin	Ill	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Rose D. Norris	Kans	Nurse and assistant seamstress	360	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Maggie M. Carrion	Kans	Assistant seamstress	180	July 1, 1891	Jan. 29, 1892
Ella Man-chief	Okla	do	180	Mar. 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
Susan A. Lillie	Kans	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
N. W. Lillie	Kans	Assistant cook	400	do	Do.
Susan P. Goodrich	Kans	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Annie Eustis	Okla	Assistant laundress	180	Sept. 21, 1891	Nov. 9, 1891
Nellie Hawell	Okla	do	180	Nov. 23, 1891	June 30, 1892
Louis Matlack	Okla	Herder	240	July 3, 1891	Nov. 26, 1891
William Morgan	Okla	do	240	July 1, 1891	July 2, 1891
Frank West	Okla	do	240	Dec. 6, 1891	Jan. 11, 1892
Albert Frontenelle	Okla	do	240	Feb. 6, 1892	June 30, 1892
*Otoe Boarding School.**					
W. S. Blackburn	Nebr	Superintendent	900	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Lewis D. Waters	Nebr	do	900	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Carrie Wickens	Nebr	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	July 30, 1891
Jeanette G. Goodsell	Conn	do	600	do	Apr. 20, 1892
Georgiana Stebbins	Colo	do	600	Sept. 3, 1891	June 30, 1892
Eliza J. Blackburn	Nebr	Matron	540	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Sarah E. Waters	Nebr	do	540	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wiley F. Bowden	Okla	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891
Henry Furry	Okla	do	600	Oct. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sarah Gwilliam	Kans	Laundress	360	July 1, 1891	Dec. 12, 1891
M. L. Wells	Kans	do	360	Feb. 24, 1892	June 30, 1892
Della Witham	Mo	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	May 20, 1892
Retta Sibbitt	Kans	do	400	May 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Rosa Ladue	Nebr	Assistant cook	300	July 1, 1891	Sept. 23, 1891
Lucetta Badger	Kans	do	300	Nov. 16, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
Retta Sibbitt	Kans	do	300	Apr. 2, 1892	May 20, 1892
Rosa Schneider	Kans	do	300	May 24, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sadie Johnson	Ind. T	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	May 3, 1892
Mattie S. James	Kans	do	480	June 3, 1892	June 30, 1892
May Little Bear	Ind. T	Assistant seamstress	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
N. Wyatt Hutchison	Kans	Indian assistant	†40	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.

* Acts of Mar. 2, 1891, and Aug. 15, 1876.

† Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Oakland Day School.					
M. H. Brewer	Kans	Teacher	*$60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ponca Agency Boarding School.					
Charles W. Robinson	Pa	Superintendent	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Anna D. Robinson	Pa	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Kate E. Shaw	Ind. T	do	600	do	Nov. 16, 1891
Rose K. Watson	Md	do	600	do	June 30, 1892
Louise Felch	Mass	do	600	do	July 18, 1891
Eugenia O. Bryce	Okla	do	600	Aug. 31, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary E. Craddock	Kans	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Aug. 17, 1891
Katherine Featherall	Pa	do	600	Sept. 12, 1891	June 30, 1892
Fannie Little Cook	Ind. T	Assistant matron	240	July 1, 1891	Do.
Phillip T. Harmon	Md	Industrial teacher	720	do	Nov. 4, 1891
William Cartright	D. C	do	720	Dec. 12, 1891	June 30, 1892
L. M. Laughlin	Md	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	July 21, 1891
Etta Rickard	Kans	do	480	Sept. 21, 1891	Feb. 5, 1892
Mary C. Craddock	Kans	do	480	Feb. 22, 1892	June 30, 1892
Florence Fire Shaker	Dak	Assistant seamstress	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Susie Hanks	Okla	do	180	do	Do.
Annie E. Wright	Ind. T	Cook	400	do	Nov. 1, 1891
Artie Powell	Kans	do	400	Nov. 2, 1891	Jan. 8, 1892
Chelena Hubbard	Kans	do	400	Jan. 23, 1892	June 30, 1892
May Little Dance	Okla	Assistant cook	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Rosalie Black Tongue	Ind. T	Laundress	210	do	Do.
Lucy Snake	Okla	Assistant laundress	180	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Annie E. Burit	Okla	do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
W. C. Wright	Ind. T	Baker	400	July 1, 1891	Sept. 21, 1891
Annie E. Wright	Ind. T	do	400	Nov. 2, 1891	Jan. 22, 1892
Rachel J. Hubbard	Kans	do	400	Feb. 5, 1892	June 30, 1892
S. E. McBurney	Kans	Indian assistant	*40	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Absentee Shawnee Boarding School, Sac and Fox Agency.					
G. I. Harvey	Kans	Superintendent and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
M. E. Harvey	Kans	Teacher	600	do	Feb. 22, 1892
Lillian Pickrell	Kans	do	600	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Lena E. Grimm	Wis	do	600	do	Oct. 18, 1891
Nellie Marsh	Kans	do	600	Feb. 26, 1892	June 30, 1892
Flora E. Harvey	Vt	do	600	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Mary O. Williams	Kans	do	600	Oct. 19, 1891	Do.
Clara Spinning	Okla	Matron	480	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Mary O. Williams	Kans	do	480	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 18, 1891
Mary O. Gillett	Okla	do	480	Oct. 19, 1891	June 30, 1892
A. D. Allen	Okla	Industrial teacher	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Bettie Olson	Kans	Assistant matron	300	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Angie Allen	Okla	do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Bettie Olson	Kans	do	300	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Jennie R. Walbridge	Mo	Seamstress	360	Oct. 26, 1891	Do.
Hester Cochran	Okla	Cook	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
W. H. Hall	Kans	Laborer	300	do	Sept. 20, 1891
D. M. Smith	Mich	do	300	Oct. 4, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
D. M. Smith	Mich	do	300	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sallie Chisolm	Okla	Laundress	360	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Angie Allen	Okla	do	360	Jan. 1, 1892	Feb. 21, 1892
Sallie Chisolm	Okla	do	360	Feb. 22, 1892	June 30, 1892
Annie Wilson	Okla	Female assistant	120	Jan. 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1892
Mary Chisolm	Okla	do	120	Sept. 15, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Lucy J. Scott	Okla	do	120	Feb. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sac and Fox Mississippi School.					
J. E. Ross	Kans	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Hattie A. Patrick	Kans	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Matilda Wind	Kans	do	600	do	July 31, 1891
Mary C. Gillette	Okla	do	600	Sept. 15, 1891	Oct. 18, 1891
Lena E. Grimm	Kans	do	600	Oct. 19, 1891	Feb. 24, 1892
Lena Grimm Cheesman	Kans	do	600	Feb. 25, 1892	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service
Sac and Fox Mississippi School—Continued.					
M. A. House	Okla	Matron	$480	July 1, 1891	Apr. 25, 1892
W. E. Thackery	Kans	Industrial teacher	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Maggie Haldan	Okla	Assistant matron	300	Oct. 8, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Mary Chisolm	Okla	....do	300	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary C. Gillette	Okla	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1891	Sept. 14, 1891
Hattie I. Ross	Kans	....do	360	Sept. 15, 1891	Apr. 25, 1892
Bettie Olson	Kans	Cook	360	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Clara Spinning	Kans	....do	360	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Edith Olson	Kans	Laundress	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
Anna Wilson	Okla	Female assistant	120	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
John Olson	Kans	Laborer	300	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
John Olson	Kans	....do	360	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Seger Colony Boarding School.					
J. H. Seger	Ohio	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
S. O. Leonard	Ohio	Clerk and industrial teacher	900	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Mary B. Brown	Mich	Matron	600	Apr. 16, 1892	Do.
John Lizard	Okla	Indian assistant	120	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Charles Coffee	Okla	....do	120	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.

OREGON.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service
Grande Ronde Boarding School.					
Rosa Butch	Oregon	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Arnold Scherzinger	Oregon	Teacher	600	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Mary Thebadeau	Oregon	Matron and seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Anna Riland	Oregon	Cook and laundress	480	....do	Do.
Louise Zumena	Oregon	Assistant cook	360	....do	Do.
Reinhard Kleindinst	Oregon	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Oct. 12, 1891
John Callaghan	Oregon	....do	600	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Alice Quenel	Oregon	Indian assistant	150	....do	Do.
Allie Metcalf	Oregon	....do	150	....do	Do.
Salem Training School.					
G. M. Irwin	Oregon	Superintendent	2,000	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Charles W. Wasson	Mass	....do	2,000	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Robert W. McBride	Oregon	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1891	Do.
James D. Robb	Oregon	Principal teacher	1,200	....do	Do.
Hattie E. Bristow	Oregon	Assistant teacher	600	....do	Do.
Lizzie S. Cornelius	Oregon	....do	600	....do	Do.
Clara L. Gilman	Oregon	....do	600	....do	Do.
Ella Watts	Cal	Music teacher	500	July 23, 1891	Do.
William J. Farley	Oregon	Physician	1,000	July 1, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Prescott L. Rice	Cal	....do	1,000	Mar. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
David E. Brewer	Oregon	Disciplinarian	900	July 1 1891	Do.
Prudence Miles	Oregon	Matron	720	July 2, 1891	Do.
Jonathan F. Staiger	Oregon	Shoemaker	900	July 1, 1891	Do.
Jacob H. Baughman	Oregon	Blacksmith and wagon-maker.	800	....do	Do.
Charles A. McDonald	Oregon	Engineer	900	....do	Feb. 19, 1892
Lewis Read	Oregon	....do	900	Feb. 20, 1892	June 30, 1892
Casper Knapp	Oregon	Carpenter	800	July 1, 1891	Do.
Garrett C. Hogan	Oregon	Tailor	900	....do	Do.
Orrin G. Savage	Oregon	Farmer	800	....do	Do.
Theodore M. Thompson	Oregon	Harnessmaker	800	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Henrietta S. Johnson	Oregon	Hospital nurse	500	Dec. 1, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Dessa Wilson	Oregon	Cook	500	July 9, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Rosella Springer	Oregon	....do	500	Sept. 10, 1891	Dec. 8, 1891
Carrie S. Dunbar	Oregon	....do	500	Dec. 9, 1891	Jan. 20, 1892
Nannie C. Small	Oregon	....do	500	Jan. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary A. Pottorf	Oregon	Laundress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Prudence Miles	Oregon	Seamstress	480	....do	July 1, 1891
Tryphena Money	Oregon	....do	480	Sept. 19, 1891	Oct. 23, 1891
Maria E. Ellis	Oregon	....do	480	Nov. 9, 1891	Feb. 21, 1892

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Salem Training School—Continued.					
Margaret J. McMeekin.	Oregon	Assistant matron	$480	July 1, 1891	Sept. 5, 1891
Katie L. Brewer	Oregon	....do	480	Sept. 6, 1891	June 30, 1892
Elizabeth T. Adair	Oregon	Assistant seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Jennie Canyon	Oregon	Assistant cook	180	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
Mary R. Finch	Wash	Assistant cook	180	Nov. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
John C. Woodworth	Oregon	Butcher	120	July 1, 1891	July 22, 1891
Edward Armstrong	Oregon	....do	120	July 23, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
John F. Lowry	Oregon	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Robert Brewer	Oregon	Baker	180	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Isaac M. Brewer	Oregon	....do	180	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
William E. Beckwith	Cal	Teamster	180	Sept. 10, 1891	Dec. 10, 1891
Daniel McKay	Wash	....do	180	Dec. 11, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
William Bagley	Oregon	....do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Klamath Agency Boarding School.					
William C. Chattin	Oregon	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
George W. King	Idaho	....do	1,200	Oct. 22, 1891	June 30, 1892
Kate Chitwood	Oregon	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Aug. 14, 1891
Mary N. Matthews	Oregon	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Edith Manley	Mont	....do	600	Aug. 6, 1891	Do.
Kate Ogle	Mont	....do	600	Aug. 15, 1891	Feb. 4, 1892
R. Ella Nickerson	Oregon	....do	600	Feb. 5, 1892	June 30, 1892
Matilda C. Chattin	Oregon	Assistant teacher	500	July 25, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Martha S. King	Idaho	....do	500	Oct. 22, 1891	June 30, 1892
Emily Sloan	Oregon	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	July 13, 1891
Eleanor P. Manley	Mont	....do	600	Aug. 6, 1891	May 31, 1892
James H. Taylor	Oregon	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
John F. Loosely	Oregon	Half-shoe and harness-maker.	360	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
George L. Nutley	Oregon	....do	360	Nov. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
R. Ella Nickerson	Oregon	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Feb. 4, 1892
Fannie A. Matthews	Oregon	....do	500	Feb 10, 1892	May 22, 1892
Hattie M. Thornton	Oregon	....do	500	May 23, 1892	June 30, 1892
Annie Kirk	Oregon	Laundress	500	July 1, 1891	Jan. 10, 1892
Eliza Barkley	Oregon	....do	500	Jan. 10, 1892	Feb. 29, 1892
Annie Kirk	Oregon	....do	500	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Hannah Jackson	Oregon	Cook	360	July 1, 1891	Feb. 12, 1892
Lucinda Moore	Oregon	....do	360	Feb 13, 1892	June 30, 1892
Eliza Wilson	Oregon	Indian assistant	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mary Riggs	Oregon	....do	300	....do	Do.
Johnny Conny	Oregon	Watchman	60	....do	Do.
Yainax Boarding School, Klamath Agency.					
J. W. Brandenburg	Oregon	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	Feb. 14, 1892
J. W. Brandenburg	Oregon	Superintendent and industrial teacher.	1,000	Feb. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Althea Brandenburg	Oregon	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Laura A. Willitts	Oregon	....do	600	Oct. 23, 1891	Do.
Melissa Brandenburg	Oregon	Matron	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
L. M. Gilbert	Oregon	Industrial teacher	720	....do	July 18, 1891
Levi F. Willetts	Oregon	....do	720	Oct. 23, 1891	Feb. 14, 1892
Do	Oregon	Principal teacher	840	Feb. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
John F. Loosley	Oregon	One half harness and shoemaker.	360	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Geo. L. Nutley	Oregon	....do	360	Nov. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
Caleb Cherrington	Oregon	Carpenter, sawyer, and engineer.	800	Sept. 8, 1891	Do.
Jane Charley	Oregon	Laundress	500	July 1, 1891	Nov. 10, 1891
Eva Charley	Oregon	....do	500	Nov. 11, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lucinda Cherrington	Oregon	Seamstress	500	Sept. 8, 1891	Do.
Cinda Charley	Oregon	Cook	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ellen Robinson	Oregon	Indian assistant	300	....do	Do.
Mollie Brown	Oregon	....do	300	....do	Apr. 7, 1892
Ollie Brown	Oregon	....do	300	Apr. 8, 1892	June 30, 1892
Anderson Faithful	Oregon	Watchman	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Siletz Boarding School.					
Levi C. Walker	Oregon	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Yainax Boarding School, Klamath Agency—Continued.					
Belle P. Walker	Oregon.	Teacher	$600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Henrietta R. Mitchell	N. Y.	Matron	600	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Louisa J. Grant	Oregon.	Assistant matron	240	....do	June 30, 1892
Sarah M. Hurt	Oregon.	Matron	360	Sept. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
Orlando V. Hurt	Oregon.	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mellie Dohse	Oregon.	Seamstress	400	....do	Do.
Carrie Raines	Oregon.	Cook	360	....do	Do.
Coquell Thompson	Oregon.	Nightwatch and disciplinarian.	300	....do	Do.
Martha Clay	Oregon.	Laundress	300	....do	Do.
Brown Arden	Oregon.	Teamster	300	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
James Thompson	Oregon.	Teamster	300	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Betsey S. Holland	Oregon.	Assistant cook	180	Apr. 7, 1892	Do.
Umatilla Boarding School.[a]					
Geo. L. Deffenbaugh	Oregon.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ella Moorehouse	Oregon.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Elsie Coffin Hushee	Oregon.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Josephine Corliss	Oregon.	Matron	600	....do	Do.
Carl Max Plucker	Oregon.	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Do.
Josie Terry	Oregon.	Laundress	400	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Carry Terry	Oregon.	....do	400	Jan. 1, 1892	Feb. 5, 1892
Elizabeth Plucker	Oregon.	....do	400	Feb. 6, 1892	June 30, 1892
M. A. Corliss	Oregon.	Cook	400	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Lelia C. McKay	Oregon.	Seamstress	400	....do	June 30, 1892
Maud Terry	Oregon.	Cook	400	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Warm Springs Agency Boarding School.					
C. H. Walker	Oregon.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
E. W. Luckey	Oregon.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Mary F. Walker	Oregon.	Matron	600	....do	Do.
H. F. Hinman	Oregon.	Industrial teacher	720	....do	Do.
Nellie D. Jackson	Oregon.	Seamstress	480	....do	Do.
Anna E. Starr	Oregon.	Cook and laundress	480	....do	Do.
Lillie Kalama	Oregon.	Indian assistant	120	....do	Do.
Peter Kalama	Oregon.	....do	120	....do	Do.
Sinemasho Boarding School, Warm Springs Agency.					
F. T. Sampson	Oregon.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Kate Lister	Oregon.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Isabella Sampson	Oregon.	Matron	600	....do	Do.
G. J. McCoy	Oregon.	Industrial teacher	720	....do	Do.
N. J. McCoy	Oregon.	Seamstress	480	....do	Do.
M. V. Boyer	Oregon.	Cook and laundress	480	....do	Do.
Kate Watanza	Oregon.	Indian assistant	120	....do	Do.
Arthur Tom	Oregon.	....do	120	....do	Do.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle Training School.					
R. H. Pratt	U. S. A.	Superintendent	$1,000	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
A. J. Standing	Pa.	Assistant superintendent	1,500	....do	Do.
C. R. Dixon	Pa.	Physician	1,200	....do	Do.
E. L. Fisher	Pa.	Principal teacher	1,200	....do	Do.
Emma A. Cutter	Mass.	Teacher	720	....do	Do.
Anna C. Hamilton	Minn.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Mary H. Cooke	D. C.	....do	600	....do	July 31, 1891
M. E. B. Phillips	Pa.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Fanny G. Paull	Pa.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Della F. Bottsford	Kans.	....do	600	....do	Do.

[a] Acts of April 1, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Carlisle Training School—Continued.					
Clara O. McAdam	Iowa	Teacher	$600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Florence M. Carter	Mass.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Lillie Ruth Schaffner	Penn.	....do	600	....do	May 31, 1892
Lydia L. Hunt	N. Y.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
C. A. Merritt	Ind.	....do	600	....do	Do.
Lillian L. Woolston	N. J.	....do	600	....do	Apr. 28, 1892
Jennie P. Cochrane	Pa.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Laura V. Meredith	Pa.	....do	600	Nov. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Carrie Cory	Ind.	....do	600	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Catharine Caryl	Mass.	....do	600	....do	Do.
N. J. Campbell	Pa.	Music teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Anna B. Moore	Kans.	Assistant music teacher	540	....do	Do.
Jennie Dubray	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	60	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Cecelia Wheelock	Wis.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Rosa Hourassa	Mich.	....do	60	....do	Feb. 29, 1892
Adelia Lowe	S. Dak.	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
Minnie Yandall	S. Dak.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Ida M. Warren	Minn.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Lydia E. Dyles	Dak.	Girls' matron	360	July 1, 1891	May 31, 1892
Lillie Ruth Schaffner	Pa.	....do	360	June 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lida B. Given	Pa.	Matron to small boys	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mary E. Campbell	Pa.	Dining-room matron	600	....do	Do.
Maud B. Cummins	Minn.	Assistant girls' matron	540	....do	Jan. 31, 1892
Anna M. True	Pa.	....do	540	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
C. H. Hepburn	Pa.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1891	Do.
W. G. McConkey	Pa.	....do	1,000	....do	Do.
L. A. Bender	Pa.	....do	600	....do	Do.
A. S. Luckenback	Pa.	....do	600	....do	Do.
W. P. Campbell	Pa.	Disciplinarian	1,000	....do	Do.
J. Brainard Wolf	Pa.	Assistant disciplinarian	360	....do	Feb. 29, 1892
Stacy Matlack	Ind. T.	....do	180	....do	Aug. 5, 1891
Dennison Wheelock	Wis.	....do	180	Nov. 1, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892
Do	Wis.	....do	360	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
A. S. Ely	Pa.	Agent for out pupils	1,000	July 1, 1891	Do.
M. Burgess	Nebr.	Superintendent printing	1,000	....do	Do.
W. R. Claudy	Pa.	Assistant printer	600	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Joseph B. Harris	Dak.	Indian assistant printer	240	July 1, 1891	Do.
O. T. Harris	Pa.	Wagonmaker and blacksmith.	720	....do	Do.
H. Gardner	Pa.	Carpenter	720	....do	Do.
A. Woods Walker	Pa.	Tinner	600	....do	Do.
T. S. Leighter	Pa.	Tailor	600	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
George W. Kemp	Pa.	Harness maker	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
W. H. Morrett	Pa.	Shoemaker	600	....do	Do.
Phil Norman	Pa.	Bandmaster and painter	600	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Samuel A. Jordan	Pa.	Engineer	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Isaac Forney	Pa.	Assistant engineer	420	....do	Do.
B. F. Bennett	Pa.	Farmer	900	....do	Sept. 30, 1891
George Getz	Pa.	....do	720	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Oliver Harlan	Pa.	Assistant farmer	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Fisk Goodyear	Pa.	Storekeeper	600	....do	Do.
A. M. Worthington	Pa.	Superintendent sewing-room.	600	....do	Do.
Helen A. Lord	Mass.	Dressmaker	540	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Richard Davis	Pa.	Dairy manager	360	....do	Do.
Anna F. Bennett	Pa.	....do	180	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
George Foulk	Pa.	Teamster	360	....do	June 30, 1892
Alice M. Seabrook	Pa.	Nurse	720	....do	Do.
Phebe Howell	Ind. T.	Assistant nurse	360	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Annie R. Jordan	Pa.	Laundress	540	July 1, 1891	Do.
C. F. Thompson	Pa.	Assistant laundress	240	....do	Do.
R. M. Jamison	Pa.	....do	240	....do	Do.
Mary E. Brown	Pa.	....do	240	....do	Do.
Fanny W. Noble	Pa.	Cook	600	....do	Do.
Annie Souder	Pa.	Assistant cook	240	....do	Do.
Clara Anthony	Pa.	Hospital cook	240	....do	Do.
Edward Schanandore	Wis.	Baker	240	....do	Do.
Ben Come-up-hill	Ind. T.	Assistant baker	60	....do	Do.
Joshua Walker	Mich.	....do	60	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Jane R. Dawson	Pa.	Seamstress	240	July 1, 1891	Do.
E. Corbett	Pa.	....do	240	....do	Do.
Lizzie C. Jacobs	Pa.	....do	240	....do	Do.
Mary E. Linninger	Pa.	....do	240	....do	Do.
Rosalie Ereaux	Mont.	Assistant Seamstress	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
A. Norris	Pa.	Fireman	360	July 1, 1891	Feb. 29, 1892

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Cheyenne River Boarding School.					
G. W. Wroten	Ky	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$900	July 1, 1891	Aug. 12, 1891
B. F. McCormack	S. Dak.	....do	900	Aug. 13, 1891	June 30, 1892
Louise Cavalier	S. Dak.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charlotte Brown	S. Dak.	Matron	500	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Carrie McCormack	S. Dak.	....do	500	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
E. M. Thomas	S. Dak.	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mary Brown	S. Dak.	Seamstress	480	....do	Sept. 10, 1891
Ruth H. Thomas	S. Dak.	....do	480	Sept. 11, 1891	June 30, 1892
Catherine Crow	Ohio	Cook	360	Aug. 15, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Elvina Lake	Ohio	....do	360	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Jolie A. Palin	Ind.	....do	360	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Do	Ind.	Laundress	300	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Nora La Rondeau	S. Dak.	....do	300	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Andrew Whiteface		Assistant (Indian)	120	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Albert Madison	S. Dak.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Cheyenne River Day Schools.					
William Holmes	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 1)	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Agnes J. Lockhart	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 3)	*60	....do	June 30, 1892
Viola Cook	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 4)	*60	....do	Do.
Annie Brown	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 6)	*60	....do	Do.
John F. Carson	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 8)	*60	....do	Do.
Nelson W. Dumm	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 5)	*60	....do	Do.
Rebecca Holmes	S. Dak.	Teacher (No. 1)	*60	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Do	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher (No. 1)	*36	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Crow Creek Agency Boarding School.					
William R. Davison	Iowa	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
O. H. Parker	S. Dak.	....do	1,000	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 20, 1891
R. M. Jester	S. Dak.	....do	1,000	Dec. 21, 1891	June 30, 1892
N. E. Davison	Iowa	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891
Ada B. Sisson	S. Dak.	....do	600	Nov. 4, 1891	June 30, 1892
Blanche V. Wood	S. Dak.	....do	600	Oct. 15, 1891	Do.
Edith Forney	S. Dak.	....do	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
M. E. Blanchard	Nebr.	Matron	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Florence L. Jester	S. Dak.	Assistant matron	480	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Joseph Sutton	Iowa	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
James Rondell	S. Dak.	Assistant industrial teacher	240	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Edward Ashley	S. Dak.	....do	240	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary Jane Le Croix	S. Dak.	Seamstress	400	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Sarah Beagle	S. Dak.	Assistant seamstress	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Hannah Lonnergan	S. Dak.	Cook	400	....do	Do.
Maggie Pretty Boy	S. Dak.	Assistant cook	120	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Annie Grease	S. Dak.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lydia Barth	S. Dak.	Laundress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Mary Own	S. Dak.	Assistant laundress	120	....do	Do.
Lower Brulé Boarding School.					
Geo. W. Neills	S. Dak.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Ada B. Sisson	S. Dak.	Teacher	600	....do	Nov. 3, 1891
Emma Foster	S. Dak.	....do	600	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
May D. Church	Minn.	....do	600	Nov. 4, 1891	Do.
William Dent	S. Dak.	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Electa S. Nellis	S. Dak.	Matron	500	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Leonie M. King	S. Dak.	Seamstress	360	....do	Do.
Kate E. Curran	S. Dak.	Cook	360	July 1, 1891	Do.
Anasteria Anderia	S. Dak.	Laundress	360	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Martha Slim Walsted Bear.	S. Dak.	Assistant laundress	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Jennie S. Walker	S. Dak.	Assistant seamstress	120	....do	Do.
Laura Black Dog	S. Dak.	Assistant cook	120	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Hospital.					
Ada J. Porter	S. Dak.	Director and nurse	*60	June 13, 1892	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Hospital—Continued.					
Bessie Banks	S. Dak.	Cook and laundress	$360	June 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Maggie Pretty Boy	S. Dak.	Housekeeper	240	June 18, 1892	Do.
White River Day School.					
Hettie Rouse	S. Dak.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Mary A. Reason	Ohio	....do	*60	May 9, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mark Patterson	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	*30	Sept. 1, 1891	May 31, 1892
Driving Hawk's Camp Day School.					
Geo. M. Hollenback	S. Dak.	Teacher	*60	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Joseph F. Estes	S. Dak.	....do	*60	Mar. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Wesley Huntsman	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	*30	Sept. 1, 1891	May 31, 1892
Grace Mission Day School.					
Mollie V. Gaither	Ky	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Pierre Training School.					
Crosby G. Davis	S. Dak.	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
C. C. Sprague	S. Dak.	Physician	300	Aug. 1, 1891	Do.
Kittie McCauley	S. Dak.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Feb. 26, 1892
Louise Merrick	S. Dak.	....do	600	....do	Oct. 3, 1891
Hessie Hallett	S. Dak.	....do	600	Oct. 4, 1891	June 30, 1892
Alice Shearer	Iowa	....do	600	Jan. 14, 1892	Do.
Eda H. Slicher	S. Dak.	....do	600	Feb. 1, 1892	June 3, 1892
Evelyn Lee Davis	S. Dak.	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
William S. Martin	S. Dak.	Clerk	700	....do	Do.
Geo. R. Dyer	S. Dak.	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900	....do	Do.
David J. Davis	S. Dak.	Carpenter	900	....do	Do.
William Waterfall	S. Dak.	Engineer	600	....do	Do.
Emma C. Baker	S. Dak.	Cook	500	....do	Do.
Sarah J. Winn	S. Dak.	Laundress	500	....do	Do.
Amanda Newburn	S. Dak.	Seamstress	500	July 20, 1891	Do.
Alfred Coe	S. Dak.	Night watchman	120	Sept. 1, 1891	Oct. 13, 1891
Iron Moccasin Truby	S. Dak.	....do	120	Oct. 14, 1891	Feb. 11, 1892
Robert Dupree	S. Dak.	....do	120	Mar. 7, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Samuel Fleury	S. Dak.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	May 31, 1892
Felicia Rivers	S. Dak.	Indian assistant (girl)	120	July 1, 1891	Sept. 2, 1891
Lucy Traversie	S. Dak.	....do	120	Sept. 7, 1891	May 31, 1892
James H. Goodroad	S. Dak.	Indian assistant (boy)	120	July 1, 1891	Oct. 27, 1891
Robert Dupree	S. Dak.	....do	120	Oct. 28, 1891	Dec. 2, 1891
Christine White-Eagle.	S. Dak.	Indian assistant	*3	Jan. 1, 1892	Apr. 19, 1892
Maggie Larrabee	S. Dak.	....do	*3	....do	May 31, 1892
Frank Dupree	S. Dak.	....do	*3	....do	Do.
George Taylor	S. Dak.	....do	*3	....do	Jan. 20, 1892
Bennett Cook	S. Dak.	....do	*3	Jan. 17, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Dora Spider	S. Dak.	....do	*3	....do	May 31, 1892
Amy Dupree	S. Dak.	....do	*3	....do	Mar. 31 1892
Iron Moccasin Truby	S. Dak.	....do	*3	Mar. 1, 1892	May 31, 1892
Archie White	S. Dak.	....do	*3	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.
J. A. Robb	S. Dak.	....do	*3	Apr. 27, 1892	June 12, 1892
Emily Little Hawk	S. Dak.	....do	*3	May 1, 1892	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency Ogalalla Boarding School.					
J. H. Meteer	S. Dak.	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
H. E. Brown	Nebr.	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian	1,000	....do	Do.
Thisba A. Hutson	Nebr.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Gertrude A. Bradley	Pa.	....do	600	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Nellie L. Hill	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Rickie Tulley	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	Aug. 10, 1891
E. L. Rosecrans	Nebr.	....do	600	....do	June 30, 1892
Anna Egan	Kans.	....do	600	Sept. 1, 1891	Jan. 15, 1892
Annie D. Burr	N. Dak.	....do	600	Nov. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
T. C. Williamson	S. Dak.	....do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 30, 1892

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Pine Ridge Agency Ogalalla Boarding School—Continued.					
Mary R. Henry	Ky	Teacher	$600	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
J. A. Meteer	S. Dak.	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Fannie Williams	Ill	Assistant Matron	480	do	Oct. 1, 1891
Katie O. Bradley	Pa	do	480	do	Aug. 31, 1891
Lizzie J. Brown	S. Dak	do	480	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Laura A. Cunningham	S. Dak	do	480	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
W. M. Parker	Nebr	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
Henry Zeigler	Nebr	do	600	Aug. 1, 1891	Jan. 6, 1892
James E. Thackery	Kans	do	600	Feb. 1, 1892	Mar. 17, 1892
W. G. Smoot	Nebr	do	600	Mar. 18, 1892	June 30, 1892
S. S. Connell	Md	Shoe and harnessmaker	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
Geo. F. Thunder	S. Dak	Tailor	300	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Nicholas Huleau	Pa	do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
A. W. Means	S. Dak	Butcher	720	July 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
Frank Twiss	S. Dak	do	720	Feb. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
N. J. Hutson	Nebr	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Lucy Stabber	S. Dak	Assistant seamstress	150	do	Sept. 30, 1891
Susie Rooks	S. Dak	do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Mabel No Flesh	S. Dak	Second assistant seamstress	120	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Louise Zeigler	Nebr	Cook	480	do	Jan. 6, 1892
Alma Willis	Nebr	do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Gertie W. Rabbitt	S. Dak	Assistant cook	150	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Lizzie J. Brown	Iowa	Laundress	480	do	Aug. 31, 1891
Mollie Leaneagh	Nebr	do	480	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Susie Rooks	S. Dak	Assistant laundress	150	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Gertie W. Rabbitt	S. Dak	do	150	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Alice Moore	Kans	do	180	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Angeline Yates	S. Dak	Second assistant laundress	120	July 1, 1891	Do.
Winnie Tyler	Iowa	Baker	480	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Raymond Smith	S. Dak	Watchman	300	Mar. 1, 1892	Do.
Rose H. Horse	S. Dak	Housemaid	60	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Jennie C. Leat	S. Dak	do	60	do	Do.
Katie H. Wolf	S. Dak	do	60	do	Do.
Susie B. Crow	S. Dak	do	60	do	Do.
Bessie Farnham	S. Dak	do	60	Oct. 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
Hattie Hundred	S. Dak	do	60	do	June 30, 1892
Mabel S. Bear	S. Dak	do	60	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Emma B. Bird	S. Dak	do	60	do	June 30, 1892
Santa R. Martin	S. Dak	Indian assistant	150	Nov. 1, 1891	Do
Jacob La Pointe	S. Dak	do	150	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Nicholas Iron Crow	S. Dak	do	150	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Pine Ridge Agency Day Schools.					
E. M. Keith	Nebr	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Alfred C. Smith	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
John M. Sweeney	Pa	do	*60	do	Do.
George E. Nobles	Nebr	do	*60	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Orrie O. Brown	Conn	do	*60	Oct. 3, 1891	Do.
Z. A. Parker	Nebr	do	*60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Jessie Craven	S. Dak	do	*60	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Julia Draper	Nebr	do	*60	do	Do.
Millie Prescott	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Edith Taylor	Nebr	do	*60	do	Do.
Emma V. Gleason	S. Dak	do	*60	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Wm. M. Robertson	N. Dak	do	*60	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Clarence Three Stars	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Susie Woods	S. Dak	Assistant teacher	*30	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Maggie G. Keith	S. Dak	do	*30	do	Do.
Julia Smith	S. Dak	do	*30	do	Do.
Alice Lone Bear	S. Dak	do	*30	do	Apr. 30, 1892
Maggie Belt	S. Dak	do	*30	do	Dec. 31, 1891
Bertha E. Nobles	Nebr	do	*30	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Gertrude A. Sweeney	Pa	do	*30	do	Do.
Sophia Giroux	S. Dak	do	*30	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Louise Twiss	S. Dak	do	*30	do	Do.
Ephraim Prescott	S. Dak	do	*30	do	Do.
Lucy Stabber	S. Dak	do	*30	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Julia Clifford	S. Dak	do	*30	May 1, 1892	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Rosebud Agency Day Schools.					
M. Nellie Wright	S. Dak	Teacher	*$72	Sept. 1, 1891	Jan. 17, 1892
David W. Parmelee	S. Dak	do	*60	do	June 30, 1892
Joseph Clements	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
William C. Garrett	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Alex. Comrie	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
A. D. Harpold	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Minnie E. Meade	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Rufus C. Bauer	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Henry R. Eaton	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
M. S. Foutch	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
J. M. Corbin	S. Dak	do	*60	do	Do.
Ernest J. Warner	Nebr	do	*60	Sept. 10, 1891	Do.
John B. Tripp	S. Dak	do	*60	Oct. 14, 1891	Do.
Lula Ashcraft	S. Dak	do	*60	Jan. 18, 1892	Do.
Luther Standing Bear	S. Dak	Assistant teacher	*48	Sept. 1, 1891	Sept. 1, 1891
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee	S. Dak	do	*36	do	June 30, 1892
Lovina Clements	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Julia C. Garrett	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Ella V. Comrie	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Rose A. Harpold	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Henrietta M. Warren	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Clemma Bauer	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Hattie F. Eaton	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Lizzie B. Foutch	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Mrs. J. M. Corbin	S. Dak	do	*36	do	Do.
Eunice A. Warner	Nebr	do	*36	Sept. 10, 1891	Do.
Emma F. Schoettler	S. Dak	do	*36	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Emelina B. Tripp	S. Dak	do	*36	Oct. 14, 1891	Do.
Henry Standing Bear	S. Dak	do	*36	Sept. 7, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Louise Richard	S. Dak	do	*36	Dec. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Sisseton Boarding School.					
J. H. Meteer	Ind	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	Aug. 7, 1891
E. D. Wood	S. Dak	do	1,200	Aug. 8, 1891	Feb. 20, 1892
James O. Sheiland	S. Dak	do	1,200	Feb. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Mary L. Eldridge	S. Dak	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Mary E. Wood	S. Dak	do	720	Oct. 1, 1891	Feb. 20, 1892
Anna D. F. Sheiland	S. Dak	do	720	Feb. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ella L. Patterson	S. Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Bessie Patterson	S. Dak	do	600	do	Do.
Phelena C. Johnson	S. Dak	do	600	do	Do.
H. B. Schofield	S. Dak	Industrial teacher	720	do	Sept. 30, 1891
W. G. Rouse	Kans	do	720	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Bessie B. Ortley	S. Dak	Cook	420	July 1, 1891	July 19, 1891
Marie De Leeuw	Minn	do	420	July 20, 1891	June 30, 1892
Christina De Leeuw	S. Dak	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Callista W. Clark	S. Dak	Baker	360	do	Do.
Sophia Vanderhuyden.	S. Dak	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Agnes Vanderhuyden	S. Dak	Assistant seamstress	360	do	Do.
Charles J. Heagle	S. Dak	Shoe and harnessmaker	500	Oct. 1, 1891	Feb. 10, 1892
William Quinn	S. Dak	Carpenter	500	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
John T. Lynde	S. Dak	Fireman	360	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
E. D. Knotts	S. Dak	Nightwatch and disciplinarian.	500	Nov. 12, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
G. F. Rhoads	S. Dak	Nightwatch and disciplinarian.	500	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sarah H. Webster	Kans	Assistant matron	480	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Etta Robertson	S. Dak	Indian assistant	150	July 13, 1891	Do.
Albert Wantawa	S. Dak	do	150	July 1, 1891	Oct. 31, 1891
Edward Mackey	S. Dak	do	150	Nov. 1, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
John Moran	S. Dak	do	150	June 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Yankton Agency Boarding School.					
W. H. Matson	S. Dak	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
M. O. Matson	S. Dak	Teacher	600	do	Do.
L. W. Foster	S. Dak	do	600	do	Oct. 27, 1891
Mary F. Wagner	S. Dak	do	600	Oct. 28, 1891	June 30, 1892
M. J. Whitecrow	Ind. T.	Assistant teacher	360	July 1, 1891	Jan. 31, 1892
H. Cournoyer	Ind. T.	do	360	do	Do.
M. J. Whitecrow	Ind. T.	do	480	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892

*Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Yankton Agency Boarding School—Continued.					
H. Cournoyer	Ind. T.	Assistant teacher	$480	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
N. Tyler	S. Dak.	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
M. L. Smith	S. Dak.	....do	600	....do	Do.
W. N. Streeter	S. Dak.	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Nov. 2, 1891
W. N. Streeter	S. Dak.	....do	720	Nov. 3, 1891	June 30, 1892
O. Brugier	S. Dak.	Assistant industrial teacher	216	July 1, 1891	Sept. 8, 1891
A. La Plant	S. Dak.	....do	216	July 13, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. Packard	S. Dak.	....do	216	Sept. 9, 1891	May 13, 1892
J. Packard	S. Dak.	....do	216	June 1, 1892	June 9, 1892
O. Brugier	S. Dak.	....do	216	June 17, 1892	June 30, 1892
B. S. Poulson	S. Dak.	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
O. V. Craig	S. Dak.	....do	480	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
H. M. Ingham	S. Dak.	Cook	480	July 1, 1891	Jan. 10, 1892
E. E. Ely	S. Dak.	....do	480	Jan. 26, 1892	June 30, 1892
H. M. Pool	S. Dak.	....do	480	July 1, 1892	June 4, 1892
J. Thomas	S. Dak.	Laundress	480	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
B. La Grand	S. Dak.	Nightwatchman	216	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 13, 1891
Tatebdoka	S. Dak.	....do	216	Nov. 9, 1891	Jan. 13, 1892
B. Franklin	S. Dak.	....do	215	Jan. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. Stricker	S. Dak.	Indian assistant	120	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
J. House	S. Dak.	....do	120	Aug. 17, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
S. Ray	S. Dak.	....do	120	Aug. 18, 1891	Sept. 19, 1891
V. Arcouge	S. Dak.	....do	120	July 1, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891
A. Arcouge	S. Dak.	....do	120	....do	June 30, 1892
A. R. Mato	S. Dak.	....do	120	....do	Do.
E. Shunk	S. Dak.	....do	120	....do	Do.
M. Ellis	S. Dak.	....do	120	....do	Do.
L. Dancer	S. Dak.	....do	120	Oct. 6, 1891	Oct. 22, 1891
S. Ray	S. Dak.	....do	120	Oct. 12, 1891	June 30, 1892
J. Smith	S. Dak.	....do	120	Oct. 22, 1891	Dec. 4, 1891
E. Geesman	S. Dak.	....do	120	Oct. 2, 1891	June 30, 1892
R. Sissons	S. Dak.	....do	120	Nov. 25, 1891	Do.
I. Ellis	S. Dak.	....do	120	Nov. 28, 1891	Do.
S. Killbear	S. Dak.	....do	120	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
M. Martin	S. Dak.	....do	120	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.

UTAH.

Uintah Agency Boarding School.[a]					
Ed. F. Harmston	S. Dak.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	July 1, 1891	July 20, 1891
I. S. Binford	S. Dak.	....do	1,000	July 21, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lea McIntyre	Colo.	Teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Libbie O. Stanley	Nebr.	....do	720	Jan. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Allie B. Bushby	Iowa	....do	720	Jan. 8, 1892	Do.
Mary E. Harmston	S. Dak.	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	July 20, 1892
Minnie J. Binford	S. Dak.	....do	720	Sept. 14, 1891	June 30, 1892
I. S. Binford	S. Dak.	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1891	July 20, 1891
A. D. Dickson	Iowa	....do	840	July 21, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lizzie S. Waugh	Iowa	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ella Calkins	Iowa	Cook	500	....do	Do.
Etta S. Smith	Iowa	Laundress	400	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Olive B. Wayman	Iowa	....do	400	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892

WASHINGTON.

Colville Boarding School.					
E. K. Dawes	Wash.	Superintendent	$900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
M. Eliza Dawes	Wash.	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Florence I. Kilgore	Wash.	....do	720	....do	Oct. 4, 1891
Anna Bonham	Wash.	....do	600	Oct. 14, 1891	June 30, 1892
Harry J. Kilgore	Wash.	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Oct. 4, 1891
St. Clair Inlster	Wash.	Matron	720	Oct. 14, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary E. Dawes	Wash.	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Maria M. Thomas	Wash.	Seamstress	500	....do	Do.

[a] Acts of March 3, 1891, and June 15, 1880.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Colville Boarding School—Continued.					
Ida M. Nee	Wash.	Laundress	$500	Sept. 31, 1891	June 30, 1892
Annie Lafleur	Wash.	Cook	600	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Cynthia Wilmot	Wash.	....do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Addie Dissertelle	Wash.	Indian assistant	120	Sept. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Mary Cogan	Wash.	....do	120	....do	June 30, 1892
Rosie Lafleur	Wash.	....do	120	Oct. 24, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Neah Bay Agency Boarding School.					
H. D. Babcock	Wash.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	Sept. 12, 1891
Charles A. Thompson	Wash.	....do	900	Oct. 6, 1891	Oct. 10, 1891
L. M. Compton	Ind.	....do	900	Oct. 17, 1891	June 30, 1892
G. L. Hannah	Wash.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
E. B. McGlinn	Wash.	Matron	600	....do	Do.
David Govan	Wash.	Industrial teacher	840	....do	Do.
May E. Roycroft	Wash.	Seamstress	480	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
E. Donnell	Wash.	....do	480	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Jennie James	Wash.	Cook	300	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Minnie H. Webster	Wash.	....do	300	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lucy Brown	Wash.	Laundress	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Dan Tucker	Wash.	Indian male assistant	120	....do	Do.
Chester Wanderhand	Wash.	....do	120	....do	Do.
Carrie Trowbridge	Wash.	Indian female assistant	120	....do	Do.
Mary Rice	Wash.	....do	120	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Bettie Lacoco	Wash.	....do	120	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Quillehute Day School.					
A. W. Smith	Wash.	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
A. W. Bright	Wash.	Assistant teacher	*48	....do	Do.
Puyallup Agency Boarding School.					
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Wash.	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Henry J. Phillips	Wash.	Principal teacher	700	....do	Do.
Gerta Teachout	Wash.	Teacher	600	....do	Nov. 20, 1891
Rosa E. Chalcraft	Wash.	....do	600	Nov. 21, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Nellie R. Southworth	Wash.	....do	600	Feb. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Gerta Teachout	Wash.	....do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Julia A. Babcock	Wash.	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Eva P. Gordon	Wash.	....do	600	Jan. 1, 1892	Feb. 28, 1892
Rachael McGhie	Wash.	....do	600	Feb. 29, 1892	June 30, 1892
Anna Montgomery	Wash.	Assistant matron	450	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Eva P. Gordon	Wash.	....do	450	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Agnes Holmes	Wash.	....do	450	Jan. 1, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Eugenie M. Edwards	Wash.	....do	450	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Frank I. Hubbard	Wash.	Industrial teacher	700	July 1, 1891	Do.
John Clanahan	Wash.	Carpenter	700	....do	Do.
John W. Fisher	Wash.	Farmer	600	....do	Do.
Jennie Ransom	Wash.	Seamstress	450	....do	Jan. 6, 1892
Julia A. Wheeler	Wash.	....do	450	Jan. 6, 1892	Jan. 16, 1892
Louise Halsey	Wash.	....do	450	Jan. 25, 1892	Feb. 14, 1892
Jennie Ransom	Wash.	....do	450	Feb. 15, 1892	June 30, 1892
Nancy J. Smith	Wash.	Assistant seamstress	300	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Jennie Sahm	Wash.	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Clara M. Harmon	Wash.	Cook	450	July 1, 1891	Oct. 13, 1891
Rose Cook	Wash.	....do	450	Oct. 14, 1891	Nov. 9, 1891
Mary L. Russell	Wash.	....do	450	Nov. 10, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Clara M. Harmon	Wash.	....do	450	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Sophia George	Wash.	Assistant cook	300	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Nellie O. Dell	Wash.	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Alice John	Wash.	....do	300	Dec. 1, 1891	Feb. 14, 1892
Annie Anderson	Wash.	....do	150	Apr. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
Louise Halsey	Wash.	....do	450	Feb. 15, 1892	Do.
Sally Pitt	Wash.	Laundress	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Katie Cox	Wash.	....do	300	....do	Aug. 31, 1891
Mary Bain	Wash.	....do	300	Oct. 1, 1891	June 13, 1892
George Jackson	Wash.	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
George Wesley	Wash.	....do	60	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Jonah Jack	Wash.	....do	60	....do	Do.
Alice John	Wash.	....do	60	....do	Nov. 30, 1891
Dan Varner	Wash.	....do	120	....do	June 30, 1892

* Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Puyallup Agency Boarding School—Continued.					
Jennie Sahm	Wash	Apprentice	$120	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Johnny Leslie	Wash	....do	90	....do	Do.
Lilly Arquette	Wash	....do	90	....do	June 30, 1892
Johnny Leslie	Wash	....do	120	Oct. 1, 1891	Do.
Mary Woodruff	Wash	....do	120	....do	Do.
Nellie O. Dell	Wash	....do	30	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
John Johnson	Wash	....do	120	Apr. 16, 1892	Do.
Henry Kross	Wash	....do	120	....do	Do.
Alice John	Wash	Indian assistant	150	Feb. 15, 1892	Apr. 15, 1892
Chehalis Boarding School, Puyallup Agency.					
Andrew H. Viets	Wash	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Chauncey A. Mead	Wash	Physician	250	July 1, 1891	Do.
Emily J. Viets	Wash	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Emma J. Booker	Wash	Matron	500	July 1, 1891	Feb. 28, 1892
S. Margaret Trackwell.	Wash	....do	500	Feb. 29, 1892	June 30, 1892
Daniel M. Booker	Wash	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
James M. Trackwell	Wash	....do	600	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
May L. Russell	Wash	Cook	450	July 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1891
Fanny Van Eaton	Wash	....do	450	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Lena Heck	Wash	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Louisa Conhepe	Wash	Assistant cook	150	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Emily Hines	Wash	....do	150	Jan. 1, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Mollie Judire	Wash	....do	150	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Charlie Conhepe	Wash	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1891	Nov. 15, 1891
Jack Bruce	Wash	....do	60	....do	Apr. 30, 1892
Emily Hines	Wash	....do	60	....do	Dec. 31, 1892
Mollie Judire	Wash	....do	60	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Charlie Conhepe	Wash	....do	*10	Nov. 16, 1891	Do.
Johnny Williams	Wash	....do	60	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Silas Heck	Wash	....do	60	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Louisa Conhepe	Wash	....do	60	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Robbie Jack	Wash	....do	*10	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lucy Leshi	Wash	....do	60	....do	Do.
Julia Jake	Wash	....do	60	....do	Do.
Joseph Johnson	Wash	....do	60	May 1, 1892	Do.
Jamestown Day Schools.					
John E. Malone	Wash	Teacher	*60	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Port Gamble Day School.					
George A. Fairfield	Wash	....do	*60	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Skokomish Boarding School, Puyallup Agency.					
Daniel G. Rudy	Wash	Superintendent and principle teacher.	900	July 1, 1891	Oct. 16, 1891
Rodney S. Graham	Wash	....do	900	Jan. 1, 1892	July 30, 1892
L. Alice Winslow	Wash	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Rodney S. Graham	Wash	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Dec. 31, 1891
Nell McKinnon	Mich	....do	600	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Nellie Graham	Wash	Matron	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Ellen Clark	Wash	Cook	450	....do	Oct. 30, 1891
Hattie Van Eaton	Wash	....do	450	Nov. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
Susan Waterman	Wash	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1891	Do.
Anna Williams	Wash	Apprentice	60	....do	Do.
Minnie Sherwood	Wash	....do	60	....do	Do.
Archie Isaac	Wash	....do	60	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Isaac Carl	Wash	....do	60	....do	June 30, 1892
George Pulsifer	Wash	....do	60	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.

* Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Quinaielt Boarding School, Puyallup Agency.					
E. W. Agar	Wash	Superintendent and principle teacher.	$900	July 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
James Agar	Wash	Industrial teacher	600	....do	Jan. 31, 1892
Robert Agar	Wash	....do	600	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Jennie Agar	Wash	Matron	480	July 1, 1891	Do.
Annie E. Agar	Wash	Cook	400	....do	Do.
Mary E. Graham	Wash	Seamstress	400	....do	Do.
Maggie Mason	Wash	Indian assistant	180	....do	Jan. 31, 1892
Ellen Harlow	Wash	....do	150	Feb. 1, 1892	Mar. 31, 1892
Emily Hines	Wash	....do	150	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Albert Smith	Wash	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1891	Do.
Arthur Pope	Wash	....do	60	....do	Do.
Julia Dickerson	Wash	....do	60	....do	Do.
Ellen Harlow	Wash	....do	60	....do	Jan. 31, 1892
Clara Rock	Wash	....do	60	Feb. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lummi Day School, Twality Agency.					
D. B. H. Evans	Wash	Teacher	*72	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Yakima Agency Boarding School.					
Will H. Fouts	Wash	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	July 1, 1891	July 31, 1891
Maxwell Phillips	Kansas	....do	1,200	Aug. 19, 1891	Dec. 1, 1891
Stoley C. Roberts	Wash	....do	1,200	Jan. 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
Alice Simpson	Wash	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Edna Clara Haines	Wash	....do	600	....do	Sept. 5, 1891
Margie Kishbaugh	Pa	....do	600	Oct. 9, 1891	June 30, 1892
John W. Clendenning	Tenn	....do	600	May 13, 1892	Do.
Alice V. Lowe	Wash	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	Sept. 17, 1891
Margaret Evans	Ill	....do	720	Sept. 21, 1891	Oct. 22, 1891
Daisy B. Roberts	Wash	....do	720	Jan. 7, 1892	June 30, 1892
Florence E. Lynch	Wash	Assistant matron	540	Oct. 1, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Hattie C. Green	Cal	....do	540	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
George L. Mattoon	Cal	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1891	Do.
T. P. Robbins	Cal	Assistant industrial teacher	500	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
Frank Meacham	Wash	....do	500	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Alice Catlin	Wash	Cook	500	July 1, 1891	Do.
Clara Hoffer	Wash	Assistant cook	120	....do	Nov. 15, 1891
Cora Jackson	Wash	....do	120	Nov. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary Billy	Wash	Laundress	400	July 1, 1891	Do.
Tena Meecheck	Wash	Assistant laundress	120	....do	Do.
Flora Pearne	Wash	Seamstress	120	....do	Do.
Agnes Pearne	Wash	Assistant seamstress	360	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
Fred S. Cedar	Wash	Indian apprentice	*10	Oct. 5, 1891	Nov. 30, 1891
Isaac L. Hoobins	Wash	....do	*10	....do	Mar. 31, 1892
George Caperty	Wash	....do	*10	Oct. 22, 1891	Dec. 31, 1891
Peter Pollacket	Wash	....do	*10	Nov. 1, 1891	Do.
Charles Hadley	Wash	....do	*10	Nov. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
Antoine Miller	Wash	....do	*10	Jan. 1, 1892	Do.
Lester Pearne	Wash	....do	*10	....do	Do.
Charles Winnier	Wash	....do	*10	....do	Do.
Samuel Enjart	Wash	....do	*10	....do	Do.
Willie Colwash	Wash	....do	*10	Apr. 1, 1892	Do.

* Per month.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
*Menominee Boarding School, Green Bay Agency.**					
J. D. Goodnough	Wis	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,200	July 1, 1891	July 13, 1891
W. V. Duggan	S. Dak	do	1,200	July 14, 1891	Feb. 28, 1892
E. D. Wood	S. Dak	do	1,200	Feb. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ellen E. Young	Wis	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Eleanor Parks	Wis	do	600	July 15, 1891	Do.
Etta M. Spencer	Wis	do	600	July 23, 1891	Do.
Mary Winans	Wis	Matron	720	July 1, 1891	July 24, 1891
Minnie F. Barrows	S. Dak	do	720	July 25, 1891	Feb. 20, 1892
Mary E. Wood	S. Dak	do	720	Feb. 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ida Hoin	Wis	Assistant matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Edward J. Thomas	Dak	Industrial teacher	720	Aug. 3, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
William Kruse	Wis	do	720	Apr. 20, 1892	June 30, 1892
Henry Millott	Wis	Assistant industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Charles Reinsedmer	Wis	Carpenter	600	do	Do.
Phillip Heim	Wis	Shoemaker	600	do	Do.
Martha Dodge	Wis	Seamstress	600	do	Sept. 19, 1891
Nellie Towle	Wis	do	600	Nov. 16, 1891	June 30, 1892
Mary Weaver	Wis	Assistant seamstress	360	June 7, 1892	Do.
Eliza Crowfoot	Wis	Cook	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Betsey L. Porter	Wis	Laundress	600	do	Jan. 5, 1892
Ellie M. Stickney	Wis	do	600	Jan. 16, 1892	June 30, 1892
DAY SCHOOLS.					
No. 1.					
Robert G. Pike	Wis	Teacher	150	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Hobart Mission.					
Mary E. Burleson	Wis	do	150	do	Do.
No. 2, South Day.					
Jemima Wheelock	Wis	do	150	do	Do.
East Day.					
Charles D. Wheelock	Wis	do	150	do	Do.
Hog Hill.					
Julia Wheelock	Wis	do	150	do	Do.
Stockbridge.					
Thos. H. Haag	Ill	do	150	do	Jan. 2, 18..
No. 4.					
Lillian Cornelius	Ill	do	150	do	June 30, 1892
Stockbridge.					
Flora McCormick	Wis	do	150	Feb. 1, 1892	Do.
LA POINTE DAY SCHOOLS.					
Fon du Lac.					
Celia J. Durfee	Minn	Teacher	160	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Grand Portage.					
John A. McFarland	Minn	do	148	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Lac du Flambeau.					
Cordelia Sullivan	Wis	do	160	do	June 30, 1892
Julia Curran	Wis	Assistant teacher	140	do	Do

* Acts of March 3, 1891, and April 1, 1890. † Per month.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Pahquahwong.					
A. F. Geraghty	Wis	Teacher	*$30	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Carrie Geraghty	Wis	Assistant teacher	*40	do	Do.
Vermillion Lake.					
A. L. Flett	Minn	Teacher	*60	do	Feb. 19, 1892
A. S. Meserve	Me	do	*60	Feb. 20, 1892	June 30, 1892
Anna Flett	Minn	Assistant teacher	*40	Sept. 1, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Sarah D. Meserve	Me	do	*40	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Lac Court d'Oreilles.					
Nora Morgan	Wis	Teacher	*60	Sept. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Normantown.					
Kittie Macaulay	Dak	do	*60	Feb 21, 1892	June 30, 1892
TOMAH TRAINING SCHOOL†					
Stephen C. Sanborn	Minn	Superintendent	1,500	Apr. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
William H. Jackson	Wis	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900	do	Do.

WYOMING.

Wind River Boarding School, Shoshone Agency.					
John Roberts	Wyo	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	July 1, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Walter Lovejoy	Wyo	do	1,000	Oct. 15, 1891	June 30, 1892
Carrie M. Buchanan	Wyo	Teacher	600	July 1, 1891	Sept. 15, 1891
Bessie McKenzie	Wyo	do	600	do	June 30, 1892
Maggie Hank	Wyo	do	600	Sept. 16, 1891	Do.
Marillas Fosher	Wyo	Matron	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Fanchon Patton	Wyo	Assistant matron	480	do	Do.
Edward C. Major	Wyo	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Joseph Basill	Wyo	Assistant industrial teacher	180	do	Mar. 31, 1892
Jobe Tidyamp	Wyo	do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Rose E. Snavely	Wyo	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Mary Boyd	Wyo	do	480	Oct. 1, 1891	June 30, 1892
Fred. Posey	Wyo	Cook	600	July 1, 1891	Aug. 24, 1891
Arthur H. Denel	Wyo	do	600	Aug. 25, 1891	Mar. 7, 1892
Anna M. Brown	Wyo	do	600	Mar. 8, 1892	June 30, 1892
Felix Edwards	Wyo	Assistant cook	180	Oct. 1, 1891	Nov. 16, 1891
Michal Dudmudson	Wyo	do	180	Nov. 17, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
William Penn	Wyo	do	180	July 1, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891
Lightfoot Shorman	Wyo	do	180	Apr. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Pretty Woman	Wyo	Laundress	600	July 1, 1891	Do.
Amanda Wanstall	Wyo	Assistant laundress	120	Nov. 17, 1891	Do.
Walking Crow	Wyo	Indian assistant	180	July 1, 1891	Do.
Maurice White	Wyo	Fireman	*15	Oct. 1, 1891	Nov. 16, 1891
Bruce New Lodge	Wyo	do	*15	Nov. 17, 1891	Mar. 31, 1892
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Wyo	do	*15	Apr. 1, 1892	May 31, 1892
New Boarding School for girls.					
Laurena Lovejoy	Wyo	Teacher	600	Jan. 1, 1892	June 30, 1892
Annie M. Brown	Wyo	Cook	480	do	Mar. 7, 1892
Lottie G. Mason	Wyo	do	480	Mar. 8, 1892	June 30, 1892
Ellen Brazill	Wyo	Laborer	240	Dec. 1, 1891	Apr. 30, 1892
May Nahgoomsha	Wyo	do	240	May 20, 1892	June 30, 1892

* Per month. † Act of February 16, 1891.

REF0070687

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS FROM OCTOBER 17, 1891, TO NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

NAVAJO RESERVATION, ARIZ.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, D. C., November 19, 1892.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order of May 17, 1884, by President Chester A. Arthur, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart as a reservation for Indian purposes certain lands in the Territories of Utah and Arizona, be, and the same hereby is, modified so that all the lands described in said order which lie west of the 110th degree of west longitude and within the Territory of Utah be, and the same hereby are, restored to the public domain, freed from the reservation made by said order.

BENJ. HARRISON.

RED LAKE RESERVATION, MINN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 21, 1892.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in the State of Minnesota, viz: Fractional section 33 in township 152 north, of range 32 west, and fractional sections 4, 9, 16, 17, 19, and 20, and section 21 in township 151 north, of range 32 west, be, and the same are hereby, reserved from entry and sale as public lands and added to the Red Lake Indian Reservation, as a part of the same for the use and benefit of the Indians thereof, with like tenure as the other lands now included within the reservation according to the terms of the agreement negotiated with said Indians by the Chippewa Commission in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), which agreement was approved by the President March 4, 1890.

BENJ. HARRISON.

FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 17, 1892.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of North Dakota, namely, all that portion of township 147 north, range 87 west, lying north of the Missouri River, in the State of North Dakota, not included within the Fort Stevenson military reservation, said State, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and added to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts, if any, the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under the existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the addition hereby made to the said Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

BENJ. HARRISON.

YAKAMA RESERVATION (FISHERY), WASH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 21, 1892.

SIR: On the 19th of July last, Jay Lynch, agent for the Yakama Indians, called attention to the tenth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., p. 964), which provides—

> That there is also reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by this treaty for the use and benefit of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands, a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of 6 miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse, or Wenatshapam River, and known as the "Wenatshapam fishery," which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations—

and asked whether or not said tract of land had ever been surveyed and definitely located and marked out as therein provided.

The records of this office failed to disclose any information of such a survey or even the location of said tract, and from inquiry made of the Yakama Indians through Agent Lynch, respecting its status, it was evident that they had no knowledge of any action ever having been taken to definitely locate the said tract. Report was therefore made to the Department on the 27th of August last of the facts herein stated, and a request was made that authority be given Agent Lynch to visit the locality of said "fishery," supposed to be some 75 to 100 miles distant from the agency, and to locate said tract of land by metes and bounds or by natural objects, taking care not to interfere with the vested rights of any settlers or other parties that might be located thereon.

This authority and request being granted on the 29th of August, Agent Lynch was instructed on the 8th of September to visit said fishery, reserved and set apart by said treaty for the use of said Indians, and to fix and determine, as best he could, the boundaries of said tract of land by metes and bounds or by natural objects, that it might be surveyed and marked out, under directions of the President, as the treaty stipulated, and to submit an estimate of the probable cost to have such tract of land as he might designate properly marked out and surveyed. Agent Lynch was furnished the latest edition of the map of Washington issued by the General Land Office for his guidance in determining the location.

On the 24th of October last he submitted his report under said instructions, giving a description of the tract and of its proposed boundaries, with a plat thereof, and a letter from the surveyor-general of Washington, who stated the rates of survey in that State, which are herewith submitted.

In this report he estimated the distance from the agency to the fishery to be 150 miles by the nearest route, and that Lake Wenatchee, as now called, was 50 miles from the mouth of the Wenatchee River, and that the lake was really only "a widening out" of the river for the space of two or three miles in the valley, which was surrounded by mountains. He reported that there are two large creeks flowing into the river just below the lake, which he was of the opinion were forks of the river referred to in the treaty and known as the "fishery," although the map sent represented the "forks of the river" as *above* the lake, which he states is incorrect.

The tract recommended by the agent as the land to be set apart, is, I think, substantially the reservation provided for in the treaty, and is heavily timbered and in a moutain district and not agricultural in any sense of the word. This tract is only valuable, he states, for its timber and fishery privileges, and includes the lower end of the lake and both sides of the river for a distance of 10 miles below the lake, with the river as near the center thereof as practicable to make it so, and is described (the description given by the agent being somewhat different) as follows:

> Commencing at a point on the right bank or west shore of Lake Wenatchee, 1¼ miles by the shore line from the right bank of the river Wenatchee, where it leaves (not enters) the lake, thence in a southwesterly direction to a point 1¼ miles due southwest from the mouth of the river, thence southeastwardly, parallel to the general course of the river, 10 miles, thence in a northeasterly direction, and across said river 3 miles, thence in a northwesterly direction, parallel to the general course of the river to the lake, thence in a direct line across the lake to the place of beginning, provided the area does not exceed the quantity of 6 miles square, limited by the treaty.

Inasmuch as this provision of the treaty has remained unfulfilled over thirty-three years since the proclamation of the treaty, April 18, 1859, and the country is being rapidly settled and the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, I have the honor to recommend that the matter be laid before the President for direction to have the survey of the tract of land reserved and set apart by the tenth article of the Yakima treaty of June 9, 1855, made and marked out at the earliest practicable period, and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to instruct the surveyor-general of Washington to make said survey under the supervision of the Indian agent in accordance with the suggestions herein contained, and the expenses thereof be paid out of the appropriation for "survey of Indian reservations for 1893."

The surveyor-general, in his letter to Agent Lynch, gives the rate for standard and meander lines not exceeding $8 per mile; but for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a rate not exceeding $25 per linear mile. The agent in submitting his estimate fixes the rate at $18 and the distance 30 miles, making the estimate of the cost in the aggregate $540. I therefore recommend that in directing the surveyor-gen-

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eral to make the survey that the expense be limited to the sum of $540, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

It is not intended that the description herein given shall be followed strictly in making the survey, but that it should be considered in connection with the language of the treaty. The surveyor-general should be allowed, if necessary, to make such divergence from the outboundaries herein described as, in his judgment, the topography of the land may demand, provided that the lines surveyed and marked out when completed should embrace the whole of the land contemplated to be set apart by the treaty, and approximately near the area named therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 26, 1892.

The PRESIDENT:

The treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 954), provides for a reservation of a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of 6 miles square for the Yakima Indians in the then Territory of Washington, to be known as the "Wenatshapam fishery," which "said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations."

The attention of the Indian Office was called to this provision in July last by the Yakima agent, and he was directed by the Commissioner to visit the locality of the said "fishery," and to locate said tract by metes and bounds, taking care not to interfere with the vested rights of any settlers or other parties that might be located thereon.

On October 24 he submitted his report herewith, in which he gives a description of the lands to be surveyed and marked, and states that said lands are heavily timbered and in a mountain district, and only valuable for the timber and fishery privileges.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that this country is being rapidly settled, and the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, and recommends said lands be surveyed for the purpose named in said treaty.

Concurring in the recommendation of the Commissioner, I have the honor to request that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be authorized to instruct the surveyor-general of Washington to make said survey under the supervision of the Yakima agent, and in accordance with his suggestions, allowing him, however, to make such divergence from the outboundaries described in the Commissioner's letter as in his judgment the topography of the land may demand, provided that the lines surveyed and marked out, when completed, shall embrace the whole of the land contemplated to be set apart by the treaty and approximately near the area named therein, and that your authority be indorsed hereon.

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

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 28, 1892.

Approved:

BENJ. HARRISON.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

The military post of Camp Mojave was established in 1858, and is situated on a mesa on the left bank of the Colorado River, near the head of Mojave Valley, about 60 feet above the water, in latitude 35° 0' 24" longitude 114° 34' 40", approximately, west of Greenwich. (See War Department descriptive list of military posts, 1872, p. 76.)

By proclamation of the President, March 30, 1870, there were attached to the post two reservations, one known as the military reservation and described as follows:

Commencing at the center of parade at Fort Mojave; thence N. 83° 31' 37" E. 69.99 chains to station I; thence S. 53° 8' 23" W. 240 chains to station II; thence N. 56° 51' 32" W. 232.60 chains to station III; thence N. 33° 8' 29" E. 240 chains to station IV; thence S. 56° 51' 32" E. 232.60 chains to station I, containing 5,532 acres;

the other known as the "hay and wood" reservation, and described as follows:

Commencing at the center of parade at Fort Mojave, thence S. 10° 43' 41" E. 347.52 chains to station I; thence S. 1° 4' 29" W. 272.60 chains to station II; thence S. 76° 17' 28" W. 228.80 chains to station III; thence N. 23° 1' 32" W. 362.70 chains to station IV; thence S. 88° 45' 32" E. 360 chains to station I, containing 9,114.81 acres,

making the total area 14,696.81 acres. About one-half of each of these tracts of land is tillable; all is suitable for grazing, and about half of the "hay and wood" reservation is valuable for timber. The bottom land, about three-fourths of the entire area, is exceedingly fertile and covered with mesquite and cottonwood. The Colorado River passes through the military reserve, and forms the west boundary of the hay reserve, about 1 mile distant.

This post and its buildings and reservations were transferred by the War Department to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes, May 2, 1890, and August 22, 1890, were formally turned over to S. M. McCowan, superintendent of the Indian school established there.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ.

The Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889, appropriated $10,000, as follows:

To purchase for Indian industrial school purposes the buildings and other improvements in what is known as Keam's Cañon, within the reservation in the Territory of Arizona, established for the use and occupancy of the Moquis and other Indians by Executive order dated December 16, 1882. * * * provided, that, upon payment therefor, the owner of said buildings and other improvements shall execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Interior a full relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all buildings and other improvements of whatsoever character owned by him within the limits of said reservation. (25 Stats., 1001.)

July 13, 1889, Mr. Thomas V. Keam quitclaimed unto the Secretary of the Interior, for the use of the Government of the United States and its assigns, "all that particular tract of land known and described as Keam's Cañon, within the Moqui Reservation, in Arizona, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the estate, right, interest, claim, or demand therein," the consideration being $10,000. This deed is recorded in Miscellaneous Indian Deed Record of the Indian Bureau, vol. 7, p. 87.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

An attempt was made in the fall of 1890 to establish an Indian industrial school for Arizona at Fort McDowell, but the place was found to be so unsuitable for such purposes that the undertaking was abandoned and effort made to establish the school in the vicinity of Phœnix, Ariz. A vacant hotel building there was rented for the temporary use of the school and the citizens of Phœnix bound themselves to donate a school site of not less than 80 acres within 3 miles of the town.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 1013), Congress made an appropriation for the purchase of land or improvements and the construction of buildings for this school, the cost of land or improvements not to exceed $6,000. Under instructions from the Indian office, Superintendent Wellington Rich examined many sites offered, and on the 11th of April, 1891, he forwarded a deed from Frank C. Hatch, with water rights No. 52 and 53, in Grand Canal; also abstract of title, etc., for the SE. ¼ of sec. 20, T. 2 N., R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, offered for $9,000. The deed was approved by the Attorney-General May 9, 1891, and the tract was purchased, $6,000 being paid by the Government and the other $3,000 being contributed by the citizens of Phœnix, Ariz. The deed was recorded in Maricopa County on the 16th of August, 1891. This tract of 160 acres is about 3 miles north of the town of Phœnix, is supplied with water from the Grand Canal, and is considered to be worth $12,000.

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PERRIS, CAL.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1891, appropriated $25,000 for the erection of buildings for an industrial school for the Mission Indians near the village of Perris, in California, upon a tract of land of not less than 80 acres, to be donated for that purpose (26 Stats., p. 1012).

December 19, 1890, Agent Rust forwarded a deed from J. W. Nance to the United States for 80 acres of land, in San Diego County, viz, N. ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 3 W., S. B. M., and legal agreements as to water rights, etc., with abstract of title, water certificates, and diagram of land, the same having been donated to the Government by Mr. Nance for the proposed Indian school.

April 18, 1891, Mr. Nance offered a new site for the school from lands of the Perris Land Company, in block 17 of the "Riverside tract," being a subdivision of lot 11, of Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo, Cal., in the Perris irrigation district. San Diego County, Cal., as surveyed April, 1891. This exchange of site was approved by Agent Rust April 20, 1891, and June 2 Mr. Achilles Martin submitted a deed, executed May 29, 1891, by the Perris Land Company, by I. S. Castleman, president, conveying to the United States all of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in said block 17, containing 80 acres of land; consideration, $4,000. June, 10, he forwarded certificate of title to said block 17.

On the 1st of September Mr. Martin was advised that under section 355 of the Revised Statutes no public money could be expended upon any site or land purchased by the United States for the purpose of erecting any public building thereon until the written opinion of the Attorney-General was had in favor of the validity of the title to the land, nor until the consent of the legislature of the State in which the land might be situated had been given to such purchase. At the same time deed for block 17, as well as the Nance deed, were returned to him.

October 27 Mr. Martin filed a copy of the law giving the consent of the legislature of California to the acquirement of the land by the United States, and on the 4th of November he filed a new deed of that date for lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in block 17, and on the 7th of December he forwarded the abstract of title and diagram of block 17.

The validity of title was approved by the Department of Justice February 10, 1892, and the deed was recorded in San Diego County, Cal., March 4, 1892.

FORT LEWIS, COLO.

By Executive order of January 27, 1892, the following tracts of land were temporarily withdrawn from settlement and declared to be the military reservation of Fort Lewis, viz:

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, in T. 35 N., R. 11 W.; sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, in T. 36 N., R. 10 W.; also a strip of unsurveyed land lying contiguous to and north of the northern boundary line of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

By General Order No. 5, issued February 8, 1892, the boundaries of the Fort Lewis Reservation were announced as follows, viz:

Beginning as an initial point at a post marked "O. M., U. S. M. R." on the northern boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation 9,239 feet due south from the southwest corner of section 36, township 36 north, range 11 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, thence S. 88° 20' W. along the said Ute line 4 miles, thence due north 5 miles, thence due east 5 miles, thence due north 1 mile, thence due east 5 miles, thence due south 5 miles and 3,726 feet to said Ute line, thence S. 88° 20' W. along said Ute line 3 miles, thence S. 88° 20' W. along said Ute line 3 miles to the initial point, excepting therefrom all school sections and parts of same, and all lands and parts of same now filed or entered, the titles to which have been, or may be, perfected by the present claimants, their heirs or assigns. All bearings are from the true meridian.

Area within extreme lines ..... square miles..	53.6
Area of excepted claims about ..... do....	6.2
Remaining area of reservation	47.4

The State of Colorado ceded jurisdiction to the United States by act approved March 28, 1885, with restriction as to civil and criminal process.

On recommendation of the Indian office, and request of the Secretary of the Interior dated October 28, 1891, this military post of Fort Lewis, Colo., then unoccupied with its buildings and appurtenances, was turned over to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior for Indian school purposes so long as it should not be required for military occupation. (See General Order No. 89, issued November 12, 1891.)

FORT HALL, IDAHO.

The Fort Hall military post, established in 1870, is situated in latitude 45°, longitude 112°, township 3 north, range 38 east (see War Department descriptive list of military posts, 1872, page 101), and is within the bounds of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. The military reservation was proclaimed by Executive order of October 12, 1870, and consists of all the land lying within and bounded by the following lines, viz:

Beginning at a point 600 feet due east of the garrison flagstaff, marked by a red cedar post, thence S. 21° 15' W. (magnetic bearing) 3,000 feet; thence (at an angle of 90°) N. 68° 45' W. 1,200 feet; thence (angle 20°) N. 48° 45' 4,000 feet; thence (angle 30°) N. 18° 45' W. 1,300 feet; thence (angle 17°) N. 35° 45' W. 2,200 feet; thence (angle 13° 30') N. 22° 15' W. 4,800 feet; thence (angle 80° 32') N. 77° 13' E. 2,650 feet; thence (angle 90° 47') S. 13° 24' E. 2,700 feet; thence (angle 8° 45') S. 22° 19' E. 1,800 feet; thence (angle 10° 26') S. 32° 45' E. 3,200 feet; thence (angle 36°) S. 68° 45' E. 3,400 feet to point of beginning, and making with first corner an angle of 90°, and containing 646.50 acres of land.

Variation of needle, about 16° 45' east.

It was originally ordered to be located outside of any Indian reservation, but no such available place being found, after careful examination, the Secretary of War, on the 26th of September, 1870, requested that he be informed if, under the necessities of the case, there was any objection to the proposed establishment of the military reserve within the Fort Hall reserve; and reply was made that there was no serious objection thereto on the part of the Indian Office.

April 26, 1883, the military reservation and its buildings were turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes, and in the following fall the school in operation at the Fort Hall Agency was removed thither.

It is in a little valley lying nearly north and south, locally known as Lincoln Valley, which is about 5 miles in length by a half mile in width, well sheltered by hills. It is 15 miles east of Blackfoot Crossing, and 15 miles east by north of Fort Hall Agency. With the exception of the agency, this valley includes all the good soil for cultivation or pasturage within a distance of 40 miles. Lincoln Creek, flowing through it, has an average depth of 18 inches and average width of 5 feet, and affords a constant supply of water the year round.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Early in 1883, citizens of Lawrence and vicinity proffered to the United States Government 280 acres of land on which to establish an industrial school for Indians (see Annual Report Indian Office for 1885, p. 228). The donation was accepted and the deed dated April 4, 1883, from Oscar E. Learnard and Mary S. Learnard, his wife, conveyed to the United States, for $9,500, the SW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ and the W. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 7, and the NE. ¼ of sec. 18, all in T. 13, R. 20 E., in Douglas County, Kans., containing 200 acres, less the right of way of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, now called Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas Railroad. This deed, with abstract of title, was approved by the Attorney-General June 7, 1883, but was not recorded in the proper office of Douglas County, Kans., until February 2, 1887.

A contract was made in June, 1883, to erect school buildings upon this tract (see Annual Report for 1885, p. XCII), the cost of which was to be paid from an appropriation of $150,000 for Indian schools contained in the Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882 (22 Stats., p. 86). The applicability of this fund for the erection of these buildings was questioned, but a joint resolution passed February 25, 1884 (23 Stats., p. 268) and the Indian appropriation acts of July 4, 1884, and March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., p. 92 and 382), gave ample authority for the payment.

The Indian appropriation act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stats., p. 45), appropriated $58,000 for the completion of buildings and the purchase of additional grounds for the use of this school. Under this authority the superintendent of the school was directed to receive offers of land. After doing so, upon his recommendation he was authorized to expend $17,500 in the purchase from James W. Alderman of a tract of 200 acres adjoining the first land purchased, being the SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ and the SW. ¼ of sec. 7, T. 13, R. 20. The deed, dated January 12, 1887, with abstract of title, was approved by the Attorney-General May 19, 1887, and duly recorded in Douglas County May 31, 1887.

Another tract of 10 acres was purchased from Oscar E. Learnard for $4,000, being the south 10 acres in the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 7, T. 13, R. 20. The deed, dated March 7, 1887, for said land, subject to right of way of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, with abstract of title, was approved by the Attorney-General June 3, 1887, and recorded in Douglas County, Kans., June 16, 1887.

By the Indian appropriation act, approved August 19, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 359), money was appropriated for the purchase of additional land for this school. The

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NW. fractional ¼ of sec. 18, T. 13, R. 20, containing 153.60 acres, was purchased from Oscar E. Learnard for $7,680. The deed dated December 10, 1890, was duly approved by the Attorney-General February 6, 1891, and recorded in Douglas County, Kans., February 14, 1891.

For $1,928 another piece of land was bought for this school from Fred. Messenger Lowe and wife. The tract, containing 9.54 acres, is described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of fractional northwest quarter of sec. 7, T. 13 S., R. 20 E., thence north along the center line of said section 5 chains, thence west 19.27 chains to a point on the west line of Vermont street, produced from the city of Lawrence, 15 chains south of the north line of said section, thence south along said west line of Vermont street produced 5 chains, thence east 19.25 chains to beginning.

This deed, dated January 31, 1891, with abstract of title, etc., was approved by the Attorney-General June 19, 1891, and recorded in Douglas County, Kans., July 3, 1891.

The consent for purchase of these lands by the United States for public purposes is given by the State of Kansas in special act of its legislature dated March 2, 1889, and by a general law of the State dated March 28, 1872. (See General Stats. of Kansas, 1889, sections 3555, 3556, and 3561.)

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

The act of Congress approved February 10, 1891, directed the establishment of an Indian industrial or training school in Isabella County, Mich., and appropriated $25,000 for the purchase of not less than 200 acres for the school and the erection of buildings thereon (26 Stats., p. 764).

Under instructions from the Indian Office of June 26, 1891, T. S. Ansley, supervisor of education, visited Isabella County and examined and reported on various sites offered and suggested for the school in several towns. His reports, with other offers of sites, were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on the 27th of August, with recommendation that an inspector be sent to Michigan to examine the several locations proposed. Inspector Gardner was assigned to that duty, and on the 13th of October he reported against all the tracts offered except that known as the old "Mission Farm" and "Mowry tract," adjoining the city limits of Mount Pleasant, which contained 160 and 40 acres, respectively, and had several good farm buildings thereon. He strongly recommended the purchase of this site, with the understanding that the Government would pay but $5,000 for the land, the remainder to be contributed by the citizens of Mount Pleasant.

Accordingly that site was accepted by the Secretary on the terms named. November 21, Mr. S. W. Hopkins on behalf of the citizens' committee of Mount Pleasant submitted a certified copy of an act of the Michigan legislature, approved May 13, 1891, ceding jurisdiction over the lands selected. He also forwarded two deeds for the tracts chosen—one dated November 6, 1891, from David H. Maurer and Abbie C., his wife, conveying to the United States, the east 40 acres of the east half of the SE. ¼ of sec. 9, the other dated November 5, 1891, from Amelia S. K. May, to the United States for the NE. ¼ of sec. 9. On account of defects in the May deed and abstract of title they were returned and a new deed executed December 1, 1891, by Mrs. May with abstract of title was substituted; additional papers as to title were forwarded December 21. The Maurer and May deeds with abstracts were approved by the Attorney-General January 27, 1892, and were duly recorded in Isabella County, Mich., February 2, 1892.

PIPESTONE, MINN.

The act of Congress approved February 16, 1891, authorized the establishment of an Indian industrial or training school on the Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota, and money was appropriated for the erection of buildings (26 Stats., p. 764).

By the eighth article of the treaty of April 19, 1858, with the Yankton tribe of Sioux (11 Stats., p. 743), it was provided that the Indians should have the free and unrestricted use of the Red Pipestone quarry, or so much thereof as they had been accustomed to frequent and use, and the United States agreed to cause said reservation to be surveyed and marked accordingly. It was located and surveyed in 1859, and consists of 1 square mile, situated in township 106 and 107 north, range 46 west, in Minnesota.

Under office instructions Superintendent Dorchester visited Pipestone in April, 1891, to select "the specific site" for the erection of buildings. He chose the highest ground on the reservation in section 1 of township 106 on the north side of the rerervation between the railroad and the county road, where they are about 660 feet apart.

On the 27th of July, United States Indian Agent E. W. Foster forwarded a petition purporting to be signed by 167 Yankton Indians, stating that the Indians had no knowledge of this proposed school prior to the visit of Superintendent Dorchester, and claimed the right to take allotments on this reservation, and protested against the erection of school buildings thereon until their consent had been obtained.

The matter was submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General, and his opinion of September 17, 1891, fully sustained the position taken by the Indian Office that the Indians had no right to allotments on the Pipestone Reservation and were not entitled to any compensation for the use of a portion of the land for the establishments of a school, for the very good reasons that they would not suffer any damage; that the title to the land was in the United States; and that it might be appropriated to the proposed use without consulting the Indians, if that use would not abridge or interfere with the exercise of the right guaranteed them by the treaty of 1858.

GENOA, NEBR.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to expend $25,000 in establishing a school for 150 Indian children, either at some suitable point on the Sioux Reservation in Dakota, or "in the buildings on the late Pawnee Reservation" in the State of Nebraska (22 Stats., 85).

The latter location having been chosen, the General Land Office on the 26th of June, 1882, was requested to withhold from sale the northeast quarter of section 13, township 17, range 4 west, in Nebraska, being the portion of the Pawnee Indian Reservation (whose sale had been authorized by the act of 1876, 19 Stats., p. 28), on which was located the large vacated Pawnee school building. Reply was made that that tract had not been entered. October 29, 1885, the local land office was instructed to reserve it from sale until otherwise ordered.

By the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, $2,200 was appropriated for the purchase of 160 acres in addition to the amount then owned by the Government on the old Pawnee Reservation, provided the Indian school should be established upon that reserve (22 Stats., 329). With this money there was purchased the northwest quarter of section 18, township 17 north, range 3 west, in Nance County, Nebr. The deed therefor, dated December 20, 1882, given by Averes J. Draper and George C. Draper and Ida M., his wife, was approved by the Attorney-General February 10, 1883, and recorded in Nance County, Nebr. September 21, 1892.

Section 5 of article XIII, chapter 83, page 707, of Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1887, gives the consent of the State to the purchase of land by the United States for the erection of needful buildings.

CARSON, NEV.

Under an act of the legislature of Nevada, passed January 25, 1887, a State commission, consisting of H. M. Yerington, ex-Governor J. W. Adams, and Dr. S. S. Lee, was appointed to secure a site of 200 acres for an Indian school. The act also authorized the issue of $10,000 in bonds for the purchase of the site. This commission on the 31st of January notified the Indian Office that a site of 160 acres had been secured; but April 9, 1887, Mr. Yerington was informed that sufficient funds for putting up buildings and establishing a school were not then available.

By the Indian appropriation act of June 29, 1888, the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for the purpose of constructing and completing suitable buildings for an Indian industrial school to be located at some point in Ormsby County, Nev., upon not less than 200 acres of land to be donated to the Government for that purpose. (25 Stats., 236.)

The same State commission finally purchased of S. C. Wright, for $1,000, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5 and the northwest quarter of section 8, in township 15 north, range 20 east, Mount Diablo meridian, containing 200 acres; and September 3, 1888, Mr. Yerington notified the Indian Office that a deed therefor had been executed, July 9, 1888, in favor of the United States.

October 16, Special United States Indian Agent Henry S. Welton was in-

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structed to make a thorough examination of this tract of land, and of any others that might be offered in Ormsby County for an Indian school, and to report as to their desirability, accessibility, healthfulness, drainage, character of the soil, water supply, etc. On the 16th of December he reported that the above-described tract about 500 yards north of the north line of the city limits of Carson was nearly level and had good soil, but was unimproved, had neither grass nor timber, and being without water was deemed undesirable for school purposes.

The State commission then advertised for offers of desirable locations. Among those offered were (1) the farm of A. D. Treadway just west of Carson, with a very limited supply of water and no legal title to the land. (2) The farm of W. M. Cook, in sections 15, 22, and 23, township 15 north, range 20 east, on the Carson River, containing 280 acres of unimproved land and 40 acres improved land with a six-room dwelling, stable, barn, gates, and fences; but this tract was 1½ miles from any public road and was subject to overflow from the Carson River, and all dependence for water was upon the "Mexican Ditch Company," to which Mr. Cook could not and the company would not give a legal title. Neither of these tracts were considered desirable or adapted to school purposes.

The third site, with nine buildings thereon, estimated valuation $6,375, belonging to Henry Ross and C. T. Miller, was recommended as the best offer. It was situated in section 23, township 15 north, range 20 east, immediately on the main stage road connecting Carson City and Genoa, the county seats of Ormsby and Douglas Counties, about 3 miles from Carson and 10 from Genoa. It contained about 223 acres, 200 of which were under excellent cultivation, and by a decree of the district court, dated April 24, 1872, had nineteen one-hundredths of all the waters of Clear Creek, whose flow was not less than 300 inches, sufficient to irrigate 150 acres in ordinary seasons and 80 acres in the dryest season.

Mr. Yerington, on the 18th of December, informed the Indian Office that this selection met the approval of the Commission, and the site was also approved December 27, 1888, by S. H. Atbro, superintendent of Indian schools. January 29, 1889, Secretary Vilas, upon the recommendation of the Indian Office, authorized the acceptance of this site when proper deeds of conveyance to the United States should be presented.

February 28, 1889, Mr. Yerington transmitted United States land patent No. 317 and 7 for 200 acres of land, with six individual deeds, one bond for a deed, and abstract of water title and map, covering the lands purchased from Henry Ross and Charles F. Miller, with a deed executed January 31, 1889, by Charles F. Miller and Amelia, his wife, for $3,000, conveying to the United States the east half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 15 north, range 20 east, Mount Diablo meridian, except the following described tract:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of said section 32; thence east along the township line between townships 14 and 15 north 14 chains and 95 links to the middle of the road on what is known as Penrod's Lane; thence along the middle of said road north 24° 50' east 14 chains 28 links; thence north 57° west along the line of fence on the south side of the road leading to Carson, 12 chains 86 links, to the intersection of the north boundary line of said tract of land; thence west along said line 10 chains to the northwest corner of said tract; thence (south) 20 chains to the place of beginning;

containing in all about 86 acres, together with all water, water rights, flumes, ditches and dams used upon, connected with or in anywise appertaining to or belonging to said above-described land. He also forwarded a deed executed the same day by Henry Ross and Ellen his wife, conveying to the United States, for $5,000, the south half of the southwest quarter of said section 32; also so much of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter as was excepted out of the Miller deed (containing about 34 acres), and also the following described tract of land, viz:

The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 14 north, range 20 east, save and except the following described land, viz:

Beginning at station No. 1, a post at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5; thence west 11 chains to station 2, a post in the middle of the road leading to Carson; thence along the middle of said road south 26° 5' west, 7.51 chains to station 3, a post in the middle of the road; thence south 47° 30' east 5.58 chains across the road and along the fence on the north side of Penrod's corral to station 4, a post at the corner of said fence; thence south 42° 30' west 2.51 chains along the fence on the east side of Penrod's corral to station 5, a post at the corner of the fence; thence south 64° 30' east 6.66 chains along the fence to station 6, a post in the line of the fence and in the line of the west side of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 5; thence north 15.27 chains to the place of beginning.

Also, 4 acres off the south side of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 32,

containing in all about 148 acres, together with all the water, water rights, flumes, ditches, and dams used upon, connected with, or in any wise appertaining to or belonging to said above-described lands, as shown by decree of April 24, 1872, in case of Dangberg and Schulz *vs.* Henry Ross *et al.*

June 4, 1889, the Attorney-General approved the validity of the title to the land conveyed by the Miller deed, and stated that the Ross deed was sufficient to pass a valid title to the property therein described, except the 4 acres off the south side of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32. The record title to the aforesaid 4 acres appeared to be outstanding in Emanuel Penrod, who in 1870 granted to Ross 4 acres off the south side of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 32; when it was supposed that Penrod intended to convey the 4 acres first mentioned. A quitclaim deed from Penrod to Ross would be necessary to remove all doubt as to the validity of the latter's title. June 14 the Department of Justice forwarded a deed dated May 21 and acknowledged June 4 from Emanuel Penrod, conveying to Henry Ross and wife the 4 acres off the south side of the NW. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 15 N., R. 20 E., being all that parcel of land lying in said quarter quarter section, southwest of the road leading from Penrod's Lane to Carson City, and intended as a deed of correction of a certain deed dated November 15, 1870, from said Penrod to Henry Ross and wife, wherein was deeded 4 acres off the south side of northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32 in place of the land therein conveyed.

The out boundaries of the 4-acre tract being a triangle, may be described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter; thence north 7.41 chains; thence south 57° east 13.62 chains; thence west 10 chains to the place of beginning.

The Miller, Penrod, and Ross deeds were recorded in Ormsby County, Nev., October 14, 1892. The deed from Ross was also recorded in Douglas County October 17, 1892.

As the land purchased by the State of Nevada, from S. C. Wright was not accepted by the Department, an act providing for the reconveyance of said land to the county of Ormsby, was approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 652), but no no demand has yet been made upon the Department for such reconveyance.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

In his annual report for 1878 Agent B. M. Thomas, of the Pueblo Agency, proposed the establishment of a central boarding school, in which children from the various pueblos should be educated. At that time the only schools among them were three day schools. April 24, 1879, he was instructed to find a site for such a boarding school on the public domain. He reported June 19, 1879, that a survey would have to be made to ascertain whether or not a certain tract of land, situate on the Rio Grande about half way between the pueblos of Santa Domingo and San Felipe, was on the land grant of either of these pueblos. September 25, 1879, he was authorized to incur the expense of the survey and to advertise for proposals for the erection of a school building.

February 19, 1880, Agent Thomas reported that the location he had in view had been sold before he received the authority to have the same surveyed, and that he could not find any unoccupied public land suitable for a school site. He, therefore, submitted a proposition (with diagram of land) to lease for 99 years from the officers of the pueblo of San Felipe, a tract of 160 acres in the northeast corner of that pueblo. This proposition was not accepted.

August 5, 1880, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, superintendent of mission schools in the Territories, reported that the Board of Trade of Albuquerque would probably offer a location in that city for a Pueblo boarding-school; and as nearly two years had passed since the Secretary had authorized the establishment of such a school, he offered to contract with the Department to start one in the fall and carry it on pending the securing of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings by the Government. This offer was accepted, and a few months later a contract boarding school was opened by the Presbyterians in Albuquerque in rented buildings. Mr. Jackson afterward advised against locating the school at Albuquerque, and suggested that an attempt be made to secure for it the practically abandoned military post of Fort Union. Agent Thomas disapproved that suggestion, owing to the remoteness of the fort from the pueblos and the lack of water there.

December 13, 1880, an offer of 20 acres about 3 miles from Albuquerque was made to the Government on condition that the contemplated school should be a Catholic school under the immediate management of the archbishop of the

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Territory. This was declined owing to the smallness of the tract and the restrictions imposed.

February 7, 1881, Agent Thomas reported that the citizens of Albuquerque, after nearly completing a purchase of land for the school, had abandoned the enterprise, and that there remained but two methods for obtaining the land, either to purchase a good place on the Rio Grande, where there was a plenty of water for irrigation, or to reserve the necessary land near Santa Fé, where irrigation and a farm could never be expected. He inclosed a proposition from Franz Huning to sell for $4,500 an improved tract about 5 miles from Albuquerque, and reported that the previous October Mr. Huning had offered to donate 40 acres about 10 miles south of Albuquerque, a situation "not good on account of severe winds and sand storms and the entire lack of improvements without any compensating circumstances."

For the purchase of lands the office had no funds.

March 7, 1881, Agent Thomas telegraphed that the town of Albuquerque had finally offered a donation of land, and asked if he should accept 40 or 60 acres conditioned on the Government putting up a school building thereon. The office replied that the acceptance of the offer did not seem expedient.

A year later the principal of the contract school reported to Agent Thomas that the citizens of Albuquerque had purchased for $4,500 an excellent tract of land in Bernalillo County, well located, and one-fourth under cultivation, to be donated to the United States as the site of the school. July 28, 1882, Agent Thomas submitted a deed, dated June 7, 1882, given by Elias S. Clark, for 65.82 acres, with abstract of title, with the approval of the United States attorney for New Mexico, as to title indorsed thereon. The land is described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a stake at the northwest corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn, thence N. 4° 53' W. 731.7 feet to a stake at the northwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence N. 84° 53' E. 2,320.7 feet to a stake at the northeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence S. 2° 45' E. 720.4 feet to a stake; thence S. 7° 30' W. 778 feet to a stake at the southeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence N. 86° 50' W. 184.6 feet to a stake; thence N. 87° 45' W. 615 feet to a stake; thence N. 81° 55' W. 326 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 44' W. 324 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 19' W. 176.4 feet to a stake; thence N. 70° 14' W. 324 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 33' W. 567.7 feet to a stake at the southwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence N. 6° 8' W. 224.4 feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 65.79 acres, more or less.

This deed was approved by the Attorney-General, September 19, 1882, and was recorded in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., October 13, 1884. Two buildings were erected on that tract by the Government, and were occupied in August, 1884.

An adverse claim to a portion of said land having been set up by one Baldassare, the citizens of Albuquerque presented him with a $300 organ, when he executed a quitclaim deed, December 26, 1884, which was recorded in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., January 9, 1885. On the 8th of June, 1885, Superintendent Bryan submitted a plat of the land conveyed, with a view to quieting title to a certain road adjacent to and in front of school buildings.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

April 9, 1884, the officers of the University of New Mexico, located in Santa Fé, chartered and organized May 11, 1881, urged upon the Indian Office the establishment by the Government of an industrial school for the education of the Pueblo, Ute, Navajo, and other Indian youth in that region. November 28, 1884, Horatio O. Ladd, president of the University, reported having secured from seven or eight of the most prominent citizens of Santa Fé, the donation of 60 acres of land finely situated a mile from the plaza of Santa Fé as a site for such a school.

By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885, Congress appropriated $25,000 for the purpose of establishing an Indian industrial school at Santa Fé. (23 Stats., p. 382.)

October 19, 1885, B. Seligman, president of the Santa Fé Board of Trade, transmitted four deeds for 75.07 acres of land, donated by the citizens of Santa Fé for the purpose of erecting Indian school buildings thereon, as follows:

1. Deed dated October 17, 1885, from Andres Tapia, conveying to the United States, for an industrial school for Pueblo and other Indians, 20.05 acres of land, situated in Precinct No. 4 of the county of Santa Fé, 8.33 acres of which are defined, bounded, and described as follows: On the north by the arroya of San Antonio, on the south by the public road leading from the city of Santa Fé to Pino's Ranch, on the east by lands of the heirs of Simon Apodaca, deceased, and on the west by lands of C. H. Gildersleeve. The remaining 11.72 acres are bounded as follows: On the north by the arroya of San Antonio, on the south by the Albuquerque road, on the east by lands formerly owned by Aaron Gold, and on the west by land of R. Martenez.

2. Deed dated October 2, 1885, from Romulo Martinez, conveying to the United States, for said industrial school, 5.98 acres of land in same precinct, and bounded as follows: On the north by the arroya of San Antonio, on the south by the Albuquerque road, on the east by the lands of José Maria Sena, and on the west by lands of José Maria Roderiquez.

3. Deed dated October 15, 1885, from Clemente P. Ortiz and Joseta Conklin de Ortiz, his wife, conveying to the United States, for said industrial school, two tracts of land, containing 41.04 acres, in said precinct, the first being described and bounded as follows: On the north by the San Antonio arroya, on the south by the public road from Santa Fé to Pino's Ranch, on the east by lands deeded to the United States by Charles H. Gildersleeve and wife, and on the west by lands owned by Guadalupe Sanchez; the other tract being bounded on the north by the arroya of San Antonio, on the south by the said public road, on the east by the lands of Guadalupe Sanchez, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Aaron Gold.

4. Deed dated July 10, 1885, from Charles H. Gildersleeve and Teresita M., his wife, conveying to the United States, for said industrial school, 8 acres of land in said precinct, bounded as follows: On the north by the arroya of San Antonio, on the south by the public road from Santa Fé to Pino's Ranch, on the east by land of Speigelberg Brothers, and on the west by land of Antonio Ortiz y Salazar.

The deeds for the remainder of the land donated, one tract containing 11.36 acres and the other containing 20.51 acres, were to be submitted thereafter.

The abstract of title to the lands conveyed by the aforesaid four deeds was forwarded in February, 1886, by T. B. Catron, and on the 10th of March the Indian Office submitted it with the four deeds for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the validity of title. The title was approved by him June 17, 1886, and the four deeds were duly recorded in Santa Fé County July 13, 1886.

On the 18th of April, 1887, the Indian Office instructed Special Indian Agent Henry S. Welton to select another site for the school, because the tracts conveyed by the four deeds were divided into two parts by the intervening two tracts for which the board of trade had failed to furnish deeds according to its original agreement, and his attention was directed to a tract of 100 acres which the citizens of Santa Fé had also offered to the Government. Upon this tract he made an adverse report, May 14, 1887, while he reported favorably upon the first site since the board of trade had by that time expended $400 in purchasing the intervening tracts. Those with the former donations gave an unobstructed contiguous tract of 106.59 acres, having a half mile frontage (southeast) on a road 100 feet wide, passing the State capitol.

May 20 Special Agent Welton submitted with abstract of title a deed dated May 13, 1887, from Guadalupe Sanchez and Marcelina Baca de Sanchez, his wife, conveying to the United States 20.51 acres of land in Precinct No. 4, Santa Fé County, N. Mex., bounded on the north by the arroya of San Antonio, on the south by the public road to Pino's Ranch, on the east and west by lands donated to the United States by citizens of Santa Fé. This deed was approved by the Attorney-General September 3, 1887, and was recorded in Santa Fé County January 17, 1893.

When the deed for 20.51 acres was forwarded by Agent Welton he called attention to the fact that the title to the 11.36 acres known as the "Gold" tract, near the end of the main body of the land covered by the deeds furnished, must come from the University of New Mexico, which corporation had adopted February 1, 1887, a resolution to the effect that it would convey said tract to the United States as soon as they should have perfected their title thereto. Superintendent Cart was instructed November 10, 1892, to secure the deed for that tract from the University of New Mexico.

FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK.

This fort was established in 1867. The military reservation is situated in latitude 47° 30', longitude from Greenwich 101° 30', on both sides of the Missouri River, at the junction of Douglass Creek with the Missouri River, and 15 miles distant from Fort Berthold, partly in township 147 north, range 84 west. It contains an estimated area of 48,000 acres, and was announced and described in General Order No. 12, Headquarters of Dakota, June 10, 1868, and declared by the President June 30, 1868, as follows:

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The initial point is on meridian of longitude 101° 30', at the intersection of the wagon route from Fort Stevenson to Fort Berthold; thence north of east in a straight line 10 miles to a point at which the wagon route, known as "General Sully's," crosses the west branch of Douglass Creek; thence south of east 6.75 miles to the point at which the "General Sully wagon route" crosses Snake Creek; thence southwardly, following the right or west bank of Snake Creek, to its mouth; thence crossing the Missouri River and following the right bank of said river to a point 8 miles from the last-mentioned point; thence due west 15.50 miles; thence east of north 3.50 miles to the point of commencement (see plat in G. L. O.).

By General Order No. 75, issued October 31, 1870, the boundaries of Fort Stevenson were changed as follows:

The flagstaff is the initial point. The southwest corner is on the south bank of the Missouri River, 2 miles 420 feet south and 4 miles 2,500 feet west of the flagstaff. From this point the boundary line runs due north 4 miles 420 feet, thence due east 12 miles, thence due south to the west bank of Snake River, thence along the west bank of Snake River to the center of the channel of the Missouri River, thence down the center of said channel to a point due east of the southwest corner, thence to the southwest corner.

By General Order No. 91, issued December 2, 1870, General Order No. 75, diminishing the military reservation, was revoked, and accordingly the reservation, as originally announced, was maintained. A question as to the initial point having arisen from the vagueness of the original description and the uncertainty in closing the public surveys upon its outboundaries, it was reported by the War Department to be 9 miles and 463 feet west of the flagstaff of the post, and its southwest corner might be ascertained by running from the initial point south 25° west 3.50 miles. (See descriptive list of military posts, War Department, 1872, p. 238, and General Land Office annual report for 1891, p. 141.)

Fort Stevenson was finally abandoned by the military August 31, 1883, the post and reservation having been turned over to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes, August 7, 1883 (see letter from Secretary of War to Interior Department, December 8, 1883, in General Land Office files). The school was opened December, 1883.

The river divides the reservation into two unequal portions; a fringe of woodland skirts either bank—elm, cottonwood, ash, and a thick undergrowth of willows. Stones of the "hard head" variety are found on many parts of the reservation, which can be used for building purposes. Lignite coal abounds. The topography of the reserve is given; first, the river bottom proper, subject to overflow every spring, with a surface soil of light sand of but little value; second, the second bottom which lies mostly on the north side of the river, 1 to 2 miles in width, very little of which is subject to overflow, embracing the agricultural land at least 10,000 acres. Some parts, however, are so impregnated with earthy salts as to be of little use for agriculture or pasture. Back and north of this second bottom the land is quite broken and bluffy, but provides excellent pasturage for stock of all kinds. The Missouri River and several small creeks and numerous springs on the north side of the river afford plenty of water for stock. From three good wells at the buildings is derived the water for domestic use, which is very hard. Vegetables of all kinds can be grown in abundance.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

The Fort Totten military reservation was established in 1867, in latitude 47° 59' 6", longitude from Greenwich 98° 54', and contained about 100 square miles. Its outboundaries were as follows, viz:

The initial point is at a post in the center of a pile of stones on the south shore of Devil's Lake, 5 miles and 300 rods west 1° north from the center of the permanent post, thence S. 30° E.* 9 miles and 196 rods to a post on north bank of Sheyenne River, thence southeasterly along said bank 9 miles and 182 rods to a post on said north bank, thence east 30° north 4 miles and 256 rods to a post, thence N. 30° W. 10 miles and 192 rods to a post on south bank of Devil's Lake, in the center of a pile of stone, thence westerly along the south shore of the lake, 29 miles and 316 rods to point of beginning. (General Order No. 55, issued June 30, 1869, and declared by the President January 11, 1870.)

By General Order No. 57, issued June 30, 1873, and by Executive order of October 7, 1873, this reservation was enlarged by the addition of all the islands in Devil's Lake.

By General Order No. 17, issued August 28, 1876 (upon order of the Secretary of War of July 28, based upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of February 29, 1876), the reservation was reduced so as to embrace only—

(1) All the islands in Devil's Lake.

(2) The tract of land bounded (according to the survey of the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, made in 1875 by Charles H. Bates), on the east by the line

* Points of compass in this description are magnetic, and not true ones.

dividing ranges 64 and 65 west, on the south by the Sheyenne River, on the west by the line dividing ranges 65 and 66, and on the north by Devil's Lake.

Owing to the diminution of water in Devil's Lake, the two islands, Graham and Rock, became peninsulas attached to the mainland, and by Executive order of February 10, 1881, which was issued in General Order No. 1, March 2, 1881, they were defined and set apart as a portion of the military reserve.

By General Order No. 49, issued July 5, 1883, the military reservation was still further reduced so as to include only the following described territory, all of which is within the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation:

Beginning at a point on south shore of Devil's Lake due north of the summit of "Sully's Hill," thence due south 2 miles, thence due west 1 mile, thence due south 5 miles, thence due west to the range line between ranges 65 and 66 (the present west boundary of the military reserve), thence north on said range line to a point due west of the southwest corner of the tract occupied by Devil's Lake Agency buildings, then due east to the said southwest corner, thence along the south and the east boundary of the agency tract to the northeast corner thereof, thence north to Devil's Lake, thence along the south shore of the lake to the place of beginning.

This description was subsequently modified by General Order No. 77, issued December 16, 1887, and the present outboundaries of Fort Totten military reservation are as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south shore of Devil's Lake, due north of the summit of "Sully's Hill," and running thence due south 2 miles, thence due west 1 mile, thence due south 5 miles, thence due west to the range line between ranges 65 and 66, thence north along said range line to a point due west from the old southwest corner of the tract occupied by the Devil's Lake Indian agency buildings, etc., thence due east to the said old southwest corner, thence due south 1.875 chains, thence N. 76° 19', E. 6.19 chains, thence N. 31° 33', E. 1.32 chains to the old southeast corner of the tract occupied by the Devil's Lake Indian agency, thence N. 31° 33' E. on the east boundary of the agency 11.79 chains to an elm tree, thence due north on the east boundary of the agency to the meander corner on the south shore of Devil's Lake 3.75 chains, thence along the south shore of said lake to place of beginning. Area not known, but estimated to contain about 9,000 acres of land.

By General Order No. 115, issued October 4, 1890, promulgating the order of the Secretary of War of the 1st of October, 1890, the unoccupied military post of Fort Totten and its buildings and appurtenances were set aside for Indian school purposes and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior under the act of July 31, 1882 (22 Stats., 181).

A school was opened in the buildings October 27, 1890, although the post was not finally abandoned until January 5, 1891. The agent of the Devil's Lake Agency and the superintendent of the school were advised January 11, 1892, that the control of the lands of said military post while used for an Indian school were to be and remain in the superintendent of that school until further orders. The relinquishment of the use and occupancy for military purposes by the War Department being temporary only, the post might be reoccupied for military purposes at any time on proper notice.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVATION, OKLA.

Arapaho School.—A boarding school was established on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Ind. T., in September, 1872, and was afterward known as the Arapaho school. No definite area of land was assigned to its use. August 28, 1891, Agent Ashley was instructed to designate and set apart for the exclusive use of this school 160 acres. September 9 he was further directed to set apart in addition thereto such other land for tillage, pasture, etc., as the school might need.

Accordingly the allotting agent selected and reserved for the school the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, the west half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24, the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, all in township 13 north, range 8 west, containing 230 acres of land. This reservation for the Arapaho school was approved by the Department April 12, 1892.

Cheyenne School.—In December, 1879, another boarding school was established on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, near Caddo Springs, in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 13 north, range 8 west, and became known as the Cheyenne school.

April 26, 1890, Agent Ashley recommended that the following described land adjacent to the school be permanently reserved for its use, viz: Sections 6 and 7 and the north half of section 18, township 12 (13?) north, range 7 west, and sections 1 and 12 and the north half of section 13 in township 12 (13?) north, range

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8 west; also that the north half of sections 13 and 18, comprising the natural Jack Oak Park of Caddo Springs, be also reserved for park purposes in connection with the school.

June 3, 1891, the superintendent of the school, through Allotting Agent M. D. Tackett, asked that section 31 of township 14 north, range 7 west, and section 36 of township 14 north, range 8 west, be set apart for the school in addition to the above described five sections. This met the approval of Inspector Junkin, who was then at the agency.

Allotting Agent Tackett and Agent Ashley were instructed to make the reservation recommended; and September 3, 1891, Agent Ashley submitted a plat showing the land finally selected for the Cheyenne school reservation, viz: All of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, and the north half of sections 17 and 18, and the fractional part of sections 4, 9, and 16 west of the ninety-eighth meridian, in township 13 north, range 7 west, of the Indian meridian, and all of sections 1 and 12, and the north half of section 13, township 13 north, range 8 west, containing 4,831.64 acres. The reservation of these tracts for the Cheyenne school was approved by the Department April 12, 1892. The farming lands are in the northeast quarter of section 12.

Seger Colony School.—John W. Richardson, supervisor of education, reported August 31, 1891, that under instructions from the Indian Office he had selected four sections of land for a school for the "Seger Colony," a settlement of Indians upon the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Oklahoma

September 9, 1891, Agent Ashley was instructed by the Indian Office to confer with Allotting Agent Tackett, and set apart out of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, for this school, such quantity of land in one body as might be advantageous for its use for tillage, pasture, etc. September 14, Agent Ashley reported that sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, T. 10 N., R. 14 W., were selected as the location for the school.

After some correspondence in regard to section 16, which was a school section, and in regard to the surrender of two allotments made to Indians within the selected tract, the lands which were finally set apart for the school and approved by the Department April 12, 1892, are sections 5, 15, 21, and 22, in T. 10 N., R. 14 W., containing 2,554.52 acres and situated in County H, Oklahoma.

This tract is in a little elevated basin, guarded by a spur of the Wichita Mountains and watered by a stream called by the Indians "Red House Creek." The site for the buildings is in a beautiful grove, and the natural facilities for drainage are excellent. The creek and a large spring near the site furnish an ample supply of water.

CHILOCCO, OKLA.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause to be constructed a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of 150 Indian children, at a point in the Indian Territory adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas and near to the Ponca and Pawnee reservations, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of said school, which section of land was thereby reserved for that purpose (22 Stats., p. 85).

James M. Haworth, superintendent of schools, was instructed to select the location for the school, and October 19, 1882, he reported to the Secretary of the Interior that he had carefully examined the country described in the act, and found it difficult, if not impossible, to find upon one section of land all that would be required for an institution of 150 pupils. He had therefore selected a larger tract, a few miles from Arkansas City, Kans., containing 1,191.06 acres, being the E. ½ of sec. 14, sec. 15, N. ½ of the N. ½ of sec. 22, and the N. ½ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 23, all in T. 29 N., R. 2 E., of the Indian meridian. This selection having been approved, the place was named Chilocco by Superintendent Haworth, and the school was established.

The Chilocco reservation was subsequently enlarged by the following Executive order, and now contains 8,598.33 acres:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 12, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz, sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have been or may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Chilocco is within that part of the Cherokee country upon which the United States was authorized to settle friendly Indians under the sixteenth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 804). By the terms of the agreement between the United States and the Cherokees, for the cession of land, etc., concluded December 19, 1891, now pending before Congress, the Chilocco reservation is not to be subject to public settlement, but it is to continue, until further action by Congress, to be reserved for the purposes for which it was set apart by the Executive order. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 56, 52d Cong., 1st sess., p. 32.)

KIOWA RESERVATION, OKLAHOMA.

Rainy Mountain School.—Under instructions of July 27, 1891, from the Indian Office, Supervisor J. W. Richardson was instructed to select a site for a school on Kiowa Reserve. On the 15th of August he reported the selection of a site on an elevation 350 yards east of the place where the old military road from Fort Sill to Fort Elliot crossed Rainy Mountain creek, about 30 miles west of the Kiowa agency.

October 24, 1891, authority was granted by the Department to erect buildings on this site.

October 28 Agent Day submitted a description of the land selected for this school, being sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 of township 6 north, range 16 west. November 15 the Indian Office recommended that these four sections be reserved for the use of the Rainy Mountain school, and on the 22d of November the Secretary of the Interior made the order of reservation with instructions that when allotments should be made to the Indians upon ratification by Congress of the Kiowa, etc., agreement, those four sections should be respected as reserved for said school.

This tract, as reported by Agent Day and Superintendent Richardson, is one-fourth tillable and the remainder good grazing, the farming land being in the southern and western portion. Most of it is high prairie and the rest creek bottoms subject to overflow. Timber and building stone abound in the mountains 1 mile distant. In the peaks a half mile distant is an excellent spring.

SALEM, OREGON (FORMERLY FOREST GROVE).

At the request of the board of trustees of the Pacific University, located at Forest Grove, Oregon, Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. Army, was detailed in 1879 as military instructor for that university, with the full understanding that opportunity would be afforded him to start a training school for Indian youth of both sexes belonging to the Pacific coast tribes. In September of that year he wrote to the Secretary of the Interior that the Pacific University would set apart land sufficient for an Indian industrial school, but could not be at any expense in its establishment; that $5,000 would be required to erect barracks, etc., and to commence the work and carry it on for that fiscal year; and that he was confident that so far as the location of Pacific University was concerned, its management and its opportunity to give Indian youth the proper ideas of work and study, it was all that could be desired.

The $5,000 was allowed by the Government and 4 acres of its land were set apart by the University upon which three rough frame buildings—for boys, for girls, and for shops—were erected. The school was formally opened February 25, 1880. (See Annual Report of Indian Office for 1885, page CXVI.) In April, 1882, Lieut. Wilkinson was authorized to rent a farm of 45 acres for the use of the school. He frequently urged the buying of land for a school farm, also the purchase from the University of the four acres upon which the buildings stood, the price asked being $375.

At the expiration of his three years' detail, Lieut. Wilkinson returned to his regiment, and H. J. Minthorn was appointed superintendent of the Forest Grove training school, which by that time had reached an enrollment of about 100 pupils.

May 18, 1883, he wrote to J. M. Haworth, superintendent of schools, about the needs of the school regarding land and permanent location, and recommended securing possession of the tract of 4 acres belonging to the Pacific University for which the price had been raised to $800; the lease or purchase immediately, to save part of them from sale, of an adjoining tract of 8 acres belonging to a Mr. Marsh and a Mrs. Nailer, upon which a barn and stable for the school had been erected, and which furnished a play ground for the pupils; also the obtaining of a tract within convenient distance from the school suitable for a school farm. If

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this could not be done he advised the removal of the school to some other location, and if the Government had no funds he proposed to use for that purpose some donations made to the school.

Superintendent Minthorn was authorized June 6 to purchase or lease the 8 acres out of private funds, with the consent of the donor. His annual report of August 17, 1883, states that he leased them.

On the 25th of June he inquired if the school would be moved to Salem in case the people of Salem donated a suitable site for its use; also whether a tract of 1,600 acres public land, located 4 miles from the school, could be set apart for its use. Later, September 7, he reported this 1,600 acres to be unsurveyed rough mountain land, available only for fruit raising, pasture, and timber, not farming. August 27 he reported a proposition made by parties at Newberg, 18 miles from Forest Grove, to donate 200 acres of good land to the school, provided it should be permanently located there.

The Indian Office replied, September 11, that there was no authority to remove nor funds to meet the expense of removal and erection of buildings, nor were any advantages shown to be gained by removal.

September 24 he urged removal to Newberg because of the good land, water and drainage offered there, all of which the school lacked at Forest Grove, and presented the offer of the citizens of Newberg to give 170 acres of land instead of the 200 acres as at first proposed, and to bear themselves the expense of removing the school, except its buildings. He also stated that the buildings at Forest Grove would not bear removal and were not worth the expense of it, and that their removal would not be allowed by the trustees of the Pacific University.

On the 18th of October he was advised that if the land was donated and a clear, valid title thereto made to the Government, the removal of the school to Newberg would be approved. Accordingly he forwarded a deed from Eli J. Hadley, executed February 2, 1884, conveying to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the time being trustee for the Indian training school to be located at Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon, a tract of 100 acres in said county, being a part of donation claim No. 68, notification No. 1476, in sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33, in township 3 south, range 2 west Willamette meridian. The deed was recorded in Yamhill County recorder's office February 6, 1884.

At various times suggestions and propositions were made in regard to obtaining land at Forest Grove, among them the leasing and gradually paying for a small farm (with buildings) adjoining the 1,600 acres of Government land, to which the boys might be moved, leaving the girls where they were. June 24 Superintendent Minthorn forwarded a deed, dated June, 1884, and recorded in Washington County, June 20, 1884, from the Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, conveying to the United States the 4-acre tract on which the Indian school buildings were located, described as block No. 7, Naller's addition to the town of Forest Grove, to be occupied by the United States so long as it should be used for the purposes of an Indian school; but he stated that he had been unable to secure any additional land suitable in quality or quantity near these 4 acres. Also fractional block No. 6 of Naller's addition, containing 1 acre, was conveyed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the time being, trustee for the Indian school and to his successors in office by deed from Joseph W. Marsh and Mary M., his wife, executed January 25, 1884, and recorded in Washington County, February 1, 1884. The title to this 1 acre appears still to vest in the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, provided $20,000 for the erection of buildings for the Forest Grove school on land to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, if a suitable location and sufficient land for a farm should be donated for that purpose somewhere in Oregon (23 Stats., 91).

This changed the whole situation. The Hadley deed was returned to Superintendent Minthorn September 27, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs executed a quit-claim deed to that land October 29. Offers were made by persons in different parts of Oregon and Washington to donate to the school building sites and farms containing from 20 to 800 acres. From Forest Grove came an offer of 75 acres suitable only for pasturage and 4½ miles from the school buildings, being SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ and lot 1 of section 28, township 1 N, range 4 west, for which a deed was executed October 16, 1884, by William Hoxter and Mary E., his wife.

September 27 Superintendent Minthorn and Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Forest Grove, were notified that neither the Newberg tract, which proved to be marshy and heavily timbered, nor the 75 acres at Forest Grove would meet the requirements of the act of Congress, and that unless the citizens of Forest Grove took prompt action to secure more eligible tracts, in conformity with the law, the school would have to be located elsewhere.

On the 4th of October Superintendent Minthorn forwarded a deed executed October 1, 1884, by G. C. Rider and M. E. Rider, his wife, conveying to the United States 23 acres of land near Pacific University, being parts of the donation claim of Elkanah Walker and wife in section 36, township 1 north, range 4 west; the land having been purchased by the citizens of Forest Grove to be donated for a building site for the school on condition that the old 4-acre site be vacated. He was notified October 14 that this was not such a tract as the law contemplated.

On October 4 Superintendent Minthorn also forwarded a proposition from the citizens of Salem to donate 184 acres and strongly recommended its acceptance. November 10 the Indian Office reported to the Secretary of the Interior that apparently the citizens of Forest Grove did not intend to make any further offer of land than the two tracts over 4 miles apart. Acceptance of the Salem tract was recommended.

On the 5th of February, 1885, Secretary Teller approved that recommendation and selected the land offered by the citizens of Salem as the most desirable tract of all locations offered for the school. Superintendent Haworth also favored this choice, and February 7 filed with his recommendation a letter from a member of the Oregon legislature, a contributor to the Newberg tract, who had visited the Salem land and reported favorably thereon. February 20 the superintendent of the school, then W. V. Coffin, took charge of the new site. It was situated 5 miles north of Salem, on the Oregon and California Railroad, and at the suggestion of Superintendent Haworth was named Chemawa.

The following-named deeds for the 177.32 acres of land donated near Salem were furnished:

(1) Deed dated September 23, 1884, from the heirs of J. R. Moores to Wylie A. Moores, conveying a part of said tract of land; (2) deed dated September 23, 1884, from Wylie A. Moores to H. Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his successors in office, trustee for the Indian school, conveying the same; (3) deed dated December 10, 1884, from the governor, the secretary of state, and the treasurer of Oregon, conveying and confirming same tract of land to Wylie A. Moores; (4) deed dated December 12, 1884, from the administrator of the estate of J. R. Moores, deceased, conveying same land to Wylie A. Moores, under order of the county court; (5) deed dated February 7, 1885, from Wylie A. Moores to H. Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his successors in office, trustee for the Indian school, conveying the same land. This deed was recorded in Marion County, Oregon, February 16, 1885. These deeds were accompanied by certified copies of the orders of the county court; one made October 25, 1884, decreeing the sale of the real estate of J. R. Moores, and the other made December 8, 1884, confirming the sale of the tract described in the foregoing deed.

June 6, 1885, Attorney-General Garland returned said deeds with a copy of a letter from United States Attorney James F. Watson, of Oregon, submitting an abstract of title and a new deed, dated April 21, 1885, from Wylie A. Moores directly to the United States, for the use of the Indian training school, in lieu of the deed to H. Price, and gave his opinion that a valid title to the said tract of land was thereby deduced to the said Wylie A. Moores, and that his deed of April 21, 1885, together with a deed of release from the successor in office of the said Price would vest such title in the United States for the use mentioned in the deed.

The land conveyed by said deed of April 21, 1885, for the school, containing 177.32 acres, is described as follows:

Beginning at a point 7.82 chains west of the center of sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 3 W., Willamette meridian; thence south 50.06 chains along the east line of the land of S. G. Pugh to the north line of the Janet Pugh donation claim; thence east along the said north line of the Janet Pugh donation claim 27.22 chains, more or less, to the center of the tract of the Oregon and California Railroad; thence in a northeasterly direction along the center of said Oregon and California Railroad track to the north boundary of the SE. ¼ of sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 3 W.; thence west along the north line of the south half of said section 36 to the place of beginning.

This deed and the deed of release executed June 15, 1885, by J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were both recorded in Marion County, Oregon, July 3, 1885. The legislature of Oregon on the 9th of February, 1885, passed a concurrent resolution (No. 12) giving its consent to the purchase by the United States of said land, or any other suitable tract that might be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, for the permanent location of the school.

In November, 1885, negotiations were entered into by Superintendent Coffin looking to the acquisition of additional land adjacent to the school tract without expense to the Government, the payment therefor to be made from proceeds of labor of the pupils when not engaged in school duties. His successor, Super-

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intendent Lee, December 11, forwarded the bond of George Williams and William England to convey to the United States for the use of an Indian industrial school a good warranty deed for the following-described tract of land, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the William B. Stephens's donation claim; thence south to the southwest corner thereof; thence south to the southeast corner of what is known as the Moores land, on the line of the Janet Pugh donation claim; thence west along the north boundary line of said Pugh's claim 27.30 chains to the center of the Oregon and California Railroad track, where is driven an iron bar 18 inches long by five-eighths and 1¼ inches; thence north 18½° east along the center of said railroad track 43.54 chains to a point directly west of the northwest corner of the W. B. Stephens donation claim; thence east 13.50 chains to the place of beginning, containing 84.92 acres, and located in sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 2 W., sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 3 W, sec. 1, T. 7 S., R. 3 W., and sec. 6, T. 7 S., R. 2 W., Willamette meridian (diagram therewith); consideration $1,500 in gold coin, payment to be made in labor to be performed by the pupils in picking hops at a fixed scale of prices.

The question of the purchase of this land by this method was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior February 13, 1886, with the recommendation that legislation be invoked authorizing such purchase. Authority was granted by the Secretary of the Interior February 17, 1886, to purchase said land after the necessary legislation, under section 3736, Revised Statutes, should have been enacted by Congress. The Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1887, gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to make the purchase, payment therefor to be made in labor to be performed by Indian pupils (24 Stats., 465).

The deed from George Williams and Emma A., his wife, and William England and Olive S., his wife, dated April 27 and 29, 1887, conveys to the United States the following described tract of land, containing 84.92 acres, more or less:

Beginning in the center of the Oregon and California railroad track on the north boundary of said land in sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 3 W., at a corner where is driven an iron bar 18 inches long by five eighths by 1¼ inches; thence east 3.91 chains to the quarter section corner on the range line between sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 2 W., and sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 3; thence east 6.64 chains to the northeast corner of what is known as the Moores land; thence south 8.80 chains to the northwest corner of the W. B. Stephens donation claim; thence south 41.04 chains to the southwest corner of the said Stephens donation claim; thence south to the southeast corner of what is known as the Moores land on the line of the Janet Pugh donation claim; thence west on the south boundary of said land 27.30 chains to the center of the Oregon and California railroad track, where is driven an iron bar at a corner in said tract; thence north 18½° east along the railroad track 52.82 chains to the place of beginning, saving and excepting therefrom 10.58 acres heretofore deeded to Josephine Beatty, described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the donation claim of W. B. Stephens and wife, Not. 236, Cl. 42, in sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 2 W.; thence north 8.80 chains; thence west 10.85 chains to the center of the Oregon and California railroad track; thence south 18° 30' west 9.98 chains along said track; thence east 13.50 chains to the place of beginning.

This deed was approved by Attorney-General Garland on the 30th of January, 1889, and was recorded in Marion County, Oregon, May 4, 1887. The lands were paid for out of the proceeds of labor of the children in the school.

This school site therefore now contains 262.24 acres of land.

CARLISLE, PA.

The site of the Carlisle Barracks was selected in the first year of the Revolutionary war with Great Britain as a military rendezvous and encampment, and was established as a military post in 1777. After the taking of Trenton by Washington, this post was used as a place of confinement for the Hessian prisoners captured there. It was given free of rental to the province and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Penn proprietors from 1755 to 1801.

January 31, 1801, the reservation, comprising 29 acres 134 perches of land, was conveyed to the United States, by John Penn of Stoke Pogis, in the County of Bucks and kingdom of Great Britain, and Richard Penn of Queen Ann Street West, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County Middlesex, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by Edward Physick, of Philadelphia, their attorney in fact. It was described as follows:

Beginning at a post on the bank of Le Tort spring; thence by the land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Wilson, deceased, the four next following courses and distances, to wit: S. 80° E. 14 perches to a post; thence N. 19° E. 11.7 perches to a post; thence N, 1° W. 38 perches to a post, and N. 60¼° E. 53 perches to a post 4 perches from the old channel at the breast of the old mill dam; thence S. 30° E. 35.7 perches to a black walnut, corner to land sold by Jonathan Holmes to the United States and corner to land of Thomas Duncan, esq.; thence by the land of said Thomas Duncan, esq., S. 31¾° W. 58.5 perches to a heap of stone, corner to the said Thomas Duncan, esq., and John Hughes lot, — feet east of the magazine; thence by said Hughes's lot S. 1° W. 23 perches to a post; thence N. 81° W. crossing the lane hereinafter mentioned and by another lane of 2 perches wide (between this land and the lot of John Montgomery, esq., No. 91) 46 perches to a post on the bank of Le Tort spring; thence down the said spring to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres 108 perches, exclusive of the first mentioned land which is comprehended in this survey and contains 82 square perches.

In 1863 the buildings were destroyed by a detachment of rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. They were rebuilt in 1865–'66, and the barracks were occupied as a cavalry school and depot until 1872, when the depot was transferred to St. Louis, and the place was practically unoccupied until 1879.

On the 23d of August, 1879, the Secretary of War transferred the Carlisle Barracks to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes, occupation thereof to be resumed by the War Department whenever needed for military purposes, or when required by Congressional action to be reserved. On the 6th of September, 1879, Capt. Pratt was ordered to take charge of the property and establish a school, and on the 1st of the following November the school was opened.

By the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1887, Congress appropriated $18,000 for the purchase by the United States of additional land for farming purposes for the Carlisle Industrial School, being the "Parker farm," so called, containing about 109 acres (24 Stats., 465). A deed was executed April 7, 1887, by Hadassah Parker, Richard M. Parker and Mary P. McKeehan, conveying to the United States for $18,000 the following described tract of land in Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pa., viz:

Beginning at a post at the intersection of the Poorhouse road and the road running to the Harrisburg and Chamberburg turnpike; thence along said Poorhouse roads 50° west 158 perches; thence by land of Alexander's heirs north 29½° west 91.6 perches to a dead walnut; thence by land of the United States north 134° east 50 perches to a run; thence by the several courses and distances along said run, to wit: N. 59° 45' E. 3.1 perches, N. 34° 30' W. 7.7 perches, N. 59° 15' E. 65.8 perches, N. 81° 30' E, 7 perches, N. 58° 30' E. 5.2 perches, S. 61° 30' E. 3.7 perches, N. 36° 30' E. 2 perches, S. 53° 30' E 6.6 perches, N. 42° E. 4.2 perches, S. 88° 45' E. 4 perches, S. 23° 15' E. 8.3 perches, N. 84° 30' E. 3.1 perches, N. 23° E. 5.8 perches, S. 51° E. 7.8 perches, N. 58° 30' E. 6 perches; thence N. 4° 30' E. 3.1 perches, N. 32° W. 4 perches, N. 28° E. 4 perches. N. 61° 45' E. 3 perches, N. 86° E. 6 perches, making by the several distances 167.1 perches, to the public road; thence along said road S. 5° 30' E. 14.8 perches to stones; thence by the same S. 27° 45' E. 73.5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres and 54 perches.

This deed, with an abstract of title and certified copy of act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April 6, 1887, granting the consent of the State for the purchase of said land, was approved by the Attorney-General April 26, 1887. It was recorded in Cumberland County, Pa., May 6, 1887.

The land is red clay or limestone, adapted for wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, and garden products. The Le Tort spring is a small stream forming the northern boundary of the farm; a large spring rising on the east side affords an abundant supply of excellent water.

A farm of 157 acres just below the town of Middlesex, on the Philadelphia and Pittsburg pike, purchased by friends of the school and title vested in a board of trustees, is used by the Carlisle school and the Government pays therefor a rental of $600 per annum.

FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

By the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890, Congress appropriated $2,000 for the purchase of 160 acres of land for the establishment of an Indian industrial school near the village of Flandreau, S. Dak. (26 Stats., pp. 358, 359.)

Agent Helms and Rev. Hosea Locke, teacher, were instructed October 3, 1890, to select locations and secure options; and on the 29th of October, 1890, Agent Helms reported a fertile and satisfactory location, about one-half mile north of the village, in the NE. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 107, R. 48, owned by R. F. Pettigrew; also an option on the NW. ¼ of sec. 20, about 2 miles northwest of the village for $10 per acre. He also reported that other desirable locations in the vicinity were held at $3,000 and upwards. November 21 he forwarded an option from Senator Pettigrew for the first-named tract at $2,000, and recommended the purchase of that tract as the most desirable one obtainable.

On the recommendation of the Indian Office an inspector was sent to examine the options submitted and the possibility of obtaining options for other lands. Inspector Cisney examined the two tracts named, and also the SE. ¼ of sec. 28, a valuable tract, but too flat for sewerage, which was owned by some one in California, and was held at $2,000, possibly less. He strongly recommended the purchase of the Pettigrew tract for $2,000.

The purchase was made accordingly, and the deed from Richard F. Pettigrew and Bessie V., his wife, dated March 30, 1891, with abstract of title and certificates as to taxes and other liens, etc., was approved by the Attorney-General June 8, 1891, and recorded in Moody County, S. Dak., August 8, 1891.

The legislature of South Dakota gave its consent to the purchase of land therein by the United States for public purposes by act of February 18, 1891.

REF0070697

PIERRE, S. DAK.

In December, 1885, Messrs. B. J. Templeton and J. C. McManima, executive committee of the Pierre Board of Trade, petitioned the Indian Office for the establishment of an Indian school at Pierre. The advantages of the place as being off, yet near, the Sioux Reservations were urged, and a letter from Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, favoring the matter, was inclosed.

This petition was sent to Special Indian Agent Wm. H. Parsons December 18, 1885, and he was directed to look over the ground and report the facilities afforded as to site, water supply, drainage, and farming land, and whether if such a school were established it should be located on the reservation or the Pierre side of the Missouri River. Agent Parsons's report, dated January 27, gave the preference decidedly to the Pierre side, recommended the establishment of a school there, and contained propositions from the town authorities to donate for the school one of three tracts in or near Pierre for a building site and also 160 acres "of good agricultural land;" about 3 miles from the town for a school farm. The first tract contained 9.39 acres, lying on the third bench from the river, near the boat landing, convenient to the waterworks and within the city limits; the second, of 15 acres, was on the second bench from the river, overlooking the city, midway between the courthouse and the Presbyterian Church, also within the city limits; and the third, containing 20 acres, was half a mile from city limits, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, level and well watered. He recommended acceptance of the 20-acre tract, together with the 160 acres for a farm.

The Indian Office and the superintendent of schools favorably reported the matter to the Secretary of the Interior February 11 and March 22, 1886. The Secretary's reply of May 14 stated that the proposed school could not be established at Pierre unless there were funds applicable to the erection of the necessary buildings, and suggested that an attempt be made to secure the transfer of Fort Randall and to establish a school there, primarily for the Sioux. When such request came before the War Department it replied that Fort Randall would probably not be abandoned by the military for some time to come.

On the 3d of January, 1887, without any letter of transmittal, a deed came to the Indian Office, dated December 11, 1886, from the South Dakota Live Stock Association, conveying to the United States the N. ½ of the NW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 11, T. 110 N., R. 79 W., in Hughes County, Dak., for a site for an industrial school or college for the education of Indians; a deed, dated December 28, 1886, from Mason Pierce Martin, conveying to the United States the N. ½ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 22, T. 111, R. 79 W., in same county; and a deed, dated December 28, 1886, from Henry W. Rathmell, conveying to the United States the S. ½ of the NE. ¼ of said sec. 22, T. 111, R. 79 W., in all, 180 acres.

These deeds were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior January 19, 1887, with recommendation that the lands donated be accepted. The validity of the titles was approved by the Attorney-General March 23, 1887, and the deeds were recorded in Hughes County, Dak., April 22, 1887.

When the Rathmell deed was filed for record the fact was disclosed that Mr. Rathmell had subsequently sold the land and the title then vested in Mr. Martin, the grantor in the second named deed; accordingly a deed was executed April 23, 1887, by him, conveying said S. ½ of the NE. ¼ of section 22, T. 111, 79 W. to the United States, thereby perfecting title therein to the United States. The deed was recorded in Hughes County, Dak., April 23, 1887.

Upon these sites Inspector Bannister made a favorable report October 14, 1887.

The Indian appropriation act of June 29, 1888, provided $25,000 for the erection of suitable buildings for an Indian school near the city of Pierre, Dak., on the lands donated by the citizens of said city to the Government for that purpose (25 Stats., p. 236).

August 10, 1889, Special Indian Agent George W. Parker was instructed to inspect the site and ascertain whether or not it was suitable for an Indian industrial school, taking into account the nature of the ground, drainage, water supply, and surroundings of the school lot, also the soil, water supply, drainage, accessibility and adaptability for agricultural purposes of the farm tract. His report of August 27 disparaged the school building site and described the farm as over 4 miles distant by the way he had to go, "a nice quarter section, with the exception of about 25 or 30 acres on the northwest corner, which rises to a point and is rocky," but worthless on account of want of rainfall, so that there was no prospect that the soil ever would produce anything worth harvesting.

August 15, 1889, E. C. Patterson, superintendent of city schools of Pierre, reported the 20-acre tract to be an excellent location, 1 mile from the banks of the Missouri River—the river bottom extending about three-fourths of a mile to the first bench, which is 10 or 12 feet higher than the bottom land, and the school site being a quarter of a mile farther on. On this site, in the fall of 1889, the Pierre school buildings were erected.

November 30, 1891, Superintendent Crosby G. Davis reported that the farm tract was much better adapted to grazing than to any other purpose, owing to the light rainfall; that none of the land was valuable for timber, and there was no stone suitable for building or fencing; that paying crops could not be raised without irrigation; that it had no running streams of water, and that well water could not be obtained except by artesian wells 1,400 feet deep, at a cost of $3 per foot; that this land, of course, had never been put to any use, and that he had made fruitless efforts to secure in exchange for it other tracts 2 or 3 miles down the river. The 20-acre tract he reported as nearly level and answering well its purpose, except that the soil is largely mixed with "gumbo," requires a large amount of fertilizing material to be made productive, and is too dry to give very remunerative returns for tillage.

TOMAH, WIS.

The act of Congress approved February 16, 1891, directed the establishment of an Indian industrial or training school in Wisconsin, near some railroad from which all the reservations might be conveniently reached, and appropriated $25,000 for the purchase of not less than 200 acres for the school, and the erection of buildings thereon. (26 Stats., p. 764.)

Several towns in Wisconsin urged the Government to locate the school in their midst, and T. S. Ansley, supervisor of education, under instructions of June 12, 1891, made a careful examination of the sites proposed. Seven towns were visited by him in the following order: Wittenberg, Wausaw, Marshfield, River Falls, Black River Falls, Tomah, and Merrill. He advised the acceptance of the Medd-Bigelow tract of 200 acres with several buildings thereon offered to the Government free of cost by the town of Tomah. Inspector Gardner, under instructions of August 25, 1891, also visited these places and gave Merrill the preference, but represented Tomah to be his second choice. Upon the recommendation of the Indian office dated the 17th of October, the Secretary authorized the establishment of the school at Tomah.

The deed from Charles A. Goodyear and Fannie A., his wife, dated November 25, 1891, conveys to the United States for $1 the SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ and the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 27, the E. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 28, the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 33, all in T. 18 N., R. 1 W., in Monroe County, Wis.

The deed, with abstract of title, etc., was approved by the Acting Attorney-General January 25, 1892, and was duly recorded in the register's office of Monroe County, Wis., February 3, 1892. For the consent of the State of Wisconsin see section 2, Rev. Stats. Wisconsin, 1878.

REF0070698

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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 the 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 Riverb	Colorado River	Hwalapai Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	dc240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho	f22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 20, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai		Hwalapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui	Navajo	Moqui (Shinumo)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papaho	f27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299, the residue, 41,622.85 acres, allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima	e46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai		Suppai	d38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikawa, Kolotero, Miembre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	d2,528,000	3,950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874; Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877.
Total			6,464,037	10,100	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	d142,360	224	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891.
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission, Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	e132,315	284½	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1877, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880; Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	e43,680	68¼	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 656.
Tule River	Mission, Tule	Kawai, Kings, River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma	f45,959	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total			463,795	724½	

COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	e1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 29, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total			1,094,400	1,710	
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Aléne	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Kutenay (c), Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	d413,440	646	Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1027–1031.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti) and Shoshoni.	d864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Congress approved Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	d746,651	1,166¼	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	d64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687–689.
Total			2,088,091	3,262½	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	d5,031,351	7,861½	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	f4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	e6,688,000	10,450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	e3,040,000	4,750	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted: 2,976 acres allotted to 66 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. Letter book 229, p. 102.
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	f1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.96 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.35 acres unallotted. Letter book 229, p. 115.

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Not on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Partly surveyed. f Surveyed

REF00700

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.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	b6,851	10¾	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa	b56,665	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	f375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	b26,086	40¾	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513: 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue 26,086.49 acres unallotted. Letter book 232, p. 297.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	b2,543	4	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447; the residue, 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes. Letter books 206, p. 266, and 233, p. 207.
Wyandotte	do	Wyandotte	b535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,635.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted. Letter book 223, p. 332.
			b2,281,893	3,565¼	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply military reservation.
			b105,456	164¾	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee Reservation.
			b3,636,890	5,667	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chilocco school reservation, 8,598.33 acres, established by Executive order of July 12, 1884).
Total			25,893,812	40,459	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	b2,900	4½	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov. 1875, and 1882 and 1883, June, July, and Oct., 1890 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891) (vol. 26, p. 749). (See annual report, 1891, p. 681).
Total			2,900	4½	

KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsi	b4,395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kickapoo	b20,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	b65,203	102	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. (12,153.88 acres allotted to 115 Indians, residue 65,203 unallotted, letter book 226, p. 328.)
Total			89,871	140½	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac c	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.			Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. Allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b19,121	30	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, the residue, 23,360 acres allotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855, the residue, 1,873 acres, allotted.
Total			19,799	31	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort d	La Pointe c	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	f107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 735; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Deer Creek d	do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1863; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Fond du Lac d	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b92,346	144	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872; vol. 17, p. 190, the residue, 7,775 acres, allotted; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60).
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). d	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	f51,840	81	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.)
Leech Lake d	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	g94,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1,165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.)
Mille Lac d	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	b61,014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1[illegible] article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of [illegible] approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.)

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Agency abolished June 30, 1889.
d These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of annual report 1890.
e In Minnesota and Wisconsin. f Outboundaries surveyed. g Partly 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.
MINNESOTA—cont'd.					
Red Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	f800,000	1,250	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32.) and Executive order Nov. 21, 1882.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe [b]	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	c1,080	1¾	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	c703,512	1,099	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, Stats. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.)
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point.)[d]	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	c320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.)
Total			2,254,781	3,522½	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Peigan	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13, and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	c3,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1043.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders July 1, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 114.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead Kutenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	f1,432,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	c371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,382,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa [g]	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa	c11,963	19	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (8,575 acres in Kansas.)
Niobrara	Santee and Flandrau.	Santee Sioux	c1,131	2	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	c65,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, the residue, 77,153.93 acres allotted.
Ponca	Santee and Flandrau.	Ponca			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 673; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888, 427.02.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 352, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890: 26 Stats., p. 1558.)
Sac and Fox [g]	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	c1,616	2½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. (2,843.97 acres in Kansas and 3,563.66 acres in Nebraska allotted to 76 Indians. The residue 1,615.37 acres unallotted. (Letter book 233, p. 361.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.

[a] Approximate. [b] In Minnesota and Wisconsin. [c] Surveyed.
[d] These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of annual report 1890.
[e] Partly surveyed. [f] Outboundaries surveyed. [g] In Kansas and Nebraska.

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.					
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	[b]14,612	22¾	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658, treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) The residue, 94,312 acres, allotted.
Total			126,503	198	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley [c]	West'n Shoshone	Pi-Ute and Western Shoshoni	[d]312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1885.
Moapa River	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	[d]1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	[d]322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	[d]318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Southern Ute	Jicarilla Apache	[e]416,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero	Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache	[d]474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo [f]	Navajo	Navajo	[d]7,696,560	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. (1,709,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)
Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	[d]17,510	1,061	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; act of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma			[d]95,792		
San Juan			[d]17,545		
Picuris			[d]17,461		
San Felipe			[d]34,767		
Pecos			[d]18,763		
Cochiti			[d]24,256		
St. Domingo			[d]74,743		
Taos			[d]17,361		
Santa Clara			[d]17,369		
Tesuque			[d]17,472		
St. Ildefonso			[d]17,293		
Pojoaque			[d]13,520		
Zia			[d]17,515		
Sandia			[d]24,187		
Isleta			[d]110,090		
Nambe			[d]13,828		
Laguna			[d]125,225		
Santa Ana			[d]17,361		
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	[d]215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.26 acres.)
Total			9,495,645	14,837	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	[d]30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	[d]21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	[d]640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	[d]350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Onondaga	[d]6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	[d]14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 34,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	[d]7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report 1877, p. 166.)
Tuscarora	do	Tuscarora	[d]6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee.	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee.	[d]50,000 [d]15,211	78 24	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 22, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65,211	102	

[a] Approximate. [b] Surveyed. [c] Partly in Idaho. [d] Outboundaries surveyed. [e] Partly surveyed. [f] Partly in Arizona and Utah.

REF00703

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.
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Assininiboine, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	b230,400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 325–327 Comp. Indian Laws.)
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	965,120	1,508	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866, (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement, Dec. 14, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 29, 1891, vol. 27, p. —.
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	c2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	d46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,914,240	6,116	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026; 529,-982.06 acres allotted, 231,253.55 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue 3,500,562.06 opened to settlement. (See Pres. Proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. —.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753; 8,685.20 acres allotted to 109 Indians, 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President; Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. —. (See annual report 1891, p. 377, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	d100,137	156¼	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	d206,466	322¾	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.

Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu) Delaware, and Kiowa.	d2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan	d90,711	141¼	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	d1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouria	d129,113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pani)	d283,020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	d101,894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomie.			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (c22,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 253,161 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Pottawatomies June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1013–1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,498 Pottawatomies and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 568 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.53 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 1891, vol. 27, p. —. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Annual Report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,693.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation, Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. —. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Annual Report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Kimantsu), Delaware, Ioni, Kaddo, Kochai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	d743,610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Annual Report, 1872, p. 101.)
			d1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			7,805,478	11,883¼	

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d 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.
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwaters, Umqua, and Yamhill.	b26,711	40½	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857. Of the residue 440 acres reserved for Government uses, and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.)
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	c1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkla, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	b225,280	352	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	b157,714	246	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report, 1891, p. 682.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	c464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			1,929,105	3,014½	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	b92,004	143¾	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; annual Report 1885, p. LI.), act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol 26, p. 1554.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 886-887, Comp. Indian Laws.) 310,711 acres allotted; 32,940.35 acres reserved for school purposes; 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 573,883.36 acres open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. —); agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol 26, pp. 1035-1038.
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonia Sioux	b193,518	302¼	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order

					of Feb. 27, 1885; An. Rep. 1885, p. LI). Act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1873, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	c472,550	738¼	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux	c3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Ogalalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	c3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	b262,259	409⅞	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; the residue, 167,324.12 acres, allotted to 1,484 Indians, and 851.88 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book, 207, p. 1.)
Total			10,271,501	16,049½	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray.	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	cd2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	Uintah and Ouray.	Tabequache Ute	c1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	b471	¾	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	d24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62.
Lummi (Chah chooosen.)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etaknur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	b1,984	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Kwillehiut and Makah	d23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	b3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Outboundaries surveyed.

REF00070705

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservations, 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.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	b2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,259.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	b599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
Quillehute	do	Kwillehiut	b837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	do	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	b335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Klalam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	b276	½	Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	b8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927. Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	b1,710	2¾	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.			Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Palouse, Topnish, and Yakama	c800,000	1,250	Treaty of Wallawalla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892.
Total			4,045,294	6,321	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe d	Lac Court'd'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b31,096	48¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 38,040 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b62,817	98¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1853, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1856.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 7,096.32 acres allotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b97,668	152¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue 26,664.97 acres, allotted. (See Letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b11,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,535.91 acres, allotted.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	c231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do d	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	b11,803	18¼	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			446,521	697¼	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	c1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order May 21, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			92,477,666	144,496	

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—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 impolitic to change them.

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																	
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Coeur d'Alene), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																
Cerebro spinal fever																
Chicken pox	12	1			1				1			1		6	1	
Dandy fever (dengue)															1	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)															4	
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Röthela*)																
Influenza (la grippe)	9		43		14	6	5	55	5	23	14	42	24	47	30	42
Measles			45											13		
Mumps								6	1				9	1		16
Scarlet fever								9				23				4
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)	3			1												
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	15	31	5	3	9	1	2	13	8	1		4	38	4	1	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	7	29	16		8	1	7	32	4	1	12	8	13	12		33
Whooping cough												47		11	1	4
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																
Chancroid																
Erysipelas	2		10					5								
Gonorrhœa (adenitis, buccal, etc.)	1	1	3					2								2
Gonorrhœal warts	3	1	6	5	8	3	3	3	4		5		25	3	8	3
Hospital gangrene (nosocomial gangrenosa)															4	28
Septicæmia (pyæmia)			1													
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)								1	1			1				1
Syphilis, primary			2	4						3			1	1	2	
Syphilis, secondary			3	4	2		1						1		6	10
Syphilis, tertiary			2													
Tetanus (lockjaw)																
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)																
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)														2		
Diarrhœa		2	10				9					2				
Dysentery	42	20	45	2	4	1	32		30	18		7	38	14	5	25
Enteric fever (typhoid)	1	5	2	12	3	11		9				10	3		1	18
Typho-malarial fever			1		1			2					4	1		
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)		1	309													
Remittent fever	3		20	1		15	1	6	1			15	1			
Pernicious fever												11				
Other diseases of this class			1													
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)		1	3	2	2				1	2	1	1	2	2		16
Bronchocele (goitre)		1							2							

service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

AGENCIES.																								
Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	Klamath, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	56			8					1				1	4		1			21	1		
8	179	116	19	4	338																	
				6	21	136	1	53	71	17	270	13	32	31	25	58	42	163	172	82	39	13
			2	12		178		3	43	77			52	14							3	
	3	1														1						
	10			16	8	62	2			13	31			3		21	1	32	22	22	1	1
	24	3	3	12	1	38	2	7	3	3	29		12	33		25	5	12	15	3		
	3	50		2		60												7			4	
		10			5		2			2		1										
2			2	3			1	1	6		1			1	4		1	1	11	2	3	
5	19	28	3	3	29	10	3	4	8	5	27	3	13		37	5		1	4	11	1	6
		1																				
						1									1					1		
						2				1					2		1	3		11		
								1														
15	10	4									12		2			2						
11	5	4			13			1		2	22				1	5		2	18			1
		1					1	2			1											
										5		1					5	14	8			
						7				6								4				
7	60	36	12	119		153	9	4	30	6	32	3	35	5	3	45	31	19	42	27	8	3
	78	32	3	2		138	1	2	3	8	34					2	1	4	12	5	47	17	10
		2							11		2						1		1	8		
											16											
																			2			2
	52		33	4		1,039	7			1	60				106	5	25	12	10	112	71	41
						570	12				18		10		5		1	6	31	110	44	2
		2				2												17				
8			1		8	84	4	7	5	17	17	2	14		2	15	1	16	8			2
											17											

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Coeur d'Alêne), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.																
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED—Continued.																
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)	1		2				1					1		1		
Gout								1								
Hydrocephalus (chronic)											1					
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)	1															
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	10	22	5	48	20	6	12	36	2	17	6	26	28	37	27	60
Rickets (rachitis)																
Other diseases of this order		5		1												
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.																
Adenoma (glandular tumor)			1											5		
Carcinoma (common cancer)							1									
Cystoma (cystic tumor)		1									1					
Enchondroma (cartilaginous tumor)					1											
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)																
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissue tumor)	1															
Mixed tumors																
Osteoma (bony tumor)					1											
Other new formations		3													1	
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																
Atelectasis, pulmonary																
Difficult dentition														1	2	
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)			1								1	1			2	
Hydrocele																
Imperforate anus							1									
Paraphymosis																
Phymosis														1		
Other affections of this order	1						1	2			1			1		
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																
Anæmia, cerebral														5		
Angina pectoris																
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)			2					7						1		
Catalepsy								2								
Convulsions				1			5								13	
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)	2	3		1			1				2			1		
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)			1													
Ecstacy																
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)		2	2	1				1			1			1		
Epilepsy	3		1													
Headache	1	12	24	5	16		23	3	1	4	1	18		11	210	24
Hysteria			1				2		1							
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)																
Insomnia			1												1	
Meningitis					1			1	1		1			1	1	1

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																								
	Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	Klamath, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.																								
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED—Continued.																								
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)					2				1	2	1	24					26		5					
Gout											1													
Hydrocephalus (chronic)																								
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)																								
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	22	34	5	1	42	6	89	11	14	1	16	65	13	26	4	228	30	3	15	73	37	9	4	
Rickets (rachitis)							30				1	9					9							
Other diseases of this order												1												
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.																								
Adenoma (glandular tumor)		1					1		1							2								
Carcinoma (common cancer)												1												
Cystoma (cystic tumor)			1																					
Enchondroma (cartilaginous tumor)												1												
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)																	1							
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissue tumor)																								
Mixed tumors												5												
Osteoma (bony tumor)																								
Other new formations																								
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																								
Atelectasis, pulmonary																								
Difficult dentition											4									1				
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)		5	4		1		3			1	1	10	1		1			1		1				
Hydrocele												1								1				
Imperforate anus			1		2																			
Paraphymosis																								
Phymosis																								
Other affections of this order						1			1		1				3									
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																								
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																								
Anæmia, cerebral																								
Angina pectoris									1															
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)				1																				
Catalepsy					1		2	1		1	8	8						2	2	1	1	2	1	
Convulsions			1							1													1	
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)				1																				
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)																								
Ecstacy																								
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)																								
Epilepsy																								
Headache	1	8		3	14		271	4	3	12	3	115	3	14		12	18	3	25	44	3		2	
Hysteria											3					4				1				
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)																								
Insomnia																								
Meningitis								1				1												

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Coeur d'Alêne), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.																
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—Cont'd.																
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)	24	66	22	6	35	12	1	9	2	6	1	41	20	17	79	32
Neuralgia																
Neurasthenia																
Pachymeningitis (inflamed dura mater)	1															
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)	2	2						3	3					3	1	
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)					1											
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)	1							2	1							
Thrombosis																
Vertigo																
Other diseases of this order									2					1		
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																
Aneurism														1		
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)					1			1	1		1	2				
Debility, cardiac									1			4				
Failure, cardiac (syncope)											2					
Functional cardiac derangement		2														
Grave's disease											2					
Occlusion											1					
Phlebitis																
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)		3		1	1			1	2	1	2	3				
Varix								1								
Other diseases of this order														1		
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																
Aphonia	1															
Asthma (bronchial spasm)	1	1	2					1	1			1	3			
Bronchitis	19	61	132	5	87	7	5	43	3	35	14	62	23	49	64	68
Catarrh, nasal	3	81	2	4					4			2		2	13	10
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)	1											5			1	
Deflection of nasal septum								1								
Dysephonia																
Epistaxis	1	2	3					1	1				1	7		
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)	1															
Hæmoptysis		2			2			2	5			1				
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)					1											
Laryngitis	1	7	2	2	1			2				1		2	1	2
Pharyngitis	4	1	2						1					4		
Pleuritis (pleurisy)				1				3	1		1	12			1	1
Pneumonia	1	3	2	7	6		1	11	11		7	2	68	3	9	1
Rhinitis																
Other diseases of this order								2	1							1
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																
Section A.—*Obstetrical.*																
Abortion																
Abscess, mammary		1			1											
Anorexia																
Embryotomy, fœtal			1													

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

AGENCIES.																						
Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	Klamath, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Navajo, Nez Percé, Ariz.	Mission, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	1																					
17	16		15	38	2	101	2	1	2	10	105	4	7	8		52	14	15	129	31	1	2
										1								1	2			
						1								1			1		3		1	
																			1			
														1								
														1		2						
				5							28							14				
											9											
										1									1			
				3																		
						1					16								1			
								1														
				1				2			9	1		1		6			1			1
						1													1			1
																1						
1						19			30	62	46	30	44	5	17	1	1	21	63	44	18	1	3
34	8	45	15	77	5	600				1	2	91			3	6	9	1	1	116	12	
	5			2															2	5	7	
						108					2											
											1											
				2														1	1		1	
				1															2			
	4								1		1			1						3		
											1								2			
1				24		99		1			29	1	11		1	2	1		4	1		
				14							10			1					3			
				1						1	6	4		1					2			
3	42	1	7	5		88	7	1	6	6	21			3	2	6	3			67	14	7
											1			13								
															1							
	1													1				1				

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Coeur d'Alêne), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																
Section A.—*Obstetrical*—Continued.																
Fissure of nipple		1														1
Hemorrhage, post partum		1														
Inflammation, mammary	1															
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)		1														
Presentations, faulty			1													
Presentations, natural			3					1						6		
Retained placenta								1								
Still birth																
Other affections of this order																
Section B.—*Gynæcological.*																
Amenorrhœa																1
Displacements (tubes, ovaries)																
Dysmenorrhœa			2					1						1		2
Endometritis	1	1		1		2		1	1			8				
Granulations, cervical (cock's comb)																
Hemorrhage, pudendal	1	2						1	1							
Hydatids (ovarian, uterine)								1								
Leucorrhœa	2															
Menopause																
Menstrual suppression	2							1				8				
Oöphoritis				1												
Peritonitis, pelvic					1											
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)	1											2				
Subinvolution, uterine																
Vulvitis																2
Other diseases of this order									1							
Section C.—*Male and Urinary.*																
Balinitis																
Calculi (gravel)									1							
Congestion of kidneys								1	2	1		4		2		5
Cystitis		4		2							1					
Diabetes	1							4	1					1		1
Epididymitis																
Hæmaturia								3			2					
Ischuria (suppression of urine)																
Incontinence of urine	1	1	1									6		1		1
Nephritis (Bright's disease)																
Varicocele	1		1					1	1	2			1			3
Other diseases of this order																
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)						2								1		
Ascites														1		1
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)	1											1				
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)									2							

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

AGENCIES.																								
Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	Klamath, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
				2														1				1		
1							1											1	1					
						2				5												1		
	1		1					1		1														
				1							34					1		2	2	2				
	2			2		4			4		35						2		2	3		1		
1	1					15		1		1						1				1				
				3					3											2				
									1		44								1					
										1				1										
															1									
													2		1					1				
									3					1						1					
				1						1											1			
					2		12																	
1	3					12			1	5						1	7	1		8				
		5									1							1		1				
			1																					
		1		1		5				1	2						16					1		
3		7				14		1							1			2	5					
							1				14								2			1		
			3				1													1				

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Coeur d'Alene), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—Continued.																
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	17	45	4	6	1	1		2	1	23		30		15		4
Enteritis				12	3				1		38			1	12	
Gall stone									1							
Gastritis	2								1			2				
Glossitis				22	1	5										
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)												3	2	2		
Hepatitis, acute									1							
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)		1														
Jaundice			1					1			1			1		
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	3	25	65	3	2	12		10		106		56		61	159	12
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	4	38	5		2			5	1		1	12		3	18	
Quinsy (tonsilitis)		1		15	1	6	1	9	2	7				8	36	24
Ranula																
Stomatitis, ulcerative			8		3			1	1							4
Thrush (aphthæ)	2	1	1											1		
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)						8								1	1	
Other diseases of this order	7	10	5	1		1		2	2	5	1			3	10	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																
Abscess	4	2	1	3	1	12		5		2	1				6	5
Acne					1											
Bromidrosis																
Chloasma																
Comedo																
Eczema	3	10	8	1	12	15			1		2	14		11		81
Erythema (chilblain)		1			2									1		
Furuncle (boils)	3		4		1		1	5	1	9		5		2	4	3
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)	2		2								1					
Lentigo																
Lichen	1															
Phthiriasis (lice)		4	11													
Porrigo																
Pruritis (prurigo)			1													
Psoriasis (dry tetter)														3	2	
Scabies (itch)		4	34					1				43		19	15	
Scorbutus																
Scrofuloderma	8															
Seborrhœa																
Syphiloderma																
Ulcer		11	7	1				1		8				8	4	18
Urticaria																
Verrucca														1		
Whitlow (onychia)					1									1		
Other diseases of this order		32	26					4		7		38			54	12
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																
Abscess of cornea					4			1								
Amaurosis								1	1							

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

DISEASES	AGENCIES.																				
	Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	Klamath, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—Continued.																							
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	21	1			60		129	3	12	2	10	104			2	1	54		19	23	6	4	4
Enteritis								3			9	1							5	1	3		1
Gall stone									2		1												
Gastritis			7		1		2	1	6		2							3		1			2
Glossitis																							
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)				1		1					2			2					2				1
Hepatitis, acute									1									1			1		
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)	1																						
Jaundice							25				5									2			
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	1		7		158		530	9	9	9		1	19	3	1	16	19	2	15	118		1	
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)		33			35		114			3	7	54				6		1	6	73			1
Quinsy (tonsilitis)		29		11	8		6	7	5	4	12	8	23	27	9	42	15	8	12	31	4	1	3
Ranula					1																		
Stomatitis, ulcerative	1						40						1										
Thrush (aphthæ)													1	2	2					1		1	
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)																							
Other diseases of this order	4	9		3	31	1	71	2	9	1	1	4	2	3	30		4		18	5	2	7	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																							
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																							
Abscess	3	7		1	7		38		3		7	7		1	6	4		3		12		23	2
Acne			9		28						2						3		1	22			
Bromidrosis					2															1			
Chloasma																				5			
Comedo					7																		
Eczema		2	7		29		12	3	4		16	30	3	4	4	2	9		14	4		18	1
Erythema (chilblain)					1										1				1	2			
Furuncle (boils)	6				8		18		2	1	4					1		1	1	9		2	3
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)					2		104													1	1		
Lentigo																				3			
Lichen																							
Phthiriasis (lice)													40										
Porrigo																				2			
Pruritis (prurigo)																						4	
Psoriasis (dry tetter)							30																
Scabies (itch)	1				6		102	3		3	6	175	1		2			6			29	20	5
Scorbutus							8																
Scrofuloderma												29											
Seborrhœa									1														
Syphiloderma																				1			
Ulcer	2	2	12		7		53		5		7		1		7	1	2		5	6			11
Urticaria					2		5									1							
Verrucca												5								3			
Whitlow (onychia)		2									4	1						2					
Other diseases of this order			14		1		196	1	4			34			2		3	4					
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																							
Abscess of cornea																							
Amaurosis																							

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																
	1 Blackfeet, Mont.	2 Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	3 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	4 Colorado River, Ariz.	5 Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	6 Colville (Coeur d'Alêne), Wash.	7 Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	8 Crow Creek, S. Dak.	9 Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	10 Crow, Mont.	11 Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	12 Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	13 Flathead, Mont.	14 Fort Belknap, Mont.	15 Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	16 Fort Hall, Idaho.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																	
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																	
Amblyopia	1																
Cataract	1				1										1		
Cellulitis, orbital																	
Conjunctivitis	41	75	70	16	46	46	1	53	6	99	1	16		66	60	141	
Epiphora	1																
Fistula, lachrymal																	
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																	
Iritis			1		1							1	8		1	5	
Kerato-conjunctivitis	4																
Kerato-cyclitis			1														
Kerato-iritis											1						
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	4															4	
Presbyopia (long sight)														1			
Pterygium		2												1			
Staphyloma																	
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)					3			2						1			
Other diseases of this order																	
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																	
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)		1				1											
Aspergillus																	
Deafness	1	1													1	2	
Foreign bodies in external meatus						2			2						2		
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)																	
Impacted cerumen																	
Otalgia		1															
Otitis	15	6	6	1	3		1	8		2		3		6	1		
Tinnitus			1														
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																	
ORDER I.—POISONS.																	
Alcohols																	
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc																	
Plants																	
Poisonous stings and bites	1		1		2			3		11				2			
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																	
Section A.—*Bones and joints.*																	
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)									1								
Antrum (diseased)																	
Caries	6	11						1									
Dislocations					1	1						1				1	
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)																	
Fractures, simple				1	3			2	2	1	5		2	3	1	2	
Sprains		5	2	3	1	1		1		10		5		1	1	4	
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)		3										4				4	
Synovitis	1				1				1			6		2		4	
Other diseases of this section																	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																						
	17 Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	18 Fort Peck, Mont.	19 Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	20 Grand Ronde, Oregon.	21 Green Bay, Wis.	22 Hoopa Valley, Cal.	23 Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	24 Klamath, Oregon.	25 Lemhi, Idaho.	26 Mackinac, Mich.	27 Mescalero, N. Mex.	28 Mission, Cal.	29 Moqui Indians, Ariz.	30 Navajo, N. Mex.	31 Neah Bay, Wash.	32 Nevada, Nev.	33 New York, N. Y.	34 Nez Percé, Idaho.	35 Omaha, Nebr.	36 Winnebago, Nebr.	37 Osage, Okla.	38 Gray Horse, Okla.	39 Kaw, Okla.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.																							
Amblyopia																							
Cataract																							
Cellulitis, orbital													1			1							
Conjunctivitis	9	44	21	4	56	47	649	30	24	2	60	204	78	12	13	281	18	60	81	71	31	55	18
Epiphora					1													1					
Fistula, lachrymal					5					1	5						1		21				
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc		17			5																		
Iritis																							
Kerato-conjunctivitis					6													1		1			
Kerato-cyclitis											2	1											
Kerato-iritis					1		13																
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)																							
Presbyopia (long sight)					1		57														2		
Pterygium				2	1				1			1				1			1				
Staphyloma									2		2	2				1				4			1
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)					1		2													1			
Other diseases of this order					13									4				1		12			3
ORDER III.—THE EAR.	1	2	3		2	1	48			3	9	14		9		1		6	11	12			3
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)																				1			
Aspergillus				1														1				1	
Deafness							8				3	1	1					1					
Foreign bodies in external meatus																							
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)											2												
Impacted cerumen											1												
Otalgia							6		1	1	5						1		1		2		
Otitis		2		1																			
Tinnitus			1		1			1	1											1			
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																							
Alcohols																							
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc																							
Plants																							
Poisonous stings and bites																							
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																							
Section A.—*Bones and joints.*																							
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)																							
Antrum (diseased)																							
Caries																							
Dislocations																							
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)																							
Fractures, simple																							
Sprains																							
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)																							
Synovitis																							
Other diseases of this section																							

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville (Nespelim), Wash.	Colville (Comr d'Alêne), Wash.	Colville (Tonasket), Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Flathead, Mont.	Fort Belknap, Mont.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.																
ORDER II.—SURGICAL—Continued.																
Section B.—*The soft parts.*																
Abscess																
Bites, nonpoisonous	2	1			1				1							
Burns																
Bursæ (enlarged, fluid, etc.)	1	7	3	6	3			1		3		1		2	2	1
Contusion (bruise)		2	1											7		1
Frost bite	3	11	5	4	1	9		5		5	2					4
Gangrene (acute)		3	2					3						2	3	
Laceration	1		1											1	2	10
Piles (hæmorrhoids)		6		3	2	6	1	6	3	5	1		1	3	6	2
Other diseases and injuries of this section including gunshot wounds																
Section 3.—*Operations.**																
Amputations											1					
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)		1														
Excision (of elbow, etc.)		1														
Fracture setting																
Other operations																
ORDER III—THANATIC.*																
DEATHS.																
Death by accident																
Death by homicide					1	1			8							1
Suicide			1			1				1				2		
BIRTHS.																
Male	5	24	5	3	5		23	16	2	8			17	16		
Female	4	37	1	2	1		22	16	1	8			18	19		
Indians	8	45	1	5	6		43	31	6	15			32	30		
Halfbreeds	1	13	1				2	1		1			2	5		
Whites			4										1			
VACCINATED.																
Successfully													88			
Unsuccessfully													27			

*Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

AGENCIES.																					
Fort Mojave Indians, Ariz.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Fort Yuma Indians, Cal.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Hoopa Valley, Cal.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla.	Klamath, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mackinac, Mich.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Mission, Cal.	Moqui Indians, Ariz.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	New York, N. Y.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Gray Horse, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
										3	3		2	3	1							1
1	9	19	1	1		28	2	3		9	1		1	2	1			8	2			3
										4												
2	1	6	1	20		11	7	2		6		5	4	7		10	5	8	8			
	10									2			1					1				
						4				1												
	3	1				2		6		7	3		1	1			2	2	8			
	5			1		3		1	2	4			3		1	2			1	11		
2	3		5		2	30		4		7	1		1	3	7		3	5	9	7	1	1
	2			1																		
																1						
														5								
	1		1	1			1			1						1		1				2
										6												
	1							1														
6			6	9	4		3	3	3	7	13		3		11			3	24		3	7
1			5	3	2		1	3	1	10	12		10		7			3	19		4	1
7			11	12	10		4	5	4	18	23		23		17			2	39		7	3
				3	1						2								4			5
										2					1							
													100		24							
													6									

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																			
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.				
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55				
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																				
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																				
Cerebro-spinal fever								1	1											
Chicken pox		23			1					1				7	6					
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)														4						
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)									11											
Influenza (la grippe)		109	7	78	5	9	31	3	27	41	30	51	176	78	5					
Measles	28				6						2					4				
Mumps	4	10		4					1											
Scarlet fever																				
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc		8		1						1			1							
Tuberculosis, lymphatic		37		7			4			4	7		7	15	6	6				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	8	37	4	7	4	3	3			7	3	2	10	13						
Typhus fever																				
Whooping cough	3									6	5		48							
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																				
Chancroid																				
Erysipelas	15	9		1			1		1				2	1	1	2				
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	17	25		3	1		3		3	1		1	9	3	4					
Gonorrhœal warts																				
Septicæmia (pyæmia)		3																		
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)		4											2		1					
Syphilis, primary	3			1	1								1							
Syphilis, secondary	2	3		2						1	1				1					
Syphilis, tertiary				1						1										
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																				
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)		4		2									1							
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	11	11	9		5		6		9				1		12					
Diarrhœa	51	95	14	85	28	3	26	1	3	4	3		40	44	46	20				
Dysentery	46		14	9	35		9		34	1			15	3	3					
Enteric fever (typhoid)										1			2							
Typho-malarial fever																1				
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																				
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	22	13	132	117	108	20	74	10	25	1		3	58	3		55				
Remittent fever	6	22		214				2	10		4		21	4	4					
Other diseases of this class																				
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																				
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC OR PREDISPOSED.																				
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)		29		5			12			3	5	4	1	2						
Bronchocele (goitre)		2														1				
Chlorœsis (idiopathic anæmia)	2	1					1			1										
Dry gangrene (senile gangrene)																				
Leucocythemia (Leukæmia)																				
Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)																				
Noma (gangrenous stomatitis)																				
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)		1																		
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	41	75	4	9	9		15	9	18	18	7	3	13	8	30	33				
Rickets										1					1					
Other diseases of this order						1	2													

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																			
	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Cerebro-spinal fever											1									1			3
Chicken pox											3						3						
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)				8	4	2																	
Epidemic roseola (German measles, *Rötheln*)				2		13	6					1		2									
Influenza (la grippe)	36	36		82		15	150	22	53	142	1	8	94	21		106	4		186	18	54	62	155
Measles	4	2			1					1							64						
Mumps	4				23					8		1		3		3			73	41	1		
Scarlet fever					1																		
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc				2			13									4	1	1	1		2		2
Tuberculosis, lymphatic				1			44	8	6	1	78	3	14		1	9	4	2	10	6	21	55	35
Tuberculosis, pulmonary		15	7	10	1	2	34	10	5		5	3	16	10	1	15	5		10	14	21	45	28
Typhus fever								1								1						15	
Whooping cough																52			63	42			
Chancroid										6													
Erysipelas		11		1		4		3	2	2	4		1			15	1	9	1	1		15	13
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)	14	28	2	1	2		16	5		25			3	2	27	41	1		6	11			
Gonorrhœal warts			20	1								1				1		1		1	1		
Septicæmia (pyæmia)					1				3	1						24			1			1	
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)								3		1						2		1		6			
Syphilis, primary	3	8	1					11	6														
Syphilis, secondary		8	17																				
Syphilis, tertiary																							
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)										3			1	1		5							1
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	7					2				7	5		1		5	28				7			
Diarrhœa	17			3		2				7	5	3	1			5							
Dysentery	21	113	46	37	23	13		19	28	71	3	3	1	9	46	34	9	10	30	53	15	165	65
Enteric fever (typhoid)	8	4	10	11	2	5		1	9	6	24	2	2		2	16	1	9	4	4	15	51	
Typho-malarial fever	1					1		2						1		1	1		1	1	1		
	13					1										4	1	3					
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)																						261	16
Remittent fever	98	5	72	23		25		23		3		23		1		52	14					122	24
Other diseases of this class	14		22	7	1	17		21	4	7	9	1	17	1		1	6	4					
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)		1																1					
Bronchocele (goitre)				8	3	1	5	53	6	24	10	12		1	1	3	13	3				96	
Chlorœsis (idiopathic anæmia)					3			2			8		26							1	1		3
Dry gangrene (senile gangrene)				1		2					4			3	1								
Leucocythemia (Leukæmia)												1						1					
Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)																							
Noma (gangrenous stomatitis)				1							1												
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)																							
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	29	16	51	7	2	34	31	13	8	12	30	4	2		1	9	5	16	4	28	4	159	22
Rickets				1	2			3					2									1	1
Other diseases of this order																							

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																				
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.					
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.																					
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.																					
Adenoma (glandular tumor)																					
Carcinoma (common cancer)	1	1		1																	
Cystoma (cystic tumor)																					
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)															1						
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)		1													1						
Osteoma (bony tumor)																					
Other new formations				1																	
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																					
Difficult dentition														2							
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)				2																	
Hydrocele			2																		
Paraphymosis															1						
Other affections of this order														1	1						
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.																					
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																					
Abscess of brain																					
Anæmia, cerebral							1														
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)															1						
Convulsions	1	4												6							
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)		3					1						1	1							
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)													1			2					
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)		1										1									
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)																					
Epilepsy		1						1													
Headache	30	147		2			8						3	18	2						
Hemiplegia		1			1									1							
Hysteria		1		2			3							1							
Insomnia	1									2				1	1						
Meningitis		1																			
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)	76	15	19	7	21		17		3	2	2	6	11	6	93						
Neuralgia		1					1														
Neurasthenia																					
Neuritis	3	12											2	1							
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)	1	1																			
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)																					
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)															1						
Vertigo		1					1								1						
Other diseases of this order																					
ORDER II—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																					
Aneurism															1						
Debility, cardiac															1						
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)																					
Functional cardiac derangement			1																		
Grave's disease		1																			
Ulceration		1																			
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)		3					1														
Varix																					
Other diseases of this order											1										

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																				
	Mexican, Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.																							
Adenoma (glandular tumor)																				2			
Carcinoma (common cancer)								1						1		1			1				1
Cystoma (cystic tumor)			1																				
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)			1													1							1
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)					1																		
Osteoma (bony tumor)				1						1											1		1
Other new formations			2														1						
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.			1																				
Difficult dentition									1														
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)						1							1										
Hydrocele				10	3					6			1		3				1	3	3		8
Paraphymosis				2					1														
Other affections of this order				2															1	1			
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.				1									1							3			3
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.			2	1																			
Abscess of brain					1				1											1			1
Anæmia, cerebral													1										
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)				10	3					6			1		3					1	3	3	8
Convulsions				2					1														
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)																			1	1	1		
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)				2																			
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)				1																3			3
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)			2	1									1										
Epilepsy				3																			
Headache	17	53	24	3	40	22		2		21	36	4	6	39		47	1	11	10	5	3		36
Hemiplegia				1						1							1						
Hysteria										3													
Insomnia								1									1						1
Meningitis																							
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)	29	4	47	14	9	13		10	8	6	44	1	5	11	1	27	0	13		15	1		23
Neuralgia																1							
Neurasthenia													2	1			2	1		1	1		
Neuritis																							
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)																1							1
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)																							
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)																							
Vertigo																							
Other diseases of this order																							
ORDER II—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.																							
Aneurism																	1						
Debility, cardiac			1																	1			
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)			1																				
Functional cardiac derangement																							
Grave's disease																							
Ulceration																				3	2		
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)					1							2	5		1								
Varix																							
Other diseases of this order				3						1													

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Klokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																
Aphonia																
Asthma (Bronchial spasm)		4								2			5	1	1	
Bronchiectasis							4									
Bronchitis	50	85	11	4	9		16	3	10	43	32	11	8	129	16	
Catarrh, nasal	73	11		4			42			4			3	1	3	
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)		4												1		
Deflection of nasal septum															1	
Emphysema															1	
Epistaxis		2		2										1	1	
Exostosis of nasal septum																
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)																
Hemoptysis		31		6	1								2	3		
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)																
Laryngitis	31	140	2	1	5		15		1	5		10	2	5	9	
Pharyngitis		1		1						1						4
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	6	3	2	13					1	1			4	2		5
Pneumonia	27	30		3	3		2		5	8	3	2	28	9	17	
Rhinitis																
Tracheitis																
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc																
Other diseases of this order																
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																
Section A.—*Obstetrical.*																
Abortion				1									3	2		1
Abscess, mammary									1			1		1		
Anorexia																
Convulsions, puerpural														1		
Fissure of nipple				1												
Hemorrhage, post partum	2													1		
Inflammation, mammary	2	4														
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)															1	
Placenta prævia																
Premature labor		1														1
Presentations, faulty																
Presentations, natural		11									6		3	1	1	
Prolapsus funis																
Still birth		2									1					
Other affections of this order			1											1		
Section B.—*Gynæcological.*																
Abscess (pelvic, vulvo-vaginal																
Amenorrhœa		3											5	4		
Cellulitis (pelvic, periuterine)																
Dysmenorrhœa		16					2						1			
Endometritis	4	3														
Granulations, cervical (cock's comb)																
Hemorrhage, pudendal		2		1									1	2		
Leucorrhœa		1		1			2				2					
Menopause							1									
Menstrual suppression							1				1					
Peritonitis, pelvic																
Prolapsus (uteri, vagina)							1						1			
Retroversion																
Subinvolution, uterine															1	
Vaginismus	1															
Other diseases of this order							1							1		

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																
	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																							
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.																							
Aphonia	1																						
Asthma (Bronchial spasm)	1		1										3			1		4		1			
Bronchiectasis																							
Bronchitis	2	19	12	3	28	2	136	38	14	5	115	10	136	39	1	17	22	99	85	62	4	199	
Catarrh, nasal		4	38	4	2	8			27	1	25	7	2		1	2			13	2			7
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)					1																		
Deflection of nasal septum																							
Emphysema			2																				3
Epistaxis																				1			
Exostosis of nasal septum								1												1			1
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)											45					1	2						
Hemoptysis											20												
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)			3								21					1		1		1		21	
Laryngitis			11			1			1			4	1	2	3	7	1	2		1			
Pharyngitis			5	10	1				1		27		1			1		2		1			
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	3		4	12	2	4			5	7	1	2	4	1	1	11	11		8	7	11	4	50	13
Pneumonia			1								16	4	1		1								
Rhinitis												1											
Tracheitis																1							
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc																							
Other diseases of this order		71									103												
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																							
Section A.—*Obstetrical.*																							
Abortion										1							1	2		1			
Abscess, mammary		1										1								1			
Anorexia		8																					
Convulsions, puerpural																			1	1			
Fissure of nipple								1															
Hemorrhage, post partum												1											
Inflammation, mammary				2															1	1			
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)					1																		
Placenta prævia																			1				
Premature labor																	1						
Presentations, faulty																							
Presentations, natural								1		1							1			1	1		
Prolapsus funis		1																	1				
Still birth																							
Other affections of this order																							
Section B.—*Gynæcological.*																							
Abscess (pelvic, vulvo-vaginal								1															
Amenorrhœa			2													2	1	1					
Cellulitis (pelvic, periuterine)	1																						
Dysmenorrhœa	1	1	10								1							1				1	
Endometritis		1			1								1				2						
Granulations, cervical (cock's comb)		3																					
Hemorrhage, pudendal																		4					
Leucorrhœa	1	3	1						1							5							
Menopause																1							
Menstrual suppression									1	1													
Peritonitis, pelvic											1											1	
Prolapsus (uteri, vagina)																2							
Retroversion									1														
Subinvolution, uterine																							
Vaginismus																1							
Other diseases of this order																		3					

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																					
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Pyramid, Wash.	Skokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.						
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55						
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																						
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS—Continued.																						
Section C.—*Male and Urinary.*																						
Balinitis																						
Calculi (gravel)																						
Congestion of kidneys																						
Cystitis	1	15					1					1			6							
Diabetes														1								
Epididymitis																						
Hematuria		1																				
Ischuria (suppression of urine)														2								
Incontinence of urine	4						1															
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	1	1					1							3								
Varicocele																						
Other diseases of this order	5	18		2			3		6		1			5	2							
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																						
Ascites														1								
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc)																						
Congest'n hepatic (nutmeg liver)		2												1								
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	14	155		7	1		10		1	6	1	5	3	16	53	3						
Enteritis									1					3								
Fistula, salivary		4																				
Gastritis	1	12					2	2		2		3	1	3		1						
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc)		1		2																		
Hepatitis	1	2		1											1							
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc)	3	2					1															
Jaundice	1				2		3															
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc)	19	69		7	1		31	3		2	6	1		6	4	3						
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)		81		7			20	4			1			6								
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	41	11	2	11	1		5			2		1	1	14	5	2						
Ranula																						
Stomatitis, ulcerative		4					1							1		1						
Thrush (aphthæ)	8			2										2								
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc)	1	2																				
Other diseases of this order	8	25		5			3			4	1	2	17	1	1							
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																						
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.																						
Abscess	7	26		2	1		3	5				6	1	12	8							
Acne		5													1							
Dermatitis, exfoliate																						
Eczema		24		3			4			3		3		3	5	1						
Erythema (chilblain)																						
Furuncule (boils)		12		8			2				2											
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)				1			1				1											
Ichthyosis																						
Pemphigus															1							
Phtheriasis (lice)				6										1								
Pityriasis		1																				
Porrigo		1		14			1							1								
Pruritis (prurigo)																						
Psoriasis (dry tetter)		2																				
Scabies (itch)		54	3	30			22			2	1	5		5	2							
Scrofuloderma								1														
Trychophytosis																						
Ulcer	44	33		30			9	3				2		1	5							
Uticaria		2		1										1	1							
Verrucca		3																				
Whitlow (onychia)		2		4	1		1								2							
Other diseases of this order	47	161		1	1			6			1											

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

AGENCIES.																						
Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
		4						2										1				
		2	1							3					1		1					
		2	2	1				1						1			1					
1				1						1		1										
3		4						3		18		1		1				1	1			2
	1							1	2						1		1					1
1		1							1	3			1	1	1				2	1		
	5	4	6	1		27			9		2	2	2	2		1	2	2				1
	17	4	1	1						2	1	3	2	2		1	1	1	2	3		2
1															1		3					
5			2	7					1	4								1				
8	57	41		7	14	36	2	1	27		2		5	2	2		7	5	21			3
	1	14	1	1			1	6	4	35	5		1	7			1		2			7
1	4	24	30	17	13		3	10	44	12	11		7	3	8	1	7	16	3	6	29	45
1		3									3	1										
	6		6		2				2		1				1							3
1																						
1	5	6	16		2					8	1	1	6	1	17		2	3		1		
	5	7	18		2			1	4		2		1	1	1		4	1	1			3
								3	3										1			
	1	10		3		48		1	28	12	1		3	1	5	3	61		6			
10	4	8	3							3	3				1	5	8		1			2
1										4					1				1			
		1																				
24		1							75				7	7	33		14		1			
										6												
		1	1	2										1			1					
21		5	3		3		2	1		2		15			8	1	2	11		8	7	
		9																	1			
26	3	9					4	1			2	1		1	1	4		3				
		4	2												1							
2																						
	14		4					3	1		14	3	2	12	4	4	2	1	1	218	1	

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Potawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																
Abscess of caruncle				1												
Abscess of cornea															1	
Amaurosis		4														
Amblyopia																
Cataract		1								1						
Conjunctivitis	308	170	5	207	6	1	37	9		8	4	4	41	9	43	31
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc															1	
Glaucoma				1												
Hypermetropia																
Injuries (orbital)																
Iritis	1	4										1			15	
Kerato-conjunctivitis																
Kerato-iritis										2					1	
Myopia (shortsightedness)																
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct)							1									
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)												1				
Presbyopia (long sight)																
Pterygium																
Sclieritis																
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)				1												
Other diseases of this order				3												
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																
Abscess (external meatus, etc)												1				
Deaf mutism																
Deafness		16														
Fissure of lobule																
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)		2		5							2	1		1	1	
Impacted cerumen																
Mastoditus												1				
Otalgia							3				1				1	
Otitis	7	44	1	10			10		1	2	1				1	7
Tinnitus																
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																
ORDER I.—POISONS.																
Alkalies										1						
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc																
Plants				3										5		4
Poisonous stings and bites	1						2								1	
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																
Section A.—*Bones and joints.*																
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)		6					2	1								
Caries											2					
Dislocations		2					1				2			3		1
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)																
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, etc.)	1										1					
Fractures, simple	2	5		1						1	7		4	2	2	1
Sprains		14		5			1			2	2	1		7	8	
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)																
Synovitis	1			1							1					
Other diseases of this section	3	5		2											1	

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGENCIES.															
	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.																							
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																							
Abscess of caruncle														1									
Abscess of cornea									1														
Amaurosis																		5					
Amblyopia		1	1													1	1						
Cataract																							
Conjunctivitis	38	233	74	43	7	35	72	23	82	35	231	51	72	29	1	33	11	50	23	16	9	196	77
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc																				2			
Glaucoma								1			3												
Hypermetropia			2		1					1		1						1	1	2		2	
Injuries (orbital)					4							1								2			
Iritis									1		4												
Kerato-conjunctivitis											2					3	2			2			
Kerato-iritis											2									2			
Myopia (shortsightedness)			1								1	2				7		2					
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct)				1																			
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	1																						
Presbyopia (long sight)		1																					
Pterygium										2		1				3		1				1	
Sclieritis												2				12	3						2
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)																	1						
Other diseases of this order		17	9		1		8		1		2	6				5	1			13		2	
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																				1			
Abscess (external meatus, etc)																							
Deaf mutism																							
Deafness																							
Fissure of lobule																							
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)																							
Impacted cerumen																							
Mastoditus																							
Otalgia																							
Otitis																							
Tinnitus																							
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																							
ORDER I.—POISONS.																							
Alkalies																							
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc																							
Plants																							
Poisonous stings and bites				3																			
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																							
Section A.—*Bones and joints.*																							
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)																							
Caries																							
Dislocations		1	1	1					2		1												
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)	2										2	1	2	1		1	1			1			
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, etc.)									2									1					
Fractures, simple	1	1	2	2		1	1												3				
Sprains		7	6	8			2		2	3	4		1	2	1	2		2	4	5		2	
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)			1							2	13	3	3	3	2	1	2	13	1	1		1	3
Synovitis																	1						
Other diseases of this section	3	3							1	2								1	1				

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DISEASES.	AGENCIES.																					
	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Oakland, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Round Valley, Cal.	Sac and Fox, Okla.
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.																
ORDER II.—SURGICAL—Continued.																
Section B.—*The soft parts.*																
Abscess		8														
Burns	4	21		1	2		2			1		3		1	2	
Bursæ (enlarged, fluid, etc)		1														
Bed sores																
Contractions (arms, arteries, etc.)																
Contusion (bruise)	6	37		3			6				1	3		8	7	
Frost bite				2												
Gangrene (acute)										1						
Laceration													2	2	6	
Nævus (birthmark)				1												
Piles (hemorrhoids)		19		1			1						2	1		
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gunshot wounds.	5	3	1	2	1				1	6	1	3		2	13	
Section C.—*Operations.*																
Amputations				1												
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)															1	
Divisions or direct cuttings (colotomy, etc.)																
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)																
Fracture setting																
Incision and drainage of abscesses		4														
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)															1	
Operations, special (colotomy, etc.)												1			1	
Tapping (paracentesis)		1														
Other operations							2									
ORDER III—THANATIC.*																
DEATHS.																
Death by accident		2							1			4				
Death by homicide	1								1							
Suicide				1										2		1
BIRTHS.																
Male	47	74	11	17	10	2	5	1			7	1	30	45	12	3
Female	31	55	9	14	4	1	1	3			3	3	23	47	8	
Indians	77	101	20	29	14	3	5	4			10	3	52	79	17	5
Halfbreeds		20		1			1				3	1	23	13	3	
Whites	1	8		1												
VACCINATED.																
Successfully																
Unsuccessfully	4															

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

AGENCIES.																						
Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Flandreau, Nebr.	Ponca, Nebr.	Shoshone, Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Southern Ute, Colo.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Tongue River, Mont.	Tulalip, Wash.	Uintah, Utah.	Ouray, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Western Shoshone, Nev.	White Earth, Minn.	Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
	1			1	1		3												3			
	12	15	5			3	2		2	6	3	1	1		5	1	4	1		1	29	2
	1																					
		1																				
4	9	20	5						1		1		2	1	1	2		4	1	1		
			1							3			1	1			7		2		1	
	2																					
	1	2	4						3	2	1		2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	
1		1			1				1		1											2
1	2	11				1	1		2	6	4		3		1	3	4	2	4		15	3
	1												1									
																	1					1
																					2	
1																						
																	4					
						2				2		3		1	1		1					
		1				2				1												
	8	9	15	2		30	8		1	29	2	32	5	3		4	3	3	8	25	20	32
	11	14	14			16	10			23	2	18	9	2		4	4	17	7	15	12	27
	19	23	21	1		42	18		1	158	2	42	12	4		6	7	8	15	30	42	53
			7	1		3				4	2	8	2	1				6		13	7	6
			1			1										2						
			55		30				2			166										
			24		10							23					1					

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

Number.	Agencies.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.	Results.									Number.
						Deaths.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.	
						Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.							
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
1	Blackfeet, Mont	156	176	123	355	1	4	2	.....	7	59	135	148	6	1
2	Cheyenne River, S. Dak	444	249	2133	2826	9	14	4	.....	27	53	396	2213	37	2
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	627	393	2	1,0822	16	11	4	4	35	8	623	340	47	3
4	Colorado River, Ariz	111	81	2	194	.....	4	.....	.....	4	18	106	65	2	4
5	Colville (Nespelim), Wash	168	172	15	355	2	.....	3	1	8	78	228	132	15	5
6	(Coeur d'Alêne), Wash	98	96	3	197	.....	1	1	.....	4	5	85	82	9	6
7	(Tonasket), Wash	36	36	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19	12	2	7
8	Crow Creek, S. Dak	379	199	29	507	15	9	10	9	43	33	242	174	16	8
9	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	65	67	9	141	10	13	4	13	40	5	44	44	8	9
10	Crow, Mont	138	208	0	457	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	225	207	9	10
11	Devil's Lake, N. Dak	65	47	50	162	4	8	4	5	21	52	54	33	2	11
12	Turtle Mountain, S. Dak	293	300	17	610	4	11	6	5	26	200	188	157	29	12
13	Flathead, Mont	176	104	24	304	8	7	.....	.....	15	1	166	93	29	13
14	Fort Belknap, Mont	199	120	6	405	14	12	3	.....	29	13	225	196	22	14
15	Fort Berthold, N. Dak	472	450	18	960	3	6	2	1	12	11	483	452	2	15
16	Fort Hall, Idaho	540	278	16	834	9	4	.....	.....	13	.....	519	270	32	16
17	Fort Mojave, Ariz	108	91	17	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	92	9	17
18	Fort Peck, Mont	524	345	117	986	15	15	8	4	42	37	474	303	135	18
19	Fort Yuma, Cal	256	179	65	500	9	1	1	.....	11	5	198	186	21	19
20	Grande Ronde, Oregon	89	76	7	172	5	7	4	1	17	.....	80	72	3	20
21	Green Bay, Wis	549	454	37	1,040	5	3	.....	.....	8	58	537	436	1	21
22	Hoopa Valley, Cal	248	235	137	620	6	8	4	1	19	72	235	219	75	22
23	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Okla	3,405	991	11	6,407	13	15	6	13	47	369	3,184	2,786	21	23
24	Klamath, Oregon	101	48	7	156	5	.....	1	3	9	1	96	48	2	24
25	Lemhi, Idaho	200	71	0	271	5	4	.....	1	10	3	191	63	4	25
26	Mackinac, Mich	191	151	9	351	3	3	.....	.....	6	2	190	146	7	26
27	Mescalero, N. Mex	304	277	0	581	1	4	2	3	10	68	282	231	10	27
28	Mission, Cal	1,116	913	10	2,039	10	14	.....	.....	24	113	776	677	451	28
29	Moqui Indians, Ariz	182	140	0	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	156	134	0	29
30	Navajo, N. Mex	172	42	0	214	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	170	41	1	30
31	Neah Bay, Wash	129	113	7	249	.....	.....	3	4	7	17	109	87	29	31
32	Nevada, Nev	466	396	12	874	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	463	399	13	32
33	New York, N. Y	307	355	49	711	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	294	348	68	33
34	Nez Percé, Idaho	152	129	20	302	4	5	4	1	14	4	149	125	8	34
35	Omaha, Nebr	358	376	0	734	3	4	4	6	17	13	342	345	10	35

36	Winnebago, Nebr	708	606	42	1,356	10	8	6	4	28	11	686	585	46	36
37	Osage, Okla	350	340	1	691	8	3	1	1	13	1	338	332	7	37
38	Gray Horse, Okla	170	157	6	333	3	2	1	2	8	14	161	189	0	38
39	Kaw, Okla	117	65	16	198	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	121	68	5	39
40	Pima, Ariz	629	392	7	1,028	2	1	.....	2	18	5	630	372	7	40
41	Pine Ridge, S. Dak	1,373	770	33	2,176	36	23	7	5	71	.....	1,318	647	40	41
42	Ponca, Okla	147	85	11	243	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	150	81	8	42
43	Pawnee, Okla	473	520	32	1,025	4	3	1	.....	8	14	445	508	54	43
44	Otoe, Okla	163	96	14	273	3	7	1	.....	11	.....	157	92	13	44
45	Oakland, Okla	22	15	0	37	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	18	15	1	45
46	Pottawatomie, Kans	271	226	8	505	1	2	.....	1	4	10	268	218	5	46
47	Kickapoo tribe, Kans	36	30	7	73	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	30	32	4	47
48	Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex	153	26	0	179	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	150	23	0	48
49	Puyallup, Wash	123	79	0	202	4	1	4	1	10	7	101	71	13	49
50	S'Kokomish, Wash	83	67	8	158	2	2	2	4	10	2	74	56	16	50
51	Quinaielt, Wash	85	38	0	123	.....	2	3	2	7	1	83	46	0	51
52	Quapaw, Ind. T	271	270	17	558	7	7	1	5	20	5	265	237	11	52
53	Rosebud, S. Dak	175	249	6	430	3	9	1	1	14	12	170	232	2	53
54	Round Valley, Cal	347	259	17	623	6	6	.....	2	14	12	336	251	10	54
55	Sac and Fox, Okla	126	113	23	262	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	137	116	8	55
56	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla	226	214	11	501	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	224	215	6	56
57	San Carlos, Ariz	411	417	34	862	8	6	1	.....	15	11	404	410	22	57
58	Fort Apache, Ariz	379	368	41	788	1	4	.....	.....	5	107	333	319	24	58
59	Santee, Nebr	258	256	12	526	6	7	9	5	27	1	239	243	16	59
60	Flandreau, Nebr	141	103	16	260	4	1	.....	.....	5	1	139	105	10	60
61	Ponca, Nebr	165	107	0	272	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	163	108	0	61
62	Shoshone, Wyo	351	324	39	714	11	17	.....	1	29	2	323	224	76	62
63	Siletz, Oregon	118	133	15	266	3	10	1	3	17	9	106	116	18	63
64	Sisseton, S. Dak	178	184	11	373	10	5	.....	.....	15	2	174	180	2	64
65	Southern Ute, Colo	368	248	2	618	1	.....	.....	.....	1	40	332	235	5	65
66	Standing Rock, N. Dak	457	593	30	1,080	4	3	.....	.....	7	1	465	602	5	66
67	Tongue River, Mont	122	106	2	230	4	.....	3	.....	7	12	97	90	9	67
68	Tulalip, Wash	219	211	26	456	12	21	9	4	53	13	177	176	37	68
69	Uintah, Utah	206	85	6	297	7	4	.....	.....	11	5	196	79	4	69
70	Ouray, Utah	68	28	15	111	9	7	.....	.....	16	.....	58	19	18	70
71	Umatilla, Oregon	335	395	22	752	16	8	.....	.....	24	.....	301	363	74	71
72	Warm Springs, Oregon	102	134	16	252	2	9	6	6	23	32	85	109	0	72
73	Western Shoshone, Nev	267	162	12	441	9	4	2	2	17	.....	256	161	7	73
74	White Earth, Minn	294	290	47	631	4	4	3	9	20	18	226	293	5	74
75	Leech Lake, Minn	249	156	13	418	6	6	5	6	23	15	242	145	93	75
76	Red Lake, Minn	76	84	21	191	10	12	13	8	43	12	54	62	20	76
77	Yakima, Wash	859	1,086	104	2,040	11	8	8	2	29	122	770	965	128	77
78	Yankton, S. Dak	319	322	60	701	23	12	5	5	45	2	291	302	51	78

Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	St. John's, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Fort Belknap, N. Dak.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.															
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.															
Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	21	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epidemic roseola (German measels, *Röthein*)	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Influenza (la grippe)	...	...	...	28	...	...	9	...	8	10	17	19	...	50	56
Measels	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	113
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, etc.)	...	3	5	5	...	...	9	4	...	1	...	2	...	8	11
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	7
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.															
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Splenic fever (Malignant pustule)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis, secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, tertiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.															
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	17	24	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Typho-malarial fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.															
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55	101
Remittent fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	19	...	11	19
Other diseases of this class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.															
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.															
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of this order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS OR NEW FORMATIONS.															
Adenoma (glandular tumor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystoma (cystic tumor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphoma (lymphatic tissued tumor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.															
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other affections of this order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.																					
Klamath and Yainax, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak.	Pine Ridge, Holy Rosary, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	31	13	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
41	16	5	...	22	...	13	...	...	35	6	...	27	1	...	2	3	20	8	1	20	75
...	...	50	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	1	6	...	1	1	5	16	5	41	...	...	19	3	1	...	...	...	14	28	3	1
1	3	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	1	1	2	...	5	9	1	1	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	16
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	32	17	...	1	1	17	24	3	5	3	...	...	80
5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	St. John's, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Fort Belknap, N. Dak.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Klowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
Anæmia, cerebral								1							
Angina pectoris															1
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)															
Catalepsy								1							
Convulsions					1										
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)		1						1							
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)	1														
Epilepsy															
Headache				2			1		3				2		
Hysteria					1		2	1							
Meningitis															
Neuralgia				1				4				2	2		
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portiodura, etc.)															
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.															
Debility, cardiac															
Ulceration															
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)								1							
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.															
Asthma (bronchial spasm)															
Bronchiectasis															
Bronchitis				36		12		6	1			10	10	22	
Catarrh, nasal		1												1	
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)													2		
Epistaxis				1						1		1			
Hæmoptysis						1									
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)															
Laryngitis									1			2			
Ozæna								1							
Pharyngitis	1											1			
Pleuritis (pleurisy)															
Pneumonia	1			3		1		1	1	1	10	1		5	37
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.															
Section A.—*Obstetrical.*															
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)															
Presentations, natural															
Section B.—*Gynæcological.*															
Amenorrhœa															
Degeneration (cervix, uterine, etc)															
Dysmenorrhœa															
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)															
Vulvitis				1											
Section C.—*Male and urinary.*															
Congestion of kidneys															1
Cystitis															
Incontinence of urine									1				1		
Nephritis (Bright's disease)															1

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.																					
Klamath and Yainax, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak.	Pine Ridge, Holy Rosary, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
																					1
		2									3					1		2		2	1
2		2		2		1	31		1		1	15				2		4	1	1	
1						2	1					4									
1		6	2	2				1	1		4					2		6	1	4	
				1																	
				1																	
											1										
																			1		
	3	28		3		6	16	2			3	6	4	1		1	11	22	2	6	
				2		1					8	1				5		2			8
																		1			
				1			1	1												1	
							3														
2		18		5		4	2				3	7	8			4		2		10	
		11					2											3			
				1													1				
14			4			3			8		10	6		1	1	1					11
				8																	
		1																1			
				1			1														11
		6				1	3				1				1			1			3
		11	1					1	2		1										

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	St. John's, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Fort Belknap, N. Dak.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.															
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.															
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)															
Dyspepsia (indigestion)				1		2			6						
Enteritis															
Gastritis								7							
Glossitis															
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)															
Hepatitis, acute															
Jaundice															
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)								1	1	3			5	1	3
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)							1						5		
Quinsy (tonsilitis)						11	6			2	6	5	1		
Stomatitis, ulcerative															
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)															
Other diseases of this order						1		4					3		
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.															
Abscess							1		1	1	1			1	3
Acne															
Eczema						11		7		1					
Erythema (chilblain)															
Furuncle (boils)						1	8		1						1
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)						3				1					2
Phtheriasis (lice)													1		
Porrigo															
Scabies (itch)				2			1								1
Sclerema				1											
Scrofuloderma					2										
Seborrhœa															
Ulcer									1	2				10	5
Uticaria						2									
Whitlow (Onychia)										1					
Other diseases of this order				2			1		1					2	13
ORDER II.—THE EYE.															
Conjunctivitis	1	3	15	3		7	74	12	21	23	28	1	8	20	54
Iritis						1					4		1		
Kerato-conjunctivitis															
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct)										1					
Pterygium															
Rupture (of choroid, cornea, etc.)															
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)							2			2	5			1	22
Other diseases of this order														16	
ORDER III.—THE EAR.															
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)															15
Deafness										1					
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)									3		1				
Otalgia													1		
Otitis									2	1					
Ulcer of auricle															

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.																						
Klamath and Yainax, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak.	Pine Ridge, Holy Rosary, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Potawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
		2		1			12		1	1	5	11	3					10	1		
	1	3									1							3		2	
				1																	
	3																				
	1	1																			
	1						1				1	1	1			1		7		2	
15	1	4	6	8	1	6	9	1		2	2	2				1		9			
	1																3	9			
				10		1	19			1	1	1						1		1	
				16			1	1		1		1				2	6	1			
	1		1	1	2		8						6					6	1		
		1		1			3	2		1								6	2	3	
		52																			
5		2				4		1	69	5											92
	1																				
		1	3	9			30			4						3	6			2	
						1	4			1											
				1		2					3		7		1		2		3		
67	3	47	24		5	64	31	46	12	2	51	13	3			13	5	30		4	256
		1					5	1												1	
				1																	
1		1				1											1				
				2																	
								1												1	
								1								1					
		4	3			1	4			1							1		1		
		1	5																		

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
	Blackfeet, Mont.	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	St. Johns, S. Dak.	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	Colorado River, Ariz.	Colville, Wash.	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	Crow, Mont.	Fort Belknap, N. Dak.	Fort Peck, Mont.	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	Green Bay, Wis.	Kiowa, Okla.	Wichita, Okla.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.															
ORDER I.—POISONS.															
Anæsthetics, etc															
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc															
Plants						5			1						
Poisonous stings and bites															
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.															
Section A.—*Bones and joints.*															
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)															
Caries														1	
Dislocations															
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)															
Fractures, simple							1		1	1					1
Sprains														4	1
Synovitis															
Other diseases of this section															
Section B.—*The soft parts.*															
Abscess									2	2					
Burns	1			1			1			1					
Bursæ (enlarged fluid, etc.)	2	1													
Contractions (arm, arteries, etc.)															
Contusion (bruise)				4		1	7			3	2			4	4
Frost bite											13				
Laceration											3				
Other diseases and injuries of this section				1		4	4	2	3						1
Section C.—*Operations.**															
Amputations															
VACCINATED.															
Successfully										34					
Unsuccessfully										50					

* Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.																				
	Klamath and Yainax, Oregon.	Lemhi, Idaho.	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Navajo, N. Mex.	Neah Bay, Wash.	Nevada, Nev.	Nez Percé, Idaho.	Omaha, Nebr.	Winnebago, Nebr.	Osage, Okla.	Kaw, Okla.	Pima, Ariz.	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak.	Pine Ridge, Holy Rosary, S. Dak.	Ponca, Okla.	Otoe, Okla.	Pottawatomie, Kans.	Kickapoo, Kans.	Puyallup, Wash.	S'Kokomish, Wash.	Quinaielt, Wash.	Quapaw, Ind. T.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
							1															
			1		1		1												1			
				1																		
						1												1		1		
			1	2	3		1	1		1			1			1			3	1	3	
			1									1										1
	1		2		1			1														
	2	1	1	2				1						1					2	2		
								2														
	6		9					11					9						1	4	1	
			1					1														
	1		3	1	10		1	6	3	1			1						1	1		
																			6	1	3	
																						1
				74														12				
				74														4				

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Santee Normal Training, Nebr.	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Standing Rock Industrial School, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	White Earth, Minn.	White Earth Contract, Minn.	
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.																
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.																
Chicken pox		1	10	4									5			
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)																
Epidemic roseola (German measles, Rötheln)																
Influenza (la grippe)		53	6	5	3		8	26		1		39	2	11	3	
Measles													76			
Mumps															6	
Scarlet fever															1	
Smallpox (variola)																
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)					2		1						2			
Tuberculosis, lymphatic	8				7		5	11	10	10		1	1			
Tuberculosis pulmonary				2			2									
Whooping cough			28									31				
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.																
Erysipelas				1	3							11				
Gonorrhœa (adenitic, buccal, etc.)																
Gonorrhœal warts																
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)																
Syphilis, primary																
Syphilis, secondary							1									
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.																
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)		3														
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)		7										4				
Diarrhœa	8		9		1		11	8				10	1			
Dysentery		14			1							2				
Enteric fever (typhoid)		1														
Typho-malarial fever		4										1				
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.																
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	48	37		1	5		3			3		10	1			
Remittent fever		10	1	1			16			1		1	2			
Other diseases of this class																
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.																
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.																
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)					1			3								
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)									1							
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)																
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)								1								
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)				1				3				1				
Other diseases of this order											1					

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.				TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																	
Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Ind. T.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keam's Cañon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Salem, Oregon.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
53	54	55	56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		23								6		15					2			12		
															3							
20	18	32	75	164	55								102									
				119	39	27	81		16	2		27		107	30	12	152	38	19	71	99	8
8					110			4	11													48
						2																4
				1	1																	
	2	2	19	3	9			14	8	2	10	1		1	3	2						
		1	4	20	42			4	4			3		13	11		12	3		34		5
													50					2		2	6	7
																						12
			5		4						1			2	1		4		1	2	4	1
					1											1	1	2				
				13	3				1	10	1									1	1	
			3		3	1	7			5							23		1			
				1	1		10	8	1	17	1	1		2	19	86	5	3	15	10	6
				3	17							1		2	2	4					3	
				3																12		
				1	1												5			57		
		23		4	30		137										141	24	1	1	101	4
			12	1	42		11	1							1		19	21	2	2	8	2
								1				1										4
					1					4	2			3		1	12					
						1				1												
				5	4		1	2		3					1		9	1	1	2	17	1

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Santee Normal Training, Nebr.	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Standing Rock Industrial School, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	White Earth, Minn.	White Earth Contract, Minn.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.															
ORDER II.—NEOPLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.															
Adenoma (glandular tumor)		1													
Carcinoma (common cancer)															
Other new formations															
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.															
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc)		1													
Other affections of this order															
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.															
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
Anæmia, cerebral		1													
Angina pectoris															
Convulsions															
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)								1	1						
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)															
Epilepsy															
Headache		10	18									33			
Hysteria	3														
Insomnia															
Meningitis															
Neuralgia	3	1	2					2		2		8			
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)															
Vertigo															
Other diseases of this order															
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.															
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)															
Valvular diseases (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)															
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.															
Aphonia															
Asthma (bronchial spasm)															7
Bronchitis	21	5	5	1		24	12	3	2	1	13	7	23		
Catarrh, nasal								43							
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)															
Epistaxis		9													
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, etc.)															
Hæmoptysis			1												
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)										1					
Laryngitis			2							1			2		
Pharyngitis	3														
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	3			2	2					1		1	1		
Pneumonia		9					4					2	9		
Other diseases of this order		1	5												

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.				TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																	
Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Ind. T.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keams Cañon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Salem, Oregon.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
53	54	55	56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
																					3	
																		1			1	
																	1					1
																				2		
			1													3	2				1	
							1							1						1		
												1					2				1	
					3	4		16			21			14		14	57				4	1
																1					4	
									1							2						
										1									1			
1					5			1	1		3	4	3			8	9	2		14	44	7
																					3	
																2			2	2		
									1													
													2									
				1																11		
					1								1			1						1
																	1					
					2																4	
7		2		4	12		3	7	30	40	35	6	80		5	32	163		4	14	77	23
							22				13					1	8	2	19	35	1	1
							6				2								4	1		
											1											
					3					1									2		1	
																						1
				4	12		1			8	13	2				4		1	3	1	4	7
							47				5				1					16	4	14
											1	1			2					14	2	2
		3	3	32	10	3	1		2	2	4	3		20			17		1	16	10	9

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Santee Normal Training, Nebr.	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo.	Sitka, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Standing Rock Industrial School, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	White Earth, Minn.	White Earth Contract, Minn.	
	39	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Cont'd.																
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.																
Section A.—*Obstetrical.*																
Inflammation, mammary																
Presentations, natural																
Section B.—*Gynæcological.*																
Amenorrhœa																
Dropsy (ovarian, tubual)	2							3								
Dysmenorrhœa																
Hemorrhage, pudendal								2								
Leucorrhœa								2								
Menstral suppression																
Vulvitis																
Other diseases of this order																
Section C.—*Male and Urinary.*																
Balinitis																
Calculi (gravel)																
Cystitis																
Diabetes																
Epididymitis																
Hematuria																
Ischuria (suppression of urine)																
Incontinence of urine	2	1	1	2									4	3		
Nephritis (Bright's disease)			1								1					
Varicocele																
Other diseases of this order																
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)																
Dyspepsia (indigestion)			1													
Enteritis																
Gastritis		4	5													
Hemorrhage (Hematemesis, etc)		1														
Hepatitis, acute				2												
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc)																
Jaundice		2						1								
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc)	2	1	12					7					1			
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)								4								
Quinsy (tonsillitis)				9	8			16		5	4	6		2	3	
Stomatitis, ulcerative		2	1													
Thrush (aphthæ)			1					3								
Other diseases of this order			2	1						1						

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.				TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																		
Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Ind. T.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keam's Cañon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Salem, Oregon.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
53	54	55	56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										1												
											1											
1					3							2				1		1				3
				1				3	2		6	2	1			1						
					1														1			
											6											
					2			2			1	1	1							2		
					1															1		
				1						2	5			6		1				6	1	2
															1					3		
			1	10		1	1	4		9	18					11			1			
											2								5	4	7	9
							1					2							4			
									1										3	1		
																		1				
					6					1												
					39		9	1		2	1		1			1			1	1	2	5	1
											1					1						
			3	4	30	2	33	8			11	7				16	4	3	1	8	15	8
																				1	2	8
1					2					7	2	2				3		1		1	5	2

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.															
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Santee Normal Training, Nebr.	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo.	Sitka, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Standing Rock Industrial School, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	White Earth, Minn.	White Earth Contract, Minn.	
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.																
ORDER I.—THE SKIN																
Abscesses					1											
Acne								1								
Dermatitis, exfoliate																
Exema	2	1			8	9	1	3		38	1		14			
Furuncle (Boils)													1			
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc																
Phtheriasis (lice)			6													
Pruritis (prurigo)											6					
Psoriasis (dry tetter)																
Scabies (itch)		1														
Scrofuloderma																
Seborrhœa			3													
Trychophytosis					2											
Ulcer											1			1		
Uticaria																
Wen																
Whitlow (onychia)			1										8			
Other diseases of this order																
ORDER II.—THE EYE.																
Amaurosis																
Conjunctivitis	12	13	86	34	46	8	16	14	7	26		27	5		1	
Glaucoma		1														
Injuries (orbital)													1			
Iritis								1								
Kerato-conjunctivitis																
Mydriasis			1													
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)								2								
Pterygium																
Scleritis										1						
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)					1			4					5			
Other diseases of this order																
ORDER III.—THE EAR.																
Abscess (exteral meatus, etc)																
Foreign bodies in external meatus													1			
Inflammation (of auricle, etc)					1								1			
Otalgia																
Otitis	1	3	1									3	2		2	
Tinnitus																
Ulcer of auricle												1				
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.																
ORDER I.—POISONS.																
Met ls and their salts																
Plants	1											1				
Poisonous stings and bites			1													

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.				TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																		
Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Ind. T.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keam's Cañon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Salem, Oregon.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
55	54	55	56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1				2	5		2		7	3	7					4	12		1	12	1	2
																	4					1
				4	3				6		4	4				2	18	1	8	10	22	
2					18		2		1		3					1	6	1			14	
					1				1		1	1									1	
																					2	
											1											
					1			24				3					2			9	1	
							5		2													
				4												4						
1				2	2		2	1		10					1	1	5	2		8	8	
										1											1	
							1	1				1				1					2	1
													3						1		23	
2	24	13	30		110	6	154	8	147	19	23	41		86	9	3	178	2		35	36	85
				2							3								2		1	
					1															5		
																					2	
					1									1	1					1		
				2			2													17	1	6
																						1
				2	3												3		1		1	2
							1			2	1									1		1
1					9		6		1		5						13	1		5	6	1
																					1	
																						1
							3	1											2		3	

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Medical statistics of the United States Indian service

DISEASES.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.																
	Sac and Fox, Okla.	Mexican Kickapoo, Nebr.	San Carlos, Ariz.	Santee, Nebr.	Santee Normal Training, Nebr.	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo.	Siletz, Oregon.	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Standing Rock Industrial School, N. Dak.	Uintah, Utah.	Umatilla, Oregon.	Warm Springs, Oregon.	White Earth, Minn.	White Earth Contract, Minn.	
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.																
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.																
Section A.—*Bones and Joints.*																
Caries																
Dislocations														1		
Fractures (compound, etc.)									1							
Fractures, simple		1		2	3				1				2	2	1	
Sprains													1			
Synovitis																
Other diseases of this section			1										1			
Section B.—*The Soft Parts.*																
Abscess							1						1			
Burns													1			
Contusion (bruise)			2		3						1	3		1		
Frost bite																
Laceration			2		3							1	2			
Piles and hemorrhage																
Other diseases and injuries of this section													3	1		
Section C.—*Operations.**																
Amputations																
Extraction of cataract																
Excision (of elbow, etc.)													1			
Fracture setting													1	1	1	
Incision and drainage of abcesses																
BIRTHS.																
Male																
Indians																
VACCINATED.																
Successfully																
Unsuccessfully																

*Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.				TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																	
Leech Lake, Minn.	Red Lake, Minn.	Yakima, Wash.	Yankton, S. Dak.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carson, Nev.	Chilocco, Ind. T.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Genoa, Nebr.	Grand Junction, Colo.	Keam's Cañon, Ariz.	Lawrence (Haskell), Kans.	Pawnee, Okla.	Phœnix, Ariz.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Salem, Oregon.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
53	54	55	56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							1				2 2		1	2						2		
		1			1	1						2					2 1				1	
			1	1	15	1	2		1	4	3	2	1			1	4	1		1	6	2 3
													2				1	1			1	
							1		2	1	4	3				2					13	
				1	7		1	2	1	4	3	1	1	8		3		1	1			
					2		1			2	2	1		3		1	6		1			1
		4		4	7	2	5	3	5	7	6					6	21		1	2	10	1 2
					1												2					
							2						1				2					2
														1								
														1								
						25				2 2	20											2 3
																						4

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Medical statistics for the United States Indian service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

Number.	Name and location.	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.	Results.									
						Deaths.						Recovered.			
						Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.			Remaining under treatment.	Number.
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
	BOARDING SCHOOLS.														
1	Blackfeet, Mont	1	3	1	5					0	1	2	2	0	1
2	Cheyenne River, S. Dak	9	0	0	9	1				1	*4	2	0	2	2
3	St. John's, S. Dak	9	20	0	29						2	0	16	11	3
4	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	87	101	8	196						1	88	102	5	4
5	Colorado River, Ariz	18	9	1	28						1	13	7	1	5
6	Colville, Wash	24	39	1	64						1	18	23	1	6
7	Crow Creek, S. Dak	91	62	0	153							23	40	1	7
8	Lower Brulé, S. Dak	32	24	1	57						1	26	24	4	8
9	Crow, Mont	39	25	1	65						2	38	22	2	9
10	Fort Belknap, N. Dak	86	39	0	125							34	22	2	10
11	Fort Peck, Mont	73	45	10	128						11	64	41	12	11
12	Grande Ronde, Oregon	13	27	1	41							13	27	1	12
13	Green Bay, Wis	31	28	0	59						1	30	28	0	13
14	Kiowa, Okla	193	173	0	366	1				3	1	192	170	0	14
15	Wichita, Okla	274	226	0	500	6	3			9	3	236	222	0	15
16	Klamath and Yainax, Oregon	95	85	7	187	3	2			5	1	97	84	0	16
17	Lemhi, Idaho	8	30	1	39						3	7	28	2	17
18	Mescalero, N. Mex	167	134	1	302	1				1	7	162	128	4	18
19	Navajo, N. Mex	67	5	0	72	1				1		66	5	0	19
20	Neah Bay, Wash	98	30	8	136	1	1			3	6	97	57	4	20
21	Nevada, Nev	13	4	2	19						1	14	4	0	21
22	Nez Percé, Idaho	72	68	11	151	2	1			3	3	70	64	11	22
23	Omaha, Nebr	112	127	4	243						3	111	121	8	23
24	Winnebago, Nebr	71	34	0	105						1	70	34	0	24
25	Osage, Okla	116	135	0	251	2				2	3	112	134	0	25
26	Kaw, Okla	35	13	0	48							25	23	0	26
27	Pima, Ariz	45	77	0	122	0	5			5		45	72	0	27
28	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak	43	91	0	134							42	89	3	28
29	Holy Rosary, S. Dak	27	15	0	42							27	15	0	29
30	Ponca, Okla	6	14	2	22							6	13	1	30
31	Otoe, Okla	25	19	0	44	1				1	1	23	19	2	31
32	Pottawatomie, Kans	30	12	0	42							30	12	0	32

33	Kickapoo, Kans	35	43	3	80						1	31	43	5	33
34	Puyallup, Wash	116	81	6	203		1			1	6	104	78	20	34
35	S'Kokomish, Wash	37	180	2	37	1				1	1	34	12	9	35
36	Quinaielt, Wash	45	32	0	80	1	1			2	3	43	29	3	36
37	Quapaw, Ind. T	317	348	5	670	2				2		311	344	13	37
38	Sac and Fox, Okla	39	80	1	120							39	77	4	38
39	Mexican Kickapoo, Okla	92	106	11	209						5	93	109	2	39
40	San Carlos, Ariz	129	86	8	223						2	131	87	3	40
41	Santee, Nebr	30	40	1	71							30	41	0	41
41	Normal Training, Nebr	64	37	0	101	1				1		63	37	0	41
43	Shoshone (Wind River) Wyo	29	12	3	44							17	9	8	43
44	Siletz, Oregon	32	48	3	84	2	3			5	3	22	46	4	44
45	Sisseton, S. Dak	75	90	6	171						8	74	86	0	45
46	Standing Rock, N. Dak	11	11	0	22	1				1		10	11	0	46
47	Industrial School, N. Dak	31	29	0	60							31	29	0	47
48	Uintah, Utah	22	5	0	27							22	5	0	48
49	Umatilla, Oregon	81	123	2	206	4				4		76	123	4	49
50	Warm Springs, Oregon	92	90	3	185		2			2	4	93	86	0	50
51	White Earth, Minn	13	10	12	35							18	17	0	51
52	Contract, Minn	5	12	1	18						2	5	11	0	52
53	Leech Lake, Minn	23	31	0	53							22	31	0	53
54	Red Lake, Minn	29	15	6	50							18	9	23	54
55	Yakima, Wash	54	50	0	104	2	2	1		5	0	51	47	1	55
56	Yanton, S. Dak	73	84	7	164	1	2			3	0	73	83	5	56
	INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.														
1	Albuquerque, N. Mex	281	146	9	436	15	4			19	*13	254	125	25	1
2	Carlisle, Pa	353	346	20	719	3	3			6	55	324	307	27	2
3	Carson, Nev	30	16	0	46							30	16	0	3
4	Chilocco, Ind. T	300	287	16	603	1	1			2	8	293	275	25	4
5	Fort Hall, Idaho	69	61	4	134						13	62	58	1	5
6	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	130	92	13	236		3			3	16	122	85	0	6
7	Fort Mojave, Ariz	91	77	3	171						3	92	73	3	7
8	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	185	74	4	263						1	173	58	31	8
9	Fort Totten, N. Dak	63	77	23	163		3		1	4	17	54	86	0	9
10	Fort Yuma, Cal	153	116	10	269						1	152	116	0	10
11	Genoa, Nebr	176	71	7	254	9	1			10	17	135	53	39	11
12	Grand Junction, Colo	49	29	12	90	1	2			3	8	47	25	7	12
13	Keam's Canon, Ariz	75	113	3	191							76	111	4	13
14	Lawrence, Kans	636	372	11	1,019	3	1			4	9	629	364	13	14
15	Pawnee, Okla	47	80	2	129	1	1			2	1	46	78	2	15
16	Phœnix, Ariz	81	17	0	98							81	17	0	16
17	Pierre, S. Dak	192	210	5	397	2	1			3	13	179	202	0	17
18	Salem, Oregon	371	340	4	715	7	6	1		14	4	330	341	17	18
19	Santa Fé, N. Mex	198	123	3	324	3	1			4	11	153	111	16	19

*Left. School, etc. †Exclusive of Fort Yuma Indians.

Aggregate of the foregoing tables.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Indian training and industrial schools.
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE DISEASES.			
ORDER I.—INFECTIOUS.			
Cerebro-spinal fever	13		
Chicken pox	176	166	35
Dandy fever (dengue)	1		
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	31	3	3
Epidemic roseola (German measles, röthein)	469	93	136
Influenza (la grippe)	3,770	806	773
Measles	851	417	313
Mumps	284	23	126
Scarlet fever	51	8	4
Small pox (variola)			2
Tuberculosis (cutaneous, enteric, osseous, etc.)	66	16	4
Tuberculosis, lymphat'c	837	365	105
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	705	38	110
Typhus fever	2		
Whooping cough	430	180	62
ORDER II.—INOCULATIVE.			
Chancroid	43		
Erysipelas	161	31	19
Gonorrhœa (adenitis, buccal, etc.)	631		2
Gonorrhœal warts	2		2
Hospital gangrene (phagedena gangrenosa)	1		
Septicæmia (pyæmia)	14	1	
Splenic fever (malignant pustule)	39	5	5
Syphilis, primary	112		1
Syphilis, secondary	183	6	29
Syphilis, tertiary	13	3	
Tetanus (lockjaw)	5		
ORDER III.—EXCREMENTITIOUS, OR FILTH-PRODUCED.			
Cholera infantum (infantile diarrhœa)	64	4	1
Cholera morbus (summer diarrhœa)	198	20	41
Diarrhœa	2,264	152	184
Dysentery	1,015	29	31
Enteric fever (typhoid)	44	1	27
Typho-malarial fever	44	6	68
ORDER IV.—MALARIAL.			
Intermittent fever (shaking ague)	3,066	505	413
Remittent fever	1,538	161	110
Pernicious fever	2	1	
Other diseases of this class	22	4	6
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS.			
ORDER I.—DIATHETIC, OR PREDISPOSED.			
Arthritis (articular rheumatism)	437	6	21
Bronchocele (goitre)	66		
Chlorosis (idiopathic anæmia)	88	3	3
Dry gangrene (senile gangrene)	1		
Gout	2		
Hydrocephalus (chronic)	2		
Leucocythæmia (leukæmia)	1	1	
Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)	1		
Noma (gangrenous stomatitis)	1		
Purpura (spontaneous ecchymosis)	5	1	4
Rheumatic fever (true rheumatism)	1,888	30	47
Rickets (rachitis)	10		
Other diseases of this order	61	6	
ORDER II.—NEO-PLASMS, OR NEW FORMATIONS.			
Adenoma (glandular tumor)	11	2	3
Carcinoma (common cancer)	12		1
Cystoma (cystic tumor)	3	1	
Enchondroma (cartilaginous tumor)	3		
Epithelioma (epithelial tumor)	1		
Fibroma (connective tissue tumor)	4		
Lymphoma (lympathatic tissued tumor)	1	1	
Mixed tumors	1		
Osteoma (bony tumor)	7		
Other new formations	8		1

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Indian training and industrial schools.
CLASS II.—ABNORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVIATIONS—Continued.			
ORDER III.—DEVELOPMENTAL.			
Atelectasis, pulmonary	1		
Difficult dentition	13		
Hernia (femoral, pudendal, etc.)	39	2	1
Hydrocele	8		
Imperforate anus	1		
Paraphymosis	5		
Phymosis	1		
Other affections of this order	15	2	2
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS.			
ORDER I.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Abscesses of brain	2		
Anæmia, cerebral	9	2	
Angina pectoris	1	1	1
Apoplexy (cerebral or spinal hemorrhage)	13	1	
Catalepsy	2	1	
Convulsions	91	10	6
Chorea (St. Vitus' dance)	29	7	3
Delirium tremens (alcoholism, acute)	6	1	
Ecstacy	1		
Embolism, cerebral (embolic apoplexy)	1		
Encephalitis (inflammation of brain)	13		2
Epilepsy	22	1	5
Headache	1,501	135	131
Hemiplegia	4		
Hysteria	20	11	8
Insanity (affective, ideational, amentia)	1		
Insomnia	10		3
Meningitis	13	2	2
Myelitis (acute inflammation of cord)	2		
Neuralgia	1,003	58	101
Neurasthenia	6		
Neuritis	1		
Pachymeningitis (inflamed dura mater)	1		
Paralysis (agitans, motor, portio dura, etc.)	15	1	3
Sclerosis (chronic inflammation of cord)	4		
Spasm (histrionic, etc.)	5		
Thrombosis	1		
Vertigo	4		6
Other diseases of this order	54		3
ORDER II.—THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.			
Aneurism	13		
Carditis (inflammation of the heart)	9		12
Debility, cardiac	10	1	
Degenerations (arterial, cardiac)	1		
Failure, cardiac (syncope)	1		
Functional cardiac derangement	20		
Grave's disease	1		
Occlusion	1		
Phlebitis	1		
Ulceration	1	1	
Valvular disease (aortic, mitral, pulmonic)	51	2	1
Varix	5		
Other diseases of this order	9		
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.			
Aphonia	3		1
Asthma (bronchial spasm	75	1	6
Bronchiectasis	1	1	
Bronchitis	3,508	336	510
Catarrh, nasal	648	60	102
Congestion (bronchial, pulmonary, etc.)	140	6	13
Deflection of nasal septum	2		
Dysphonia	1		
Emphysema	1		
Epistaxis	31	15	
Exostosis of nasal septum	1		
Foreign bodies (in hyoid fossa, œsophagus, etc.)	5		1
Hæmoptysis	118	4	7

REF0070730

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Indian training and industrial schools.
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.			
ORDER III.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION—Continued.			
Hypertrophy (tonsils, turbinated bones, etc.)	22	2	1
Laryngitis	490	73	60
Ozæna		1	
Pharyngitis	60	26	87
Pleuritis (pleurisy)	118	12	22
Pneumonia	684	150	142
Rhinitis	2		
Tracheitis	2		
Ulceration of epiglottis, etc	1		
Other diseases of this order	192	13	2
ORDER IV.—THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.			
Section A.—*Obstetrical.*			
Abortion	14		
Abscess, mammary	10		
Anorexia	2		
Convulsions, puerperal	1		
Embryotom, fœtal	1		
Fissure of nipple	7		
Hemorrhage, post partum	5		
Inflammation, mammary	12		1
Morning sickness (vomiting of pregnancy)	8	1	
Placenta prævia	1		
Premature labor	3		
Presentations, faulty	3		
Presentations, natural	38	1	1
Prolapsus funis	1		
Retained placenta	2		
Still birth	11		
Other affections of this order	5		
Section B.—*Gynæcological.*			
Abscess (pelvic, vulvo-vaginal)	1		
Amenorrhœa	59	13	10
Cellulitis (pelvic, perituterine)	1		
Degeneration (cervix, uterine, mucous membrane)		1	
Displacements (tubes, ovaries)	4		
Dropsy (ovarian, tubal)		1	
Dysmenorrhœa	78	19	15
Endometritis	56		
Granulations, cervical (cock's comb)	4		
Hemorrhage, pudendal	17		3
Hydatids (ovarian, uterine)	1		
Leucorrhœa	65	3	1
Menopause	3		
Menstrual suppression	14	2	
Oöphoritis	1		
Peritonitis, pelvic	3		
Prolapsus (uteri, vaginæ)	11	1	
Retroversion	1		
Subinvolution, uterine	2		
Vaginismus	1		
Vulvitis	2	1	1
Other diseases of this order	13		1
Section C.—*Male and urinary.*			
Balinitis	7		6
Calculi (gravel)	6		2
Congestion of kidneys	34	1	
Cystitis	98	4	5
Diabetes	2		1
Epididymitis	23		2
Hæmaturia	7		1
Ischuria (suppression of urine)	7		1
Incontinence of urine	21	28	23
Nephritis (Bright's disease)	80	3	
Varicocele	2		1
Other diseases of this order	79		3
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.			
Abscess (pancreatic, etc.)	2	1	
Ascites	19		

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Indian training and industrial schools.
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF FUNCTIONALLY GROUPED ORGANS—Continued.			
ORDER V.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—Continued.			
Cirrhosis (gastric, hepatic, etc.)	15		
Congestion, hepatic (nutmeg liver)	12		2
Dyspepsia (indigestion)	1,009	57	78
Enteritis	63	4	6
Fistula, salivary	4		
Gall stone	4		
Gastritis	106	23	12
Glossitis	2	1	
Hemorrhage (hematemesis, etc.)	33	2	1
Hepatitis, acute	23	5	1
Inflammations (of gums, hepatic ducts, etc.)	14		1
Jaundice	14	6	8
Obstruction (gastric, intestinal, etc.)	1,824	51	64
Parasites (round worms, tape worms)	607	17	1
Quinsy (tonsilitis)	511	155	149
Ranula	1		
Stomatitis, ulcerative	74	4	10
Thrush (aphthæ)	46	4	3
Ulcer (duodenal, gastric, intestinal, etc.)	13	1	
Other diseases of this order	381	53	24
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS.			
ORDER I.—THE SKIN.			
Abscess	288	39	61
Acne	39	3	
Bromidrosis	2		
Chloasma	1		
Comedo	12		
Dermatitis, exfoliate	5		5
Eczema	544	84	92
Erythema (chilblain)	17	1	
Furuncule (boils)	178	38	49
Herpes (circinatus, zoster, etc.)	123	17	7
Ichthyosis	1		
Lentigo	3		
Lichen	1		
Pemphigus	1		
Phtheriasis (lice)	221	59	2
Pityriasis	1		
Porrigo	25	1	
Pruritis (prurigo)	13		2
Psoriasis (dry tetter)	30		1
Scabies (itch)	683	187	40
Sclerema		1	
Scorbutus	8		
Scrofuloderma	47	3	8
Seborrhœa	1	1	8
Syphiloderma	2		
Trychophytosis	1	3	
Ulcer	360	68	41
Uticaria	20	4	2
Verruca	11		
Wen			1
Whitlow (onychia)	36	8	7
Other diseases of this order	921	47	27
ORDER II.—THE EYE.			
Abscess of caruncle	2		
Abscess of cornea	7		
Amaurosis	5		2
Ambliopia	6		
Cataract	14		
Cellulitis, orbital	2		
Conjunctivitis	4,842	1,382	942
Epiphora	1		
Fistula, lachrymal	1		
Foreign bodies in cornea, etc	3		
Glaucoma	3	1	
Hypermetropia	3		
Injuries (orbital)	1	1	
Iritis	64	5	8
Kerato-conjunctivitis	54	10	6

REF0070731

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Indian training and industrial schools.
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF SPECIAL ORGANS—Continued.			
ORDER II.—THE EYE—Continued.			
Kerato-cyclitis	1		
Kerato-iritis	4		
Mydriasis		1	
Myopia (short sightedness)	4		
Obstruction (canaliculi, lachrymal duct)	3	1	
Opacities (cornea, vitreous)	18	2	6
Presbyopia (long sight)	3		
Pterygium	21	1	2
Rupture (of choroid, cornea, etc.)		1	
Scleritis	3	1	
Staphyloma	1		
Ulcer (conjunctival, corneal)	23	66	32
Other diseases of this order	5	2	1
ORDER III.—THE EAR.			
Abscess (external meatus, etc.)	64	17	12
Aspergillus	1		
Deaf mutism	1		
Deafness	34	1	
Fissure of lobule	2		
Foreign bodies in external meatus	2	1	
Inflammation (of auricle, etc.)	51	8	1
Impacted cerumen	5		
Mastoiditis	1		
Otalgia	39	5	11
Otitis	325	34	47
Tinnitus	3		1
Ulcer of auricle		2	
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
ORDER I.—POISONS.			
Alcohols	1		
Alkalies	1		
Anæsthetics, etc		1	
Asphyxiation by carbon dioxide, etc	7	1	
Metals and their salts			1
Plants	35	11	12
Poisonous stings and bites	20	2	
ORDER II.—SURGICAL.			
Section A.—*Bones and joints.*			
Ankylosis (fibrous, osseous)	12	1	
Antrum (diseased)	1		
Caries	32	2	3
Dislocations	16	3	9
Curvature of spine (angular, lateral)	7	1	
Fractures (comminuted, complicated, compound)	15	1	3
Fractures, simple	116	19	23
Sprains	279	24	43
Subluxation (knee, lower jaw)	2		
Synovitis	20	1	1
Other diseases of this section	53	7	4
Section B.—*The soft parts*			
Abscess	33	12	1
Bites, nonpoisonous	4		
Burns	249	16	10
Bursæ (enlarged, fluid, etc.)	3	1	
Bed sores	1		
Contractions (arm, arteries, etc.)	9	2	
Contusion (bruise)	263	76	46
Frost bite	32	15	6
Gangrene (acute)	8		10
Laceration	94	23	8
Nævus (birth mark)	1		
Piles (hæmorrhoids)	84		5
Other diseases and injuries of this section, including gunshot and other wounds	344	64	80

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

DISEASES, ETC.	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Indian training and industrial schools.
CLASS V.—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.			
ORDER II.—SURGICAL—Continued.			
Section C.—*Operations.*			
Amputations	7	1	2
Dilatation (of urethra, of anus)	1		
Divisions or direct cuttings (Colotomy, etc)	1		
Enucleation (eyeball, etc.)	2		
Extraction of cataract			1
Excision (of elbow, etc.)	1	1	
Fracture setting	4	3	5
Incision and drainage of abscesses	4		2
Ligature (in aneurisms, etc.)	1		
Operations, special (Colotomy, etc.)	3		
Tapping (paracentesis)	1		
Other operations	9		
DEATHS.*			
Death by accident	37		
Death by homicide	14		
Suicide	14		
BIRTHS.†			
Male	769		1
Female	707		0
Indians	1,296		1
Halfbreeds	163		0
Whites	27		0
VACCINATED.			
Successfully	386	120	270
Unsuccessfully	108	54	d

SUMMARY.

	Taken sick or injured during the year.		Remaining under treatment last year.	Total.	Results.								
					Deaths.						Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, 1892.
					Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.			
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Agencies	24,927	21,039	1,642	47,608	459	447	177	155	1,238	1,889	23,136	19,418	1,927
Agency boarding schools	3,450	3,269	143	6,862	34	25	1	....	60	101	3,354	3,165	182
Indian training and industrial schools	3,470	2,648	‡139	6,257	45	27	1	1	74	190	3,280	2,503	210
Totals	31,847	26,956	1,924	60,727	538	499	179	156	1,372	2,180	29,770	25,086	2,319

*Not included in aggregate of diseases and deaths.

†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 784 to 801.

‡Exclusive of Yuma Indians treated at Fort Yuma school.

REF0070732

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	George A. Allen	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima	Cornelius W. Crouse	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Lewis Johnson, capt., U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Mission, Tule River (consolidated).	Horatio N. Rust	Colton, Cal	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. Willsey	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Cahto, Mendocino County, Cal.
Hoopa Valley	Isaac A. Beers	Hoopa Valley, Cal	Arcata, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Chas. A. Bartholomew	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Stanton G. Fisher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Geo. H. Monk	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Warren D. Robbins	Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Thos. J. Moore	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.
Union	Leo. E. Bennett	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	W. P. Lesser	Tama, Tama County, Iowa	Tama, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Joseph A. Scott	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	Chas. A. Ruffee	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Becker County, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Geo. Steell	Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont	Blackfoot Station, Choteau County, Mont.
Crow	M. P. Wyman	Crow Agency, Mont	Fort Custer, Mont.

Flathead	Peter Ronan	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Lieut. Wm. D. McAnaney, U. S. A.	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R.
Fort Peck	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar Creek, Mont	Poplar Station, Mont.
Tongue River	John Tulley	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Robert H. Ashley	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr
Santee	Jas. E. Helms	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	C. C. Warner	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	William I. Plumb	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Tuscarora, Elko County, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Richard Hudson	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via Carthage.
Navajo	Lieut. E. H. Plummer, U. S. A.	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Gallup, N. Mex	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	John H. Robertson	Dulce, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex	Amargo, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	A. W. Ferrin	Salamanca, N. Y	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	John H. Waugh	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Oberon, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	John S. Murphy	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Chas. F. Ashley	Darlington, Okla	Fort Reno, Okla.
Kiowa	George D. Day	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla., via El Reno.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Okla	Elgin, Chautauqua County, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.	David J. M. Wood	Ponca, Okla	Ponca, Okla.
Sac and Fox	Sam'l L. Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Edw. F. Lamson	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon.
Klamath	D. W. Matthews	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Linkville, Klamath County, Oregon.
Siletz	T. J. Buford	Siletz, Benton County, Oregon	Yaquina City, Benton County, Oregon.
Umatilla	John W. Crawford	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oregon.
Warm Springs	James C. Luckey	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.

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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.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Forest City	Frank Lillibridge	Forest City South, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Andrew P. Dixon	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Capt. George LeRoy Brown, U. S. A.	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud	J. Geo. Wright	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Valentine Nebr.
Sisseton	Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouck, U. S. A.	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Browns Valley, Minn.
Yankton	Everett W. Foster	Greenwood, S. Dak	Springfield, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Robt. Waugh	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Hal. J. Cole	Fort Spokane, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	J. P. McGlinn	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Puyallup	Edward Eells	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	C. C. Thornton	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle, King County, Wash.
Yakima	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	C. S. Kelsey	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. A.	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	John Fosher	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Sam'l M. McCowan	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Fort Apache, Ariz	J. H. Casselberry	Fort Apache, Ariz	
Fort Yuma, Ariz	Mary O'Neil	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Keam's Cañon, Ariz	Ralph P. Collins	Keam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz
Phœnix, Ariz	Wellington Rich	Phœnix, Ariz	Phœnix, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	M. H. Savage	Perris, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Round Valley, Cal	Walter C. Gayhart	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Cahto, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Louis Morgan	Fort Lewis, via Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Seminole, Fla	J. E. Brecht	Myers, Fla	

Fort Hall, Idaho	George P. Gregory	Blackfoot, Idaho	Blackfoot, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Ed. McConville	Fort Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.
Haskell Institute, Kans	C. F. Meserve	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	E. E. Riopel	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	C. J. Crandall	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	W. H. Winslow	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont., per Postal Telegraph Co.
Genoa, Nebr	W. B. Backus	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	W. D. C. Gibson	Carson, Nev	Carson, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	W. B. Creager	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fé, N. Mex	Sam'l M. Cart	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	Andrew Spencer	Cherokee, N. C	Cherokee, N. C., via Whittier, N. C.
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Clark A. Burton	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak., via Oberon.
Chilocco, Okla	Benj. S. Coppock	Chilocco, Okla., via Arkansas City, Kans	Chilocco, Okla., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Fort Sill, Okla	J. W. Haddon	Fort Sill, Okla	
Pawnee, Okla	T. W. Conway	Pawnee Agency, Okla	Pawnee Agency, via Red Rock, Okla.
Seger Colony, Okla	J. H. Seger	Seger Colony, Okla	Minco, Ind. T.
Salem, Oregon	Chas. W. Wasson	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Carlisle, Pa	R. H. Pratt, capt., U. S. A	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Flandreau, S. Dak	W. V. Duggan	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Tomah, Wis	S. C. Sanborn	Tomah, Wis	Tomah, Wis.

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, *chairman*, Amherst, Mass.
E. Whittlesey, *scretary*, 1420 New York avenue, Washington D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William McMichael, 15 Broad street, New York City.
William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elbert B. Monroe, Box 251, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

James A. Cooper, Winfield, Kans.
Elisha B. Reynolds, Hagerstown, Ind.
George P. Litchfield, Salem, Oregon.
James A. Leonard, Youngstown, Ohio.
Chas. H. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Daniel Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Temple Court, Beekman street, New York.
Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Jos. A. Stephan, 1315 F street NW., Washington, D. C.
Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., Bible House, New York.
Episcopal, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. W. C. Langford, D. D., Bible House, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox: Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. I. G. John, Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pa.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Wm C. Roberts, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK CITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF APRIL 2 AND MAY 18 AND 24, 1892,

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FISCAL YEAR 1893.

REF0070735

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

BACON. ("Short, clear, sides," thoroughly cured,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity required.	Edward Morris.	Asel Kyes.	H. O. Armour & Co.	J. O. Armour.	Thos. J. Ryan.	Jno. F. Kernan.
		Pounds	*Pounds*						
1	Chicago.....Ill..	690,360	**291,000**	7.22			08¼		
2		690,000			7.44				
3	Sioux City.....Iowa	690,000	**403,800**		**7.54**				
4	St. Paul.....Minn..	690,000			7.64				
5		2,500							
6	Omaha.....Nebr..	690,360						7.88	
7		690,000			7.49				
8		581,000						7.88	
9	Kansas City.....Mo..	700,000				08¼			
10		690,000			7.74				
11		116,200						7.88	
12	Albuquerque.....N. Mex..	2,000							
13	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex..	2,000							

BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free

14	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	21,000	**29,700**						
15	Colorado River School.....Ariz..	8,700							
16	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	10,000	**10,000**						
17	Phoenix School.....Ariz..	17,500	**17,500**						
18		7,500							
19	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	60,000							
20		50,000	**50,000**						
21	San Carlos School.....Ariz..	10,000	**10,000**						
22	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	10,000	**10,000**						
23	Chicago.....Ill..	127,200							
24									
25									
26	New York City.....N. Y..	127,200							
27									
28									

BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

29	Colorado River School.....Ariz..	1,200							
30	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	7,200							
31		6,000	**6,000**						
32	San Carlos School.....Ariz..	1,200	**1,200**						
33	Pima Agency.....Ariz..	2,000	**2,000**						
34	Pima School.....Ariz..	1,000	**1,000**						
35	Phoenix School.....Ariz..	2,500							
36	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	3,000							
37	Ignacio (for Utes).....Colo..	5,000							
38	Chicago.....Ill..	328,710	**300,000**						
39									
40	St. Louis.....Mo..	328,710							
41	Omaha.....Nebr..	4,000							
42	Albuquerque.....N. Mex..	5,000							
43		1,000							
44									
45		600							
46									
47	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	4,000	**4,000**						
48									
49									
50	New York City.....N. Y..	240,000							
51		328,710							
52									
53	Chicago, or St. Louis.....Mo..	330,000							
54									
55									
56	New York, Baltimore, St. Paul, Sioux City..	330,000							
57	Omaha, Nebraska City, or Kansas City.....								
58									
59	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	1,500							4.75

advertisement of April 8, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Michael Cudahy.	C. C. Glee.	H. A. Kester.	Leo Goldman.	Michael E. Horley.	Arthur H. Conran.	Jas. H. Norton.	Julius Liberman.	Jno. Blake.	Althee Modesti.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Rufus J. Paton.	Henry Harrison.	Louis G. Stocks.	Chas. E. Ahrens.	R. A. Robbins.	Jas. Wakeman.	Aaron S. Teasdale.	Wm. T. Lamereaux.	Number.
																			1
																			2
																			3
																			4
																			5
7.87½																			6
																			7
																			8
																			9
																			10
	09¼																		11
	10																		12
																			13

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

		3.28	**3.24**																14
		3.28	**3.24**																15
		2.47																	16
			1.29	129	1.50														17
		2.36																	18
						2.65													19
		3.71			2.50		**1.98**	2.23											20
		3.71			2.50		**1.98**	2.25											21
		2.28	**1.99**						2.16										22
										2.38									23
										2.02									24
										2.02									25
										2.26									26
										2.03									27
										2.08									28

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

			6.50																29
					5.50		**5.49**												30
					5.50		**5.49**												31
			5.70		**5.00**														32
			5.10		**5.00**														33
			5.10		4.00														34
			5.25																35
											4.87								36
										2.00		03½							37
										2.92									38
													04½				03		39
											4.00								40
	04½																		41
	04½																		42
	04½																		43
	04										3.49								44
	04																		45
	04															2.87		9	46
										2.92				03½	.0537				47
										2.94								03½	48
																		03½	49
																		03½	50
																		04	51
																		03½	52
																		03	53
																		03	54
																		03½	55
																		04	56
																		03½	57
																		03½	58
																			59

REF0070736

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Stevens.	Michael E. Hurley.	Wm. Rossbland.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Colorado River Agency and School.....Ariz..	78,000	**78,000**	a2.37	b3 11	**2.40**
3	San Carlos Agency and School .....Ariz..	2,000,000	.....	c2.37	.....	.....
3	San Carlos, Agency..... Ariz..	1,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
4						
5						
6						
7		875,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13		583,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
14						
15		500,000	**500,000**	.....	.....	.....
16						
17						
18						
19		291,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
20						
21		250,000	**250,000**	.....	.....	.....
22			**250,000**	.....	.....	.....
23			**250,000**	.....	.....	.....
24			**250,000**	.....	.....	.....
25			**250,000**	.....	.....	.....
26	San Carlos School .....Ariz..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
27						
28						
29						
30		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36	San Carlos White Mountain Apaches (sub-agency).....Ariz..	250,000	**250,000**	.....	.....	.....
37		187,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
38		62,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Southern Ute Agency .....Colo..	300,000	**300,000**	f2.37	.....	.....
40				f3.00		
41						
42						

a In one or two deliveries.
b In one or two deliveries, as required, but not the school without beef for Colorado River Agency.
c Delivery as required.
d Monthly in July and August.
e Monthly in September, October, November, and December.
f Monthly in January, February, March, and April, 1893.
g Monthly in May and June, 1893.
h From July 1 to December 31, 1892. Monthly deliveries.
i From January 1 to June 30, 1893. Monthly deliveries.
j From July 1 to December 31, 1892. Semimonthly deliveries.
k From January 1 to June 30, 1893. Semimonthly deliveries.
l From July 1 to December 31, 1892. Weekly deliveries.
m From July 1 to June 30, 1893. Weekly deliveries.
n Monthly deliveries. Native steers.
o As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required. Native steers.
p Will also agree to deliver required monthly quantities, excepting the months of January, February, March, and April. Native steers.
q Deliveries as required. Native steers.
r Monthly deliveries.
s Delivered weekly.
t Delivered monthly.
u Delivered quarterly.
v Delivered yearly.
} 1,750,000 *only*.

Julius Liberman.	James N. Porter.	Arthur H. Conrun.	Jos. H. Hampton.	Jno. H. Norton.	Pablo B. Soto.	Albert J. Nisbet.	Jno. V. Vickers.	L. P. Nash.	H. S. Woolley.	Chas. F. Grant.	Albert R. Moraweta.	Geo. E. West.	Chas. P. Jones.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
q2.08	r2.03	tc2.22	x2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
n2.22	t2.23	.....	y1.90											4
o2.17	u2.17													5
p2.17	v2.09													6
.....	.....	.....	.....	A1.75										7
				f2.09										8
				f2.09										9
				f2.33										10
				f2.33										11
				m2.61										12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.71								13
						f2.30								14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r1.07	.....	**1.90**							15
					r1.05									16
					r1.93									17
					r1.01									18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1.81½								19
						g2.10								20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r**1.87½**							21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r**1.88**							22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r**1.88½**							23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r**1.89**							24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r**1.89½**							25
q2.08	r2.23	tc2.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	m2.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
n2.22														27
o2.17														28
p2.17														29
.....	.....	.....	.....	A1.75										30
				f2.09										31
				f2.09										32
				f2.33										33
				f2.33										34
				m2.61										35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	n2.25	n**2.17½**	s1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	s1.99										37
.....	.....	.....	.....	s1.99										38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f2.47	f2.49	[10]**2.17**	f2.27	c2.85	39
												f2.20	f2.60	40
												f2.00	f2.25	41
												[11]1.87	f2.18	42

tc Monthly from July 1 to November 1, 1892; then enough to last to May 1, 1893; then monthly to completion of contract.
x Delivered monthly. Arizona raised cattle.
y As required, not to exceed one delivery per month from July 1 to December 1, 1892; then sufficient to last until May, 1892; during May and June as required. Arizona raised cattle.
z Delivered in one or two issues as required.
[1] To be delivered in July, 1892.
[2] To be delivered in October, 1892.
[3] As required until June 30, 1893.
[4] As required; issues until about November 1; then to last until May; then as required for issue until end of contract term.
[5] Monthly deliveries all year to cover current issues.
[6] Montana and Idaho cattle. One delivery as required in July, and final delivery, including increase, to be made by November 1, 1892.
[7] Commencing after July 10 in weekly deliveries and in quantities to suit Indian agent.
[8] Weekly as required. Colorado native cattle.
[9] Monthly as required. Colorado native cattle.
[10] Weekly, as the service requires, until November 1; then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required. Colorado native cattle.
[11] In four deliveries, as service requires until October 20, 1892. Colorado native cattle.
[12] As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required.
[13] In one delivery.
[14] Delivered weekly.

REF0070737

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Slavens.	H. S. Woolley.	W. F. Mollick.	H. O. Harkness.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Ezra J. Travis.	Peter Aronson.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
1	Fort Hall Agency ... Idaho..	250,000	**250,000**	*c* 2.87	*a* 2.60	*b* 2.84	*f* 2.89	*g* 2.86	*h* **2.32**	.....
2				*d* 3.77						
3	Lemhi Agency ..... Idaho..	143,000								*e* 3.45
4		125,000	**125,000**	.....	*a* 2.80	.....	.....	.....	*h* **2.28**	.....
5	Lemhi Agency and School, Idaho..	143,000	143,000	*i* 2.87						
6				*j* 3.07						
7	Lemhi School ..... Idaho..	18,000	**18,000**						*h* **2.28**	.....
8	Blackfeet Agency ... Mont..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	.....	*a* 2.97	*m* 2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
9						*m* 3.82				
10						*n* **3.49**				
11						*o* **3.97**				
12		1,200,000								
13		300,000								
14	Crow Agency ..... Mont..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	.....	*a* 2.89	*p* 3.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
15										
16										
17		1,200,000								
18		(1,000,000 only.								
19		300,000								

a Montana and Idaho cattle; one delivery as required in July, and final delivery, including increase, to be made by November 1, 1892.

b In two deliveries, one in July to last until September 30, 1892; balance to be delivered in October, 1892, as required, including increase. *Natives of Idaho and Utah.* Privilege of grazing and feeding contract cattle on reservations claimed.

c In two deliveries as required, before November 1.

d Monthly deliveries all year to *cover current issues.*

e Ten head per month or more, if wanted; *contract to start* July 1, 1892, ending July 1, 1893.

f Deliveries as required from July 1 to November 1.

g Three deliveries; one in July, 1892; one in October, 1892; one in December, 1892, including increase, and if any desired in May and June, 1893, add 20 per *cent*, or *will* deliver each month until December, then make final delivery and increase. Natives of Idaho and northern Utah.

h As required to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; delivery during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.

i One delivery before October 1.

j With two deliveries before October 1.

k Monthly from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to April 1; monthly from April to July 1, or as required. Natives of Idaho. Cattle delivered during May and June will be wintered on hay.

l One delivery in July, if required; one in September; balance to be delivered sufficient to last to April 1; balance will be fed and delivered monthly until contract is filled. If 25 per cent is called for, to be furnished by November 1, 1892. Native Idaho and Montana cattle.

m Monthly, as required until October, then sufficient to last to May 1, 1893, including increase; then one-twelfth to last till June 1, 1893, then one-twelfth to last to June 30, 1893. Claims privilege of grazing cattle on reservation, and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Northern-wintered cattle.

n Monthly from July to and including December, 1892. Claims privilege of grazing cattle on reservation, and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Northern-wintered cattle.

o Monthly from January to and including June, 1893. Claims privilege of grazing cattle on reservation, and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Northern-wintered cattle.

p As required July until October 1, then enough to last until May. All to be wintered Montana, Colorado, or Utah cattle.

q For May and June. All to be wintered Montana, Colorado, or Utah cattle.

r As required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

s As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892; during November balance of contract, including increase, if any. Montana raised cattle.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

Edgar S. Edwards.	Robert McNicoll.	W. G. Conrad.	Charles J. McNamara.	Embry Cattle Co.	Jno. T. Murphy.	Walter B. Jordon.	Portus B. Weare.	Axel Kyes.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Jno. Pratt.	Boettcher & Ribolet.	Homer W. Johnson.	Abr. M. Bowdle.	William J. Walker.	Andrew Riggleson.	Number.
																	1
																	2
																	3
t 3.00																	4
	t 3.37																5
																	6
t 3.00																	7
		r 2.99	*r* 2.70														8
			t 2.70														9
			t 3.90														10
																	11
										y 2.89							12
										y 3.89							13
					y 2.91	*z* 4.10	*z* **3.46**										14
						z 3.99	*z* 2.86										15
						z 2.81	*z* 2.72										16
																	17
										x 2.70							18
				u 2.44													19
										y 3.89							

t As required from July to November 1, 1892; during November enough to last to May 1, 1893, and all increase, if any; balance during May and June as required. Twenty per cent increase for May and June deliveries. Montana raised cattle.

u Monthly; not less than one-twelfth of contract at one delivery. Montana raised cattle.

v To be delivered as required from July 1, 1892, to November, 1892; then sufficient to last to May 1, 1893; one delivery in May to last to June, then one delivery in June, as required. May and June delivery, 25 per cent extra added to price named; any increase required to be delivered on November 1 delivery. Natives of Idaho and Utah, all or none. Claims privilege of feeding and grazing upon reservation.

w Delivery at contractor's option during October and November, 1892. All or none.

x As required until October 1, then all the 1,200,000. Montana, Colorado, or Utah cattle.

y As required from July 1 to October 1, 1892, then balance with increase. Privilege of grazing cattle on the reservation pending delivery. Native Montana cattle and cattle raised in Nevada and double wintered in Montana.

z Delivery for every regular issue as required.

a Monthly deliveries.

b Deliveries not to exceed three between July 1 and October 15, then all required, including increase; but if one delivery in May and June is preferred, 87 cents additional.

Native Montana cattle, and one, two, and three Montana wintered, Wyoming, and New Mexico cattle. Privilege reserved to withdraw this bid by giving 24 hours' notice, if awarded contract for Tongue River. Range privilege to be granted.

c Delivery as required. Montana raised and bred cattle.

d As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893, with increase, if any; then as required until July 1, 1893. Montana raised and bred cattle.

e As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then the balance of 1,500,000, with increase, if any. Montana raised and bred cattle.

REF0070738

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. F. Mellick.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	H. S. Woolley.	W. G. Conrad.	Chas. J. McNamara.	Jos. H. McKnight.
1	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont..	*Pounds.* 1,000,000	*Pounds.* **1,000,000**	*c*2.79	*f*2.99	*z*2.87	*t*2.97	*t*2.70	*a* 2.73
2				*e*3.87				*u*2.70	*b* 3.38
3								*e*3.90	*c* 3.41
4									*d* 3.83
5	Fort Peck Agency ....Mont..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	*g*2.94	*f*2.87	*z*2.87	.....	.....	.....
6				*y*3.98					
7	Tongue River Agency, Mont..	1,100,000	**1,100,000**	.....	*f*2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
8									
9									
10		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		375,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12									
13		850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Delivery as required till October. Then sufficient to last to May 1, including increase. Privilege of grazing cattle on reservation and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Montana wintered cattle.

b Then enough to last until June 1, 1893. Then enough to last until June 30, 1893. Privilege of grazing cattle on reservation and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Montana wintered cattle.

c Monthly from July to and including December, 1892. Privilege of grazing cattle on reservation and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Montana wintered cattle.

d Monthly from January to and including June, 1893. Privilege of grazing cattle on reservation and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries. Montana wintered cattle.

e Monthly as required from July 1 to October 1, 1892, then enough to last till May 1, 1893; one-twelfth of quantity required delivered in May, 1893, one-twelfth delivered in June, 1893. All or none. Cattle natives of Idaho and Utah.

f As required until October 1, then all one delivery. Wintered Montana, Colorado, or Utah cattle.

g Monthly as required from July 1, 1892, to October, 1892. All or none. Natives of Idaho. Claims privilege of feeding and grazing on reservation.

h As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then final deliver, or will deliver as required during May and June, 1893, for $3.34 per cwt.

i As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

j As required during May and June, 1893. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

k Monthly deliveries, hay fed, for December, 1892, and January, February, March, and April, 1893. Graded native cattle raised in Nebraska and South Dakota.

l Monthly deliveries in July, August, and September, with sufficient to last to May, including increase; monthly during May and June, 1893. Graded native cattle raised in Nebraska and South Dakota.

m Delivery as required.

n Delivery monthly.

o Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

p As required from July 1 to November 1, then the balance, including increase.

If I am allowed to deliver 350,000 pounds spayed heifers as steers, reduce price 5 cents per cwt. Cattle according to specifications in all other respects.

q As required.

r As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893, with increase, if any, then as required to June 30, 1893. Montana raised and bred cattle.

rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

Mathew H. Murphy.	W. F. Neidringhaus.	H. C. Stevens.	Axel Kyes.	Jno. Bratt.	Boettcher & Rhodes.	Homer W. Johnson.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	Wm. L. Walker.	Barrett Scott.	Walter B. Jordan.	Henry P. Rothwell.	Jno. T. Murphy.	Number.
													1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
													3
													4
*h*3.84	(2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	*j*3.65												6
*g*3.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*s* 4.10	.....	*i*3.34	7
*r*2.86										*t* 3.99			8
*s*2.73										*v* 2.81			9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*x*2.84		10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*v*3.14		11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*w*2.94		12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*u*3.24		13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*x*2.94		14

s As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then the balance with increase, if any. Montana raised and bred cattle.

t As required from July 1 to October 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893, with increase, if any required, then enough to last to June 1, 1893, then enough to last to June 30, 1893. Cattle fully up to schedule requirements.

u Delivered during July, 1892, May and June, 1893, as required. Native beef cattle of northern Wyoming.

v Delivered during August, September, October, 1892, as required. Native beef cattle of northern Wyoming.

w Delivered during October or November, 1892, as required. Native beef cattle of northern Wyoming.

x Delivered during October or November, 1892, in either month if required. Native beef cattle of northern Wyoming.

y Then sufficient to last to May 1, 1893; one-twelfth of quantity required delivered in May, 1893, and one-twelfth in June, 1893. All or none. Natives of Idaho or Utah. Claims privilege of feeding and grazing on reservation.

z Montana and Idaho cattle; one delivery as required in July and final delivery, including increase, to be made by November 1, 1892.

a Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required. Double wintered Montana cattle.

b As required from July 1, 1892, to November 1, 1892; during November balance of contract, including increase, if any. Montana raised cattle.

c As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892; during November enough to last to May 1, 1893, and all increase, if any; balance during May and June as required, 20 per cent increase for May and June deliveries. Montana raised cattle.

d Monthly, not less than one-twelfth of contract at one delivery.

e Delivery for every regular issue as required.

f Monthly deliveries.

g Deliveries not to exceed three between July 1 and October 15, then all required, including increase, but if one delivery in May and June is preferred, 87 cents additional.

Native Montana cattle and one, two and three Montana wintered, Wyoming, and New Mexico cattle. Privilege reserved to withdraw this bid if awarded contract for Crow Agency. Range privilege to be granted.

REF0070739

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Stevens.	Chas. F. Grant.	Lisle Wainwright.	José M. Archuleta.
1	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	*Pounds.* 400,000	*Pounds.* **400,000**	a2.27 b3.07	c2.57	d2.45 e2.55	f**2.37** g2.25
2							
3							
4							
5	Mescalero, Agency.....N. Mex..	325,000	**325,000**	f2.27	.....	.....	.....
6							
7							
8							
9	Fort Berthold Agency.....N. Dak..	400,000	**400,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10							
11		245,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Fort Stevenson School.....N. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
15							
16							

a As required to cover current issues till about November 1; then sufficient to last till May 1; then as required to complete contract.
b Monthly deliveries all year to cover current issues.
c Commencing after July 10 in weekly deliveries and in quantities to suit Indian agent.
d Weekly deliveries.
e As required.
f As required. Colorado native cattle.
g As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required. Colorado native cattle.
h Monthly deliveries from July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1; during May and June as required.
i Monthly.
j In one delivery.
k As required to November 1; then enough to last to May 1, and May and June as required.

Wm. E. Adams.	Chas. P. Jones.	Dillard R. Funk.	Wm. N. Fleck.	Jno. H. Riley.	Sam'l Hughes.	Portus B. Weare.	Axel Kyes.	Wm. C. Badger.	Carroll & Silva.	Jos. Roach.	Jno. J. Robinson.	Number.
A2.25	c2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	f2.60											2
	x2.25											3
	y2.18											4
.....	.....	f2.27	f2.14 A2.04	e2.60 f2.35 f2.35 f2.25	2.**58**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 6 7 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	w3.24	n2.84 o4.00	.....	s3.17 t3.50	2.**65**	.....	9 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	q3.18				11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	p3.47				12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	r4.23				13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	p3.47	v3.45	w2.**65**	u2.94	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	q3.18				15
								r4.23				16

l Monthly until and including November; then sufficient to last till May; monthly deliveries during May and June each.
m As required until November 1, 1892; then the balance with increase if any required.
n Monthly deliveries from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; first delivery July 1.
o May and June deliveries, but not without award, at $2.84.
p At any time in July, 1892. } The proportionate part that the Fort Stevenson School receives is
q At any time in October, 1892. } to be delivered at the same time as beef for this agency. No part of
r At any time in May, 1893. } this shall be awarded unless the whole is awarded.
s As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892. Cattle according to specifications.
t For all cattle delivered after November 1, 1892. Cattle according to specifications.
u Delivery as required.
v In one delivery prior to November 1, 1892. Cattle according to specifications.
w Will not accept contract unless awarded contract for Fort Berthold.
x As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

REF0070740

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. F. Mellick.	H. C. Stevens.	Mathew Eyan, jr.	Jno. T. Murphy.	Mathew H. Murphy.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak..	2,600,000	**2,600,000**	*a*3.07	*b*3.17	.....	*g*3.23½	***3.77½**
2					*c*3.87		*h*4.35	
3					*d*4.27			
4								
5		2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	*e*2.73		
6						*f*3.89		
7		(1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		only.						
9		1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency .....Okla...	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	.....	***2.57**	.....	.....	.....
12								
13								
14	Agency and school.....	200,000	.....	.....	***2.57**	.....	.....	.....
15					*2.57			
16	School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17								
18								
19	Kiowa Agency .....Okla..	3,500,009	**3,500,000**	.....	*2.47	.....	.....	.....
20								
21		3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Ponca School.....Okla..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a To be delivered as required from July 1, 1892, to November 1, 1892; then sufficient to last until May 1, 1893; during May and June as required, one delivery in each month. Cattle natives of Idaho and Utah. Cattle required in May and June, 25 per cent extra added to price named; all or none. Claims privilege of feeding and grazing upon reservation.

b With semimonthly or monthly deliveries as desired in amounts to cover current issues till about October 1; then balance to complete contract.

c With deliveries from November 1 till May to be monthly, and for the other six months of the year to be semimonthly, if desired, in amounts to cover current issues.

d As required for May and June, instead of offer stated above as to final deliver in October.

e As required until November 1; then all of the 2,300,000. Montana, Colorado, or Utah cattle.

f For May and June, 1893. Montana, Colorado, or Utah cattle.

g As required from July 1 to October 1, 1892; then enough to last to May 1, 1893, with increase, if any, or enough in October to finish want for fiscal year. Cattle fully up to schedule requirements.

h For May and June, 1893, one-half in each month, and all at one delivery in May. Cattle fully up to schedule requirements.

i As required from July 1 to November 1; then final delivery, or will deliver as required during May and June, 1893, at $3.27½.

j As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, and then enough to last to May 1, 1893. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

k As required during May and June, 1893. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

l As required. Cattle according to specifications.

m Monthly. Cattle according to specifications.

n As required from July 1 to November 1; then to last to May 1, 1893; during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.

o As required till October; then enough to last to May 1, including increase.

p Then one-twelfth to last to June 1, then one-half to last to June 30.

q Monthly during July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1892.

r Monthly during January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1893.

Cattle according to specifications. Privilege of grazing cattle on reservation and cutting hay to protect monthly deliveries; 60 days required if 25 per cent increase is taken.

Colin Hunter.	Bootcher & Rhoden.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Walter B. Jordan.	Henry F. Douglas.	H. C. De Laney.	Wm. E. Hughes.	Edward Morris.	Dillard R. Fant.	Jos. C. Miller.	James A. Bell.	Henry A. Koster.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Number.
													1
.....	*l*4.04	*o*2.94	*o*2.94	.....	*w*4.48	*x*3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	*m*3.99	*p*3.70			*v*3.98	*y*4.18							3
	*n*3.89	*q*3.65			*v*3.19								4
		*r*4.27											5
													6
*k*3.12													7
*k*4.12													8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*z*3 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	*l*4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t*2.45	*5.50	*2.63	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2.59		*2.98				12
									*t*2.49				13
													14
													15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5.00	*2.58	.....	.....	.....	16
									*2.98				17
									*t*2.49				18
					●					*t*1.49			19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t*1.73	.....	.....		.....	.....	20
							*2.07	*4.75					21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t*1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3.71	*3.92	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

s Three deliveries from July 1 to October 1 or 15, then all required. Native Montana cattle, and one, two, and three Montana wintered, Wyoming, and New Mexico cattle. Range privilege to be granted.

t For issue during the months of May and June, 1893. Cattle and the deliveries to be in compliance with all the provisions of the printed specifications.

u As required until November 1; then monthly until May 1, 1893; as required until July 1, 1893. Hay and corn fed during winter. Cattle according to specifications.

v As required until November 1; then monthly until May 1, 1893; then as required until July 1, 1893. Hay fed during winter. Cattle according to specifications.

w As required until November 1; then enough to last to May 1, 1893, with increase, if any; then as required until July 1, 1893. Cattle according to specifications.

x As required until October 1, 1892; all or none. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

y For May and June, 1893, one delivery each month; all or none. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

z Delivered October 1, 1892.

l Monthly as required.

t As required.

t Monthly or semimonthly.

t As required from July 1, 1892, to November 1, 1892; then enough to last to May 1, 1893; during May and June as required.

t From July 1 to August 1.

t One delivery between July 1 and November 1.

t To be made in one delivery.

REF0070741

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Bartlett Richards.	Axel Kyes.
1	Cheyenne River Agency..S. Dak..	*Pounds.* 2,400,000	*Pounds.* **2,400,000**	[a]3.07	*d*3.19	[e]4.25	[h]3.17
2				[b]3.77		[f]3.28	[i]3.99
3				[c]4.27		[g]3.75	
4							
5		1,000,000					
6	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	[a]2.97	.....	.....	[j]2.89
7				[c]3.67			[k]3.89
8							
9							
10							
11	Lower Brulé Agency .....S. Dak..	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	[a]2.97	.....	.....	[j]2.89
12				[c]3.67			[k]3.89
13							
14							

[a] Note attached to H. C. Slavens's bid: Winter deliveries for northern agencies to be hay fed with privilege of putting up hay for same on reservations, and all deliveries to be of northern-raised cattle, and such as comply with your specifications as to length of time cattle are required to have been north of south line of the State of Kansas. Will fill Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies contracts with spayed heifers and cows, to extent of one-fourth, the awards to be considered as steers at prices 5 per cent less than named above for said agencies, each or either, and at prices 10 per cent higher than named above, under second specifications, respectively, for Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud agencies, each or either, will fill contracts for said agencies, or either of them, with corn-fed cattle for the last six months of the contract year, the amount of corn-fed beef offered to be not over 50 per cent of the entire contract amount for each agency, and not exceed at any agency the amount delivered at such agency during the first six months of the year, and to be taken each month in amounts equal to the current issues of the month only. Will also furnish corn-fed cattle for the May and June deliveries alone, as above offered, for Cheyenne River and Standing Rock agencies, at 5 per cent higher prices for each or either agency; same for Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies.

[b] With semimonthly or monthly deliveries, as desired, in amounts to cover current issues till about October 1; then balance to complete contract.

[c] With deliveries from November 1 till May to be monthly, and for the other six months of the year to be semi-monthly, if desired, in amounts to cover current issues.

[d] As required for May and June instead of offer first stated ($3.07) as to final delivery in October.

[e] As required until October 1, 1892, then all in one delivery. All Colorado, Wyoming or Utah cattle.

[f] Monthly delivery. Hay fed during winter. Not subject to 25 per cent increase from December 1, 1892, to June 1, 1893.

[g] July to November, 1892, and as per section 8.

[h] May and June, 1893.

[i] Monthly deliveries from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1. First delivery July 1.

[j] May and June deliveries, but without award for $3.17.

[k] As required from July 1 to November 1, then final delivery, or will deliver as required during May and June at $3.35.

[l] As required. Cattle according to specifications.

[m] Monthly. Cattle according to specifications.

[n] As required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to May 1, during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.

[o] As required by the Department until November 1, then monthly until May 1, 1893; as required until July 1. Hay and corn fed during winter.

[p] As required until November 1, then monthly until May 1, 1893, then as required until July 1. Hay fed during winter.

[q] As required until November 1, then enough to last to May 1, 1893; during May and June, 1893, price to be $3.98. Will not deliver May and June unless awarded entire contract.

[r] All cattle have been north of the north line of Nebraska for one year.

[s] As required.

[t] Monthly.

[u] As required from July to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

If allowed to put in not exceeding 1,000,000 pounds spayed heifers, will reduce price 10 cents per 100 pounds. Cattle will have been at least 12 months in succession north of the south line of Kansas.

Mathew M. Murphy.	Bostleher & Rhodes.	Henry C. De Lamey.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	Walter B. Jordan.	William I. Walker.	William M. Hughes.	John Bratt.	Homer W. Johnson.	Andrew Bigelsem.	Barrett Scott.	Number.
[p]2.95	[q]2.94	[m]2.96	[p]3.97	[s]2.99	[u]2.85	[p]3.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	[r]2.93	[o]3.48	[r]2.89			[s]4.94					2
	[m]2.79	[p]2.96	[s]2.99								3
		[p]3.96									4
						[o]3.25					5
[p]3.05	[q]2.97	.....	[q]2.96	.....	[q]2.29	.....	[p]3.80	[q]3.49	[q]3.95	.....	6
	[p]3.02		[p]3.58				[p]3.99	[q]3.25	[q]3.75		7
	[p]3.35		[q]3.34						[q]3.61		8
			[q]3.46								9
			[q]3.96								10
[p]3.06	[q]3.24	.....	[q]3.54	.....	[q]3.19	.....	[p]3.58	[q]3.79	.....	[q]3.85	11
	[q]3.29		[q]3.46				[p]3.73	[p]3.79		[p]3.60	12
	[q]3.14		[q]3.26					[p]3.49			13
			[q]4.16								14

[f] Three deliveries from July 1 to October 1 or 15, then all required. Native Montana cattle and 1, 2, and 3 Montana wintered, Wyoming, and New Mexico cattle. Range privilege to be granted.

[u] Deliveries as required. Cattle to be according to specifications, and to be hay fed in winter. Bidder to be allowed to put up hay and hold enough cattle on reservation to make winter deliveries.

[o] As required until October, 1892. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

[p] For May and June, 1893, one delivery each month. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

[q] Delivered October 1. Double-wintered Montana cattle.

[r] Semimonthly or monthly deliveries as required to cover current issues to about October 1; then balance to complete contract.

[s] With deliveries from October 1 or November 1 until April or May to be monthly, and for the other six months to be semimonthly in amounts to cover current issues.

[t] Monthly deliveries from July 1 to November 1; first delivery July 1, then sufficient to last until May 1.

[u] May and June deliveries, but not without award for $2.89.

[v] As required until November 1, then final delivery.

[w] Monthly deliveries as required. Requests privilege of grazing and cutting hay to feed animals on reservation.

[x] As required.

[y] Monthly.

[z] As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893, during May and June as required.

[aa] As required.

[bb] As required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

[cc] Delivery as required. Cattle as per specifications.

[dd] Delivery monthly. Cattle as per specifications.

[ee] Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required. Cattle as per specifications.

[ff] From July 1 to November 1 and May 1 to July 1 gross beef, and net beef from November 1 to May 1, at $6.66. Cattle as per specifications.

[gg] Delivered as required. Cattle to be according to specifications and to be hay fed in winter. Bidder to be allowed to put up hay and hold cattle on reservation for winter deliveries.

[hh] Delivery as required.

[ii] Delivery monthly.

[jj] Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

[kk] As required from July 1 to November 1, then the balance, including increase.

If I am allowed to deliver 350,000 pounds spayed heifers as steers, reduce price 5 cents per cwt. Cattle according to specifications in all other respects.

[ll] Monthly deliveries, hay fed, for December, 1892, and January, February, March, and April, 1893. Graded native cattle raised in Nebraska and South Dakota.

[mm] Monthly deliveries in July, August, and September, with sufficient to last to May, including increase; monthly during May and June, 1893. Graded native cattle raised in Nebraska and South Dakota.

REF0070742

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Ehrens.	Mathew Byrn, jr.	Bartlett Richards.	Mathew H. Murphy.
1	Pine Ridge Agency...S. Dak..	*Pounds.* 3,750,000	*Pounds.* **3,750,000**	[a]2.97	[a]2.89½	[a]2.57	[a]2.77
2				[b]3.07		[a]2.93	
3				[c]4.17		[a]3.39	
4		500,000			[d]3.79		
5	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak..	3,500,000	**3,500,000**	[a]2.97		[a]3.77	[a]2.69
6				**[e]3.4885**		[a]2.92	
7				[c]4.17		[a]3.39	
8		3,200,000			[f]2.73		
9		300,000			[g]3.87		

[a] To be delivered as required.
[b] As required from September 1 until November 1, then enough to last until May 1; all to be Wyoming, Colorado or Utah cattle.
[c] As required. Cattle according to specifications.
[d] Monthly. Cattle according to specifications.
[e] As required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to May 1; during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.
[f] From July 1 to October 10, 1892. No delivery later than October 10.
[f] Monthly deliveries.
All high-bred Wyoming cattle from either thoroughbred or high-grade Hereford and Short horn bulls; not to include Rosebud with this agency.
[g] As required, semimonthly.
[g] Delivered monthly.
[h] As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last until May 1, 1892, and during May and June as required.
[i] With semimonthly or monthly deliveries in amounts to cover current issues till about October 1, then balance to complete contract. (See note to Slaven's bid, page 14.)
[i] With deliveries from October 1 or November 1 to April or May to be monthly, and for the other six months of the year to be semimonthly to cover current issues. (See note attached to Slaven's bid, page 14.)
[j] Will deliver amounts required for May and June issues instead of according to conditions of $2.97 price, as to final of October 1, 1892. (See note on page 14.)
[k] As required to October 15, then enough to last to May 1, 1893. All Colorado, Wyoming, or Utah cattle.
[k] For May and June, 1893. All Colorado, Wyoming, or Utah cattle.
[l] Delivered monthly. Hay fed during winter; not subject to 25 per cent increase from December 1, 1892, to June 1, 1893. Cattle according to specifications.
[m] Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893; during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.
[n] For May and June, 1893. Cattle according to specifications.
[o] As required from July 1 to November 1, then final delivery, or will deliver as required during May and June 1893, at $3.27.
[p] As required until October 1, 1892.
[q] May and June, 1892, one delivery each month. Bid not to be considered if awarded contract for Rosebud, or bid for Rosebud not to be considered if awarded contract for Pine Ridge. All or none. Double-wintered Montana cattle. Privilege reserved of putting in one-half of quantity in spayed heifers and cows—all spayed as calves.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Bostobor & Rhodes.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	Wm. I. Walker.	Wm. R. Hughes.	The Ogalalla Land and Cattle Co.	John A. McShane.	Chas. L. Shattuck.	Isaac M. Humphry.	Delos W. Mott, jr.	Warren E. Waller.	Barrett Scott.	James D. Allison.	Number.
[a]2.99	.....	.....	[a]3.44	[a]3.15	[a]2.99	[a]3.07	[m]3.33	[a]3.84	.....	.....	.....	1
[b]2.99			[c]4.44	[a]3.85	[b]3.63	[n]3.37		[a]3.74				2
[m]3.20					[c]3.24	.....						3
[a]2.94	[a]4.03	.....	[a]3.44	[a]3.20	[a]2.99	[a]3.77	[a]3.33	[a]3.78	[a]3.74	[a]4.35	[a]3.83	4
[b]2.99	[a]3.76		[c]4.44	[a]3.98	[b]3.63	[n]3.47		[a]3.58	[a]3.74	[a]3.80	[a]3.36	5
[m]3.20	[a]2.97				[c]3.24				[a]4.00			6
												7
												8
												9

[a] As required between July 1, 1892, and June 30, 1893. Hay fed in winter. To be allowed the right to put up hay and to keep enough cattle on reservation for one month's supply. If not accepted, will accept Rosebud on same conditions, or will accept Pine Ridge, but not both agencies.
[b] Delivery as required. Two-thirds shall be double-wintered Montana, Dakota, Iowa, or Nebraska cattle, all according to specifications. Winter deliveries corn fed. Want privilege of grazing on the reservation.
[c] Conditions same as above, except corn feeding in winter.
[n] Deliveries from July 1, to October 1.
[n] Monthly deliveries.
All high-bred Wyoming cattle, from either thoroughbred or high-grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls; but not to include Pine Ridge with this agency.
[m] As required from September 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1, 1893.
[a] July to November, 1892, and also for May and June, 1893. Cattle according to specifications.
[a] As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then final delivery, or will deliver as required during May and June, 1893, at $3.10. Cattle according to specifications.
[a] As required.
[b] As required from July 1 to November 1, then sufficent to last to May 1; during May and June as required.
[c] Monthly.
Bid made with the understanding that 1,000,000 pounds spayed heifers may be put in as steers. Cattle will have been at least 12 months prior to July 1, 1892, north of south line of Kansas.
[a] As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892. Spayed cows and heifers not exceeding 25 per cent to be accepted as steers.
[a] Sufficient to last from November 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893. Spayed cows and heifers not exceeding 25 per cent to be accepted as steers.
[a] During May and June as required. Will not deliver May and June unless awarded the whole contract. Spayed cows and heifers not exceeding 25 per cent to be accepted as steers.
[a] Monthly deliveries. (Graded native cattle raised in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming, including corn-fed beeves for December, 1892, and January, February, March, and April, 1893. Spayed heifers not to exceed 1,000,000 pounds to be accepted as steers.
[a] Or for monthly deliveries for July, August, September, and October, 1892, for enough to last to May 1, 1893; May and June monthly deliveries. Spayed heifers not to exceed 1,000,000 pounds to be accepted as steers.

REF0070743

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. L. Woolley.	V. S. Hoy.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	450,000	**450,000**	[12] 2.47	[8] 3.19
2					
3					
4	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	[8] 3.19
5					
6					
7	Shoshone Agency and School.....Wyo..	1,180,000	[a] **1,180,000**	.....	.....
8			[a] **300,000**	.....	.....
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15		980,000	.....	.....	.....
16		300,000	.....	.....	.....
17		200,000	.....	.....	.....
18					
19					
20					
21					
22		100,000	.....	.....	.....
23		100,000	.....	.....	.....
24		100,000	.....	.....	.....
25		100,000	.....	.....	.....
26		100,000	.....	.....	.....
27		100,000	.....	.....	.....

[a] 1,180,000 pounds awarded to the Embar Cattle Co. at $3.24, to be delivered at Shoshone Agency, for Shoshones. For Northern Arapahoes and school, 300,000 pounds, awarded to E. Amoretti at $2.99, $2.49, and $2.90, to be delivered at same place for same.

[b] Weekly delivery as required during July and August, 1892. Delivery at my option after September 1 and before December 1, 1892, but will deliver as fast as required for slaughter after September 1, 1892. Cattle according to specifications.

[c] Three-quarters of this quantity or none. Delivery as required by office and agents during 1892-'93. Cattle according to specifications.

[d] Three-quarters of this quantity or none. Delivery monthly during 1892-'93. Cattle according to specifications.

[e] Three-quarters of this quantity or none. Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893. During May and June as required at $3.19 per cwt. for deliveries from July 1 to November 1. Cattle according to specifications.

[f] Deliveries for May and June, 1893. Cattle according to specifications.

[g] At my option between September 15 and November 1, 1892, 200,000 pounds only. All beef from Wyoming raised cattle.

[h] I will deliver what beef is required for weekly issue as called for from July 1 to September 15, 1892. All beef from Wyoming raised cattle.

[i] I will also deliver the balance of 1,180,000 pounds of beef only between September 15 and November 1, 1892. No delivery after November 1. All beef from Wyoming raised cattle.

[j] Delivery at contractor's option during September, October, and September and November. 1893, 300,000 pounds only.

[k] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in July, 1892.
[l] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in August, 1892.
[m] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in September, 1892.
[n] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in October, 1892.
[o] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in November, 1892.
[p] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in December, 1892.
[q] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in January, 1893.
[r] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in February, 1893.
[s] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in March, 1893.
[t] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in April, 1893.
[u] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in May, 1893.
[v] As required by office or agent, or monthly delivery in June, 1893.

All increase at price proposed opposite months during which the raise is required to be delivered. Cattle according to specifications.

Ezra J. Travis.	Michael W. Molen.	Embar Cattle Co.	Jos. V. E. Marsh.	Worden P. Noble.	Jacob S. Meyer.	Eugenio Amoretti, jr.		Number.
[12] 2.44	[12] 3.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	[11] 3.17							2
	[12] 2.87							3
.....	[12] 3.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	[11] 3.17							5
	[12] 2.87							6
.....	.....	[b] **3.24**	.....	.....	.....	[k] 3.39	[s] 4.44	7
.....	.....	[c] 3.14	.....	.....	.....	[l] **2.99**	[t] 4.45	8
.....	.....	[d] 3.19	.....	.....	.....	[m] **2.49**	[u] 4.20	9
		[e] 2.49				[n] **2.90**	[v] 4.00	10
						[o] 3.50	[w] 2.15	11
						[p] 4.00	[x] 3.25	12
						[q] 4.00	[y] 2.50	13
						[r] 4.20	[z] 2.75	14
.....	.....	[a] 2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	[f] 1.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	[d] 3.24	.....	[f] 2.00	.....	.....	.....	17
				[f] 2.25				18
				[f] 2.50				19
				[g] 2.75				20
				[h] 2.75				21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3.25	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3.25	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3.25	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 3.50	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 4.00	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 4.50	.....	.....	27

[w] Also for the first 200,000 pounds.
[x] Also for the second 200,000 pounds.
[y] Also for the third 200,000 pounds.
[z] Balance required to last to May 1, 1893; during May and June as required.
[f] Delivery from July 1 to November 1, 1892, as required, or monthly, and then between November 1 and 15, 1892, sufficient to last until May 1, 1893.

[1] In November, 1892.
[2] In December, 1892.
[3] In January, 1893.
[4] In February, 1893.
[5] In March, 1893.
[6] In April, 1893.

In monthly or weekly deliveries as required during said months, the deliveries for January, February, March, and April to be fed-beef and all warranted to be of best quality of native and double-wintered Wyoming cattle, or will deliver any amount up to amount of bid for any, as specified at figures of bid.

[7] Montana and Idaho cattle. One delivery required in July, and final delivery, including increase, to be made by November 1, 1892.

[8] Wants privilege of holding cattle on reservation free of charge, of enough to fill contract, if necessary. Delivery as required. Cattle, native American, raised in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

[9] As required from July 1 to November 1, 1892, then enough to last to May 1, 1893; during May and June as required. Cattle according to specifications.

[10] As required. Cattle according to specifications.

[11] Monthly deliveries. Cattle according to specifications.

REF0070744

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	Augustus A. Spear.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Fort Defiance (for Navajo Agency and school)....Ariz..	(†)	(*)		
2	Fort Mojave School....Ariz..	30,000	**30,000**	8.40	**7.70**
3	Keam's Cañon School....Ariz..	35,000	**35,000**		
4	Phœnix School....Ariz..	40,000	**40,000**	7.38	
5	Fort Yuma School....Cal..	50,000	**50,000**		
6	Grand Junction School....Colo..	30,000	**30,000**	6.21	
7	Southern Ute Agency....Colo..	150,000			
8	Quapaw Agency....Ind. T..	1,300	**1,300**	6.11	
9	Quapaw Modocs	25,000	**25,000**	6.11	
10	Quapaw School	25,000	**25,000**	6.41	
11	Quapaw Seneca School	25,000	**25,000**	6.41	
12	Lawrence School....Kans..	182,500	**182,500**	5.41	
13	Genoa School....Nebr..	100,000	**100,000**	6.41	

Number.	Points of delivery. (Beef, net—Continued.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jesse M. McPherson.	Calvin L. Austin.	Geo. Mead.	Geo. Jasmann.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
14	Santee Agency and School....Nebr..	55,000	**55,000**		**4.87**	5.33	5.78
15	Santee Agency....Nebr..	65,000		5.24‡			
16	Santee Agency (Poncas)....Nebr..	5,000	**5,000**			**6.50**	
17	Nevada Agency (school and police)....Nev..	32,000	**32,000**				
18	Carson School....Nev..	25,000	**25,000**				
19	Albuquerque School....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**				
20	Santa Fe School....N. Mex..	80,000	**80,000**				
21	Jicarilla Agency....N. Mex..	200,000					
22	Fort Totten School....N. Dak..	100,000	**100,000**				

† All required.
* None called for; none required.

Number.	Thos. V. Keam.	Michael E. Hurley.	Leo Goldman.	Chas. Baker.	H. C. Slavens.	Eri S. Reames.	Willis Smith.	Albert R. Morawetz.	Chas. R. Jones.	Matthew C. Murdock.	H. C. Slavens.	Alfred Diechmann.	Chas. A. Pease.	Nils J. Skoog.	George Ham.	Abbie Amos.	Valline Gehr.	Jno. A. Johnson.	Number.
1																		†7.50	1
2	**8.00**																		2
3		**6.69**																	3
4			**6.24**	6.50															4
5					6.17	6.15	**5.30**												5
6								a 4.50	a 5.10										6
7										**5.93**‡									7
8										**5.93**‡	6.17								8
9										**5.93**‡	6.17								9
10											5.57	**4.99**	5.50						10
11											5.57			**4.98**	5.21	5.20	5.20		11

Number.	Bernard Bade.	Willard H. A. Piko.	Richard H. Cowles.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. Rosser.	H. C. Slavens.	Wm. B. Hemenwheets.	Joe Farr.	Arthur Bischoff.	Lisle Wainwright.	Chas. P. Jones.	Frank W. Cockburn.	Frank Palmer.	Number.
14	5.59													14
15	8.00													15
16		8.37‡	**7.35**											16
17				7.89	**6.00**									17
18				5.89		5.37	**4.43**	4.46						18
19				6.23		**5.87**			5.93					19
20										d5.00	4.97			20
21				6.97								6.99	**6.45**	21
22														22

a Weekly delivery.
b In connection with Quapaw Agency and School.
c In connection with Quapaw Agency and Seneca School.
d Will furnish good butchered beef.

REF0070745

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Edward Morris.	Jos. C. Miller.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.....Okla..	750,000	.....	4.67	a5.23	a5.99
2	Cheyenne and Arapahoe School.....Okla..	100,000	**100,000**	4.67	.....	a5.99
3	Pawnee School.....Okla..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Otoe School.....Okla..	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ponca Agency (police).....Okla..	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sac and Fox (Absentee Shawnee School)....Okla..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Sac and Fox (Mississippi School).....Okla..	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Carlisle School.....Pa..	*220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	55,000	**55,000**	.....	.....	.....
10	Sisseton School.....S. Dak..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	190,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Yankton Agency and School.....S. Dak..	240,000	**240,000**	.....	.....	.....
14	Green Bay School.....Wis..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

a As required.
b Delivered twice each week.
* Not called for by the schedule.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Jno. T. Blanks.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Taylor Morrison.	Henry A. Koster.	Frank Price.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	Christian H. Singers.	Louis A. Eade.	Calvin L. Austin.	Geo. Mead.	Jos. Leach.	Bernard Bade.	Geo. Jasmann.	Number.
a4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	b8.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	b8.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	a7.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	a8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	a8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	*6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	6.83	**6.25**	6.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	7.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c6.25	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d5.66	.....	.....	**4.57**	4.93	5.17	5.47	5.47	13
.....	.....	.....	7.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

c If bid is accepted must be for both agency and school.
d As required, from cattle according to specifications.

REF0070746

COFFEE. (Must be milled, sound and clean, of good quality, and delivered in strong double sacks.)

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis G. Stocks.	Cassius C. Gise.	John Arbuckle.	Frank T. Holmes.	Perry M. Stewart.	Wm. S. Buchanan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Omaha.....Nebr..	4,000	.....	c21.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2				p23.00					
3				q25.00					
4	Alburquerque.....N. Mex..	000	.....	.....	j19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Dulce.....N. Mex..	5,000	.....	.....	j20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex..	4,000	.....	.....	j20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Santa Fe.....N. Mex..	300	.....	.....	j19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	3,000	.....	.....	j19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	New York City.....N. Y..	510,000	.....	.....	.....	k10.02	.....	.....	.....
10						l15.12			
11						m14.75			
12						n13.97			
13		515,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	p15.65	c17.96	c16.70
14							f15.38	c18.73	b16.95
15							A15.02	c18.95	c17.70
16									d17.95
17									
18									
19									
20									
21			516,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CORN. (Must be sound and clean, to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.)

22	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.67	2.51	2.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23		50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	3.31	2.13	.....	.....	2.90	23
24	San Carlos School.....Ariz..	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	3.31	2.10	.....	.....	2.90	24
25	Wilcox.....Ariz..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Arkansas City.....Kans..	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	26
27	Seneca (for Quapaw).....Mo..	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.93	.....	.77	.....	1.01	.....	.....	.75 1.07½	.....	27
28	Custer Station.....Mont..	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60 1.48	1.37	28

CORN—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac P. Baker.	Asel Kyes.	Stephen F. Gilman.	James B. Finney.	Saml. C. Shelton.	Everett P. Palmer.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
29	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	20,000	20,000	1.49	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Poplar Station.....Mont..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)..Nebr..	542,000	542,000	.....	.89	.76	.44	.....	1.14
32		542,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87½	
33	Valentine (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	406,000	406,000	.....	.82	.70	r.39	85½	1.13
34	Albuquerque.....N. Mex..	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Minot.....N. Dak..	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Standing Rock Agency....N. Dak..	555,000	555,000	s1.17	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....

CORN—Continued.

Number.	David Rees.	N. W. Wells.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Rufus J. Palen.	Cassius C. Gise.	H. C. Slavens.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	Alfred Rathburn.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Henry A. Koster.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Jos. Rosch.	H. B. Coghill.	Number.
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.39	.....	30
31	.82	.99	.90	.....	.....	.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	31
32	.78½	.97	.84	.....	.....	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....	.....	32
33	.....	.....	.....	1.54	.....	1.56	.....	1.47	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	33
34	.....	.....	.....	1.59	1.40	.....	.....	1.64	.....	1.79	.....	.....	.....	34
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	35
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	37

Number.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	Robt. G. Thomas.	Henry W. Banks.	A. E. Wyland.	Lewis Wallace.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Jno. H. Norton.	Alfred Rathburn.	Julius Liberman.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. Blake.	Jos. H. Shelburne.	Wm. P. Bowen.	John G. McGannon.	Arthur H. Conran.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Jos. Rosch.	Henry B. Coghill.	Number.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	a18.50	a16.75	a20.25	a16.19	a18.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	b17.00	b16.25	b20.11	b15.61	b17.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	c16.75	c16.00	c16.35	c15.59	c16.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	d16.62½	.....	d15.98	d15.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	e16.50	.....	.....	e15.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	f16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	g15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	h14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	i15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21

a No. 1. b No. 2. c No. 3. d No. 4. e No. 5.
f No. 6. g No. 7. h No. 8. i No. 9. j No. 15.
k A. l B. m C. n D.
o No. 122 $\frac{TT}{F}$. p No. 126 $\frac{TT}{F}$. q No. 2 CD. T.

r Per bushel, 39 cents; per hundredweight, 69½ cents.
s { 280,000 pounds awarded to John F. Kernan at $1.17.
  { 275,000 pounds awarded to Isaac P. Baker at $1.17.

REF0070747

CORN—

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac P. Baker.	Asel Kyes.	Stephen F. Gilman.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho) ....Okla..	75,000	**75,000**	.....	.....	.....
2	Ponca....Okla..	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Chamberlain....S. Dak..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Cheyenne River Agency....S. Dak..	425,000	**425,000**	1.14	**.97**	.....
5	Lower Brulé Agenc....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	.94	1.00	.79
6	Pierre School....S. Dak..	1,000,000	.....	.....	.83	.....
7		425,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Pine Ridge Agency....S. Dak..	562,000	**25,000**	1.02	**.88**	.....
10	Rosebud Agency....S. Dak..	406,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Running Water....S. Dak..	555,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		425,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Sisseton School....S. Dak..	480,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Wilmot....S. Dak..	48,000	**48,000**	.....	**.83**	.....
17	Yankton City....S. Dak..	1,000,000	.....	.....	.62	.....

CORN MEAL. (Must be of good quality, steam

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Gilbert J. Wright.	Henry B. Steele.	Benj. R. Towndrow.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
18	Blackfoot....Idaho..	1,000,000	.....	2.35	.....	.....
19	Chicago....Ill..	55,400	.....	.....	1.471	.....
20					1.64	
21					1.74	
22					1.54	
23	Grand Junction School....Colo..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2.60
24	Kansas City....Mo..	55,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Omaha or Kansas City....Mo..	55,400	**55,400**	.....	.....	.....
26	Albuquerque (for Navajo School)....N. Mex..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Santa Fe....N. Mex..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Fort Stephenson....N. Dak..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Standing Rock....N. Dak..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEED. (Feed must be of clear corn and

30	Fort Mojave School....Ariz..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....
31	Elgin (for Osage School)....Kans..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....
32	Arkansas City (for Kaw School)....Kans..	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....
33	Fort Belknap Agency....Mont..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Fe School....N. Mex..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....
35	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho)....Okla..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....
36	Cheyenne River Agency....S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....
37	Ashland (for La Pointe)....Wis..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

S. C. Shelton.	Everett B. Palmer.	David Rees.	H. C. Stevens.	Alex M. Bowdle.	Alfred Rathbun.	John F. Kernan.	Henry A. Koster.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Jacob Rosener.	Jos. Loach.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Jos. Roach.	Allen W. Clark.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.93	.....	**.87**	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.97	.....	.87	.....	**.98**	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1.52	.....	.....	1.18	.....	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.89	1.19	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....	1.09	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	1.18	.....	.....	1.15	.....	.....	1.16	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.97**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.64½	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.04	.86½	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

dried, and either yellow or white, as required.)

Hiram C. Stevens.	Alfred Rathbun.	N. W. Wells.	Henry A. Koster.	Cassius C. Glee.	Henry B. Coghill.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Rufus J. Palen.	Isaac P. Baker.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Everett B. Palmer.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.17	1.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	1.14	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29

oats, fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

2.76	**2.76**	.....	3.16	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	**1.14**	.....	1.17	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	**1.04**	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	**2.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	1.80	.....	1.83	1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.74	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	1.41	.....	**1.39**	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.36**	1.40	1.96	35
.....	.....	.....	**1.42**	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37

REF007074

FLOUR. (Must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat.)

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Stevens.		Henry A. Koster.
1	Colorado River Agency ..... Ariz..	*Pounds.* 75,000	*Pounds.* **75,000**	**4.27**	4.07	4.26
2				4.27	4.07	4.24
3				4.17	4.17	4.76
4	Fort Mojave School ..... Ariz..	37,000	**37,000**	**3.67**	2.47	4.24
5				3.67	2.47	4.14
6				3.57	2.57	3.94
7	Holbrook ..... Ariz..	580,000	.....			
8						
9	(For San Carlos, White Mountain Apaches)	100,000	**100,000**	**3.26**	3.06	.....
10				3.26	3.06	
11				3.16	3.16	
12	(For Keam's Cañon School)	36,000	.....			.....
13						
14						
15	Keam's Cañon School ..... Ariz..	36,000	**36,000**	4.57	4.47	4.26
16				4.57	4.37	4.24
17				4.47	4.47	4.76
18	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	48,700	**48,700**	**3.27**	3.07	3.92
19				3.27	3.07	3.77
20				3.17	3.17	3.60
21	San Carlos Agency ..... Ariz..	480,000	**480,000**	**4.27**	3.87	.....
22				4.07	3.87	
23				3.97	3.97	
24						
25		240,000	.....			.....
26		210,000	.....			.....
27	San Carlos School	30,000	.....			4.26
28						4.58
29						4.42
30	Wilcox (for San Carlos) ..... Ariz..	480,000	.....			.....
31						
32	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	30,000	**30,000**	**3.58**	3.28	4.04
33				3.56	3.26	3.94
34				3.46	3.46	3.84
35						
36	Alamosa (for Albuquerque School) ..... Colo..	100,000	.....			.....
37	Alamosa (for Santa Fé School) ..... Colo..	90,000	.....			.....
38	Ignacio (for Southern Ute) ..... Colo..	120,000	**120,000**	**3.18**	2.88	.....
39				3.18	2.88	
40				**3.06**	3.06	
41	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	26,000	**26,000**	2.86	2.56	3.58
42				**2.86**	2.56	3.43
43				2.76	2.76	3.26
44	Grand Junction (for school)	26,000	.....			.....
45						
46						
47	Southern Ute Agency ..... Colo..	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
48						
49						

Alfred Rathbun.		Benjamin R. Townsdrow.	Leo Goldman.	Michael E. Hurley.	Arthur H. Conran.	Jno. H. Norton.	Julius Liberman.	Jno. Blake.	Althee Nodesti.	Jno. A. McDonald.	Jno. N. Moses.	Casper S. Goldberg.	Daniel P. Stitzelberger.	Herbert E. Johnson.	Number.
4.14	4.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4.19	4.44														2
4.29	4.54														3
3.61	3.81														4
3.66	3.91														5
3.76	4.01														6
.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		3.10													8
2.91	3.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.96	3.21														10
3.06	3.31														11
3.17	3.37	3.25													12
3.22	3.47	3.10													13
3.32	3.57														14
4.17	4.37														15
4.22	4.47														16
4.32	**4.57**														17
3.41	3.61	.....	3.49	3.29	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
3.46	3.71														19
3.56	3.81														20
3.77	3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.07	3.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
3.82	4.07					4.13	3.96								22
3.92	4.17						3.80								23
							4.10								24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
															28
															29
2.77	2.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
2.82	3.07														31
2.92	3.17														32
.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	3.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
									3.20						34
															35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
										2.05					37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.18	2.84	.....	.....	38
2.79	2.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	39
2.84	3.09														40
2.84	3.19														41
2.83	3.03	2.60											2.60	.....	42
2.77	3.13	2.45													43
2.82	3.22														44
2.73	2.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
2.84	3.09														46
2.94	3.19														47
2.84	3.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	48
2.89	3.14													2.40	49
2.89	3.34													2.20	50

REF0070749

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin R. Towndrow.	N. W. Wells.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency).....Idaho..	150,000	.....	2.20	.....
2				2.00	
3	For Fort Hall School.....Idaho..	45,000	**45,000**	2.20	3.09
4				2.00	2.89
5					
6		30,000	.....		.....
7					
8	Fort Hall Agency.....Idaho..	150,000	**150,000**		.....
9					
10					
11					
12					
13	Fort Hall School.....Idaho..	30,000	.....		.....
14					
15	Fort Lemhi (for Lemhi Agency).....Idaho..	50,000	.....		.....
16	Lemhi School.....Idaho..	8,000	.....	3.52	.....
17				3.37	
18	Lemhi Agency.....Idaho..	50,000	.....	.....	.....
19		42,000	.....		
20					
21					
22					
23			**50,000**		
24	Pocatello (for Fort Hall Agency).....Idaho..	150,000	.....	.....	.....
25	For Fort Hall School.....Idaho..	45,000			
26	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency).....Idaho..	150,000	.....	.....	3.09
27					2.89
28					
29	Minco (for Kiowa Agency).....Ind. Ter..	600,000	**600,000**	.....	.....
30					
31					
32	Sioux City.....Iowa..	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....
33					
34					
35	Arkansas City (for Kiowa Agency).....Kans..	600,000	.....	.....	.....
36					
37	For Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.....	360,000	.....	.....	.....
38					
39	For Osage Agency, Kaw School	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....
40					
41					
42	Elgin (for Osage Agency) .....Kans..	50,000	.....	.....	.....
43					
44					
45	Great Nemaha (for Iowa School) .....Kans..	8,000	.....	.....	.....
46					
47					
48	Great Nemaha (Sac and Fox of Missouri).....Kans..	4,000	.....	.....	.....
49					
50					
51	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha) .....Kans..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....
52					
53					
54	Lawrence (for school).....Kans..	195,500	**195,500**	.....	.....
55					
56					

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Hiram C. Stevens.		Elias Story, jr.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Henry O. Harkness.	Robert McNicholl.	G. R. Clifford.	Axel Kyes.	Albert Rathbun.		Wm. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Koster.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Number.
													1
													2
2.78	2.48	2.05											3
2.78	2.48	2.23											4
2.68	2.68	2.40											5
			2.12										6
			1.85										7
		1.91	2.12	1.89									8
		1.91	1.85										9
		2.10											10
		2.30											11
		2.45											12
			2.40										13
			2.20										14
			3.27										15
			3.07										16
													17
					3.00								18
		2.40											19
		2.40											20
		2.65											21
		2.85											22
		3.00											23
						3.04							24
						3.04							25
													26
2.68	2.38												27
2.68	2.38												28
2.58	2.58												29
2.23	2.03							1.97	2.17	**2.25**			30
2.23	2.03							2.02	2.27	2.20			31
2.12	2.13							2.12	2.37				32
							2.30						33
							2.10						34
							1.90						35
										2.10			36
										2.05			37
										2.10			38
										2.05			39
								1.97	2.17	**2.20**	2.65		40
								2.03	2.27	2.15	2.49		41
								2.17	2.37		2.34		42
2.33	2.13							1.89	2.09	2.20	2.67		43
2.33	2.13							1.94	2.19	2.15	2.52		44
2.23	2.23							2.04	2.29		2.37		45
											2.97		46
											2.79		47
											2.63		48
											2.95		49
											2.79		50
											2.62		51
2.53	2.23							2.14	2.34				52
2.53	2.23							2.19	2.44				53
2.43	2.53							2.29	2.54				54
2.23	2.03							1.85	2.05	**2.15**	2.74	2.23	55
2.23	2.03							1.90	2.15	2.10	2.50	1.99	56
2.13	2.13							2.00	2.25		2.44		

† As required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last until May 1, during May and June as required.

REF0070750

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Stevens.	
1	Notawaka (for Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha..Kans..	Pounds. 6,000	Pounds. 6,000	2.13	2.23
2				2.53	2.23
3				2.4.	2.43
4	Pottawatomie (Kickapoo School).....Kans..	6,000			
5					
6					
7	Pottawatomie School.....Kans..	15,000			
8					
9					
10	Brainerd (for White Earth).....Minn..	28,300	28,300		
11					
12					
13	Detroit Lake or Brainerd .....Minn..	{ 125,000 only. }			
14					
15	Brown's Valley (for Sisseton) .....Minn..	20,000			
16					
17	Detroit (for White Earth).....Minn..	70,800	76,800		
18					
19					
20		35,000			
21	Seneca (for Quapaw) .....Mo..	65,400	65,400	2.33	2.03
22				2.33	2.03
23				2.23	2.23
24	Arleo (for Flathead) .....Mont..	40,000			
25					
26					
27	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	400,000	400,000	2.84	2.64
28				2.84	2.64
29				2.84	2.84
30					
31					
32	Blackfoot (for Blackfeet Agency) .....Mont..	400,000		2.72	2.42
33				2.73	2.42
34				2.62	2.62
35	Chinook (for Fort Belknap Agency).....Mont..	350,000			
36					
37	Custer Station (for Crow Agency).....Mont..	250,000	250,000		
38					
39					
40					
41					
42	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	40,000	40,000		
43					
44					
45					
46					
47	Fort Belknap R. R. Station .....Mont..	350,000			
48					
49					
50	Fort Belknap Agency .....Mont..	350,000	350,000		
51					
52					
53					
54					

p Spring wheat, patent, bids on 250,000 pounds only.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Alfred Rathbun.		Henry A. Koster.	Jas. D. Marshall.	Jas. C. McVay.	Jno. M. Turner.	Axel Eyes.	G. R. Clifford.	Wm. P. Bowen.	John G. McGannon.	Wm. F. Burgy.	Cataract Mill Co.	Elias Story, jr.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Henry H. Ruger.	Number.
2.31	2.61														1
2.36	2.61														2
2.46	2.71														3
		2.93													4
		2.83													5
		2.78													6
		2.89													7
		2.79													8
		2.99													9
		2.79	2.07	2.67											10
		2.67	2.02	2.37											11
		2.59													12
					2.40										13
					2.15										14
						2.57									15
						2.48									16
		2.91	2.03	2.67		2.38									17
		2.82	1.98	2.37		2.54									18
		2.71													19
							2.13								20
1.96	2.16	3.67						2.30	2.29						21
2.01	2.26	2.57						2.25							22
2.11	2.36	2.47													23
						3.00									24
						2.80									25
						2.80									26
										2.33	2.44	2.40			27
											2.67	2.40			28
											2.61	2.60			29
												2.80			30
												2.93			31
						3.06	2.79								32
						2.87									33
						2.87									34
			2.50				2.56								35
			2.45												36
					p2.49	2.84						1.72	2.90		37
					q2.24	2.69						1.79			38
						2.69						1.92			39
												2.07			40
												2.32			41
												1.90			42
												1.90			43
												2.05			44
												2.18			45
												2.33			46
											2.16			2.95	47
											2.29			2.70	48
											2.33				49
										2.31		2.15			50
												2.15			51
												2.37			52
												2.51			53
												2.68			54

q Spring wheat straight, bids on 250,000 pounds only.

REF0070751

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elias Story, Jr.		Henry H. Enger.	James D. Marshall.	G. B. Clifford.	Hiram C. Stevens.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
1	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	350,000		2.30	2.68					
2				2.30	2.80					
3				2.50						
4	Fort Peck Railroad Station...Mont..	350,000				2.00				
5						2.65				
6	Glascons (for Fort Peck) .....Mont..	350,000					2.37	2.43		
7							2.29			
8	Harlem (for Fort Belknap)....Mont..	350,000							2.72	2.42
9									2.72	2.42
10									2.02	2.02
11	Kalispel (for Flathead) .....Mont..	40,000						c2.90		
12	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck) Mont..	350,000	**350,000**						2.50	**2.20**
13									2.50	2.20
14									**2.40**	2.40
15	Red Rock (for Lemhi Agency), Mont..	50,000						2.87		
16		42,000							2.98	2.68
17									2.98	2.68
18									2.88	2.88
19		8,000								
20										
21	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River Agency).....Mont..	224,000	**224,000**	1.75	2.14					
22				**1.75**	2.29					
23				1.97						
24	Genoa School.....Nebr..	110,000							2.38	2.18
25									2.38	2.18
26									2.28	2.28
27	Genoa (for school).....Nebr..	110,000	**110,000**							
28										
29	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency) .....Nebr..	1,100,000	**1,100,000**							
30		600,000								
31										
32		550,000								
33		500,000								
34										
35		400,000								
36										
37										

a 224,000 pounds only offered; spring wheat, patent.
b 500,000 pounds only offered; sample 31.
c 400,000 pounds only offered; sample C.
d To be delivered at the school; sample No. 2.
e As required from July 1 to November 1; then enough to last until May 1; during May and June as required.

Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.	Benjamin R. Towndrow.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	John M. Turner.	Henry A. Koster.	A. Jaeggi.	Gustave A. Mollin.	Louis G. Stocks.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	John J. McNamara.	Samuel C. Shelton.	James C. McVay.	Chas. H. Lutz.	Stephen K. Bittenber.	Elihu Bond.	Chas. P. Brusee.	Jas. R. Finney.	Number.
																				1
																				2
																				3
																				4
																				5
																				6
																				7
2.84																				8
2.64																				9
2.64																				10
																				11
2.65																				12
2.45																				13
2.45																				14
																				15
	3.09	2.62	2.37																	16
	2.89	2.37	1.99																	17
																				18
			2.27																	19
			2.07																	20
2.74					2.90	c2.47														21
2.55						[2]2.22														22
2.55																				23
	2.47						2.84													24
	2.27						2.69													25
							2.51													26
								2.35	2.62	2.36½										27
								d2.22	2.37											28
2.48	2.43									2.06	2.60	**1.93**	2.52	2.62						29
2.28	2.23									1.91			2.20½	2.32						30
2.15																				31
															2.37	2.28	2.15			32
																[3]2.22				33
																		2.35		34
																2.10			2.05	35
																[3]2.05			1.90	36
																c1.90				37

[1] 224,000 pounds only spring wheat straight.
[2] Sample No. 22, 500,000 pounds.
[3] Sample No. 22, 600,000 pounds.

REF0070752

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Santee Agency (Poncas) ..... Nebr..	3,000	.....	2.91	.....
2				2.76	
3				2.51	
4	Valentine (for Rosebud) ..... Nebr..	600,000	**600,000**	.....	2.41
5					2.21
6					
7		500,000	.....	.....	.....
8					
9	Carson School ..... Nev..	25,000	**25,000**	4.08	**3.67**
10				3.93	3.47
11				3.78	
12	Carson City station (for school) ..... Nev..	25,000	.....	.....	.....
12½					
13					
14	Elko (for Western Shoshones) ..... Nev..	35,000	**35,000**	3.96	**3.62**
15				3.76	3.42
16				3.61	
17	Elko Station (for Western Shoshones) ..... Nev..	35,000	.....	.....	.....
18					
19	Nevada Agency) ..... Nev..	42,500	.....	4.18	.....
20				4.08	
21				3.98	
22	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency) ..... Nev..	42,500	**42,500**	.....	.....
23					
24					
25	Wadsworth Station (for Nevada Agency) ..... Nev..	42,500	.....	.....	.....
26					
27	Albuquerque (for school) ..... N. Mex..	100,000	.....	.....	.....
28					
29	Albuquerque (for Navajo Agency) ..... N. Mex..	10,000	.....	.....	.....
29½					
30	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	3.64	.....
31				3.49	
32				3.39	
33	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency) ..... N. Mex..	100,000	.....	.....	.....
34					
35					
36	Dulce Side-track ..... N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....
37					
38					
39	For Jicarilla Agency	90,000	.....	.....	.....
40					
41					
42	Fort Stanton (for Mescalero Agency) ..... N. Mex..	90,000	.....	.....	.....
43					
44					
45	Gallup (for Navajo Agency) ..... N. Mex..	40,000	.....	.....	.....
46					
47					
48	Jicarilla Agency ..... N. Mex..	100,000	.....	.....	.....
49					
50					

a Sample 5) All flour that can be shipped in carloads 40 cents per 100 pounds less.
b Sample 7)

Stephen F. Gilman.	Axel Kyes.	Homer W. Johnson.	James B. Finney.	Stephen K. Hittenbender.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Samuel C. Shelton.	Jas. C. McVay.	Walter J. Willy.	Richard H. Cowles.	Hiram C. Stevens.		Benjamin R. Towndrow.	Rufus J. Palen.	Alfred Rathbun.		Cassius C. Gise.	Jno. M. Moore.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Herbert E. Johnson.	Number.
																				1
																				2
																				3
1.98	2.48	2.55	1.97	.....	2.60	2.49	2.57													4
1.83	2.28	....	1.82	.....	....	2.27	2.29													5
	2.13																			6
				2.18																7
				2.23																8
								3.73	3.69	3.58	3.28									9
										3.58	3.28									10
										3.48	3.48									11
												3.45								12
												3.30								12½
									3.75	3.58	3.28									13
										3.58	3.28									14
										3.48	3.48									15
																				16
												3.25								17
												3.10								18
								3.67	3.78	.....										19
																				20
																				21
								3.40	....	3.58	3.28									22
										3.58	3.28									23
										3.48	3.48									24
												3.25								25
												3.10								26
												3.25								27
												3.10								28
																3.00				29
																2.50				29½
										2.96	2.76	....	2.94	2.87	2.77					30
										2.96	2.76		2.86	2.62	2.87					31
										2.86	2.86			2.72	2.97					32
																	2.20	2.37	2.50	33
																			2.20	34
																			2.10	35
													2.74	2.79	2.99					36
													2.69	2.84	3.09					37
														2.94	3.19					38
										3.27	3.07									39
										3.27	3.07									40
										3.17	3.17									41
																c3.50				42
																d3.95				43
																e3.95				44
														2.77	2.97					45
														2.82	3.07					46
														2.92	3.17					47
														2.92	3.02	c3.50	....			48
														2.87	3.12	d3.50				49
														2.97	3.22					50

c Sample 6)
d Sample 7) Will deliver all at South Fork at 40 cents per 100 pounds additional.
e Sample 5)

REF0070753

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin R. Townsend.	Henry A. Koster.	Rufus J. Palen.
1	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency) ..... N. Mex..	*Pounds.* 90,000	*Pounds.*	3.25	.....	.....
2				3.10	.....	.....
3						
4	Mescalero Agency..... N. Mex..	90,000	**90,000**	.....	.....	.....
5						
6						
7	Navajo Agency..... N. Mex..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	4.20	.....
8					4.14	
9					3.90	
10	Santa Fé School..... N. Mex..	90,000	**90,000**	.....	3.47	2.74
11					3.31	2.64
12					3.17	
13	For school.....	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
14						
15						
16	Bismarck (for Blackfeet Agency)..... N. Dak..	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	(For Fort Belknap Agency).....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	(For Fort Peck Agency)	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	(For Fort Stevenson School)	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
20						
21						
22		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
23						
24						
25	Devil's Lake Agency ..... N. Dak..	120,000	.....	.....	2.87	.....
26					2.81	
27					2.76	
28		20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....
29						
30	Devil's Lake station (for Devil's Lake Agency).....	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
31						
32						
33	(For Fort Totten School).....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Fort Stevenson School..... N. Dak..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
35						
36						
37						
38	(For school).....	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....
39						
40	Fort Totten School..... N. Dak..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	2.86	.....
41					2.78	
42					2.63	

a Bids on 350,000 pounds

b Bids on 40,000 pounds only.

Number.	Cassius C. Glas.	Axel Kyes.	Jas. D. Marshall.	Alfred Rathbun.		Hiram C. Stevens.		Geo. R. Clifford.	Henry H. Enger.	Isaac P. Baker.	Silas Story, Jr.	Jno. M. Turner.
1	.....	.....	.....	2.35	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	2.40	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	3.12	3.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	3.17	3.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	3.27	**3.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	3.29	3.49	3.76	3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	3.34	3.50	3.76	3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	3.44	**3.69**	3.66	3.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	2.41	2.61	2.86	2.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	2.46	2.71	2.86	2.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	2.56	**2.81**	2.76	2.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 2.25
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.95
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 2.25
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.95
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 2.25
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1.95
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.56	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.56	2.26					
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.46	2.40					
26	.....	2.40										
27	.....	2.10										
28	.....	2.20										
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30												
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.46	2.16	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.46	2.16		2.40			
33						2.36	2.36					
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	2.40	2.07									
36		2.20	2.03									
37		2.20						2.11				
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	2.45	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.65	2.60	
40										2.30		
41										2.60		
42										2.25		
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 2.90
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b 2.65
45	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	2.46	2.16	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	2.13	.....	.....	2.46	2.16		2.40			
47						2.36	2.30					

c Bids on 400,000 pounds only.

REF0070754

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Stevens.		Isaac P. Baker.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Mandan (for Standing Rock Agency)..N. Dak..	705,000	.....	2.46	2.16	.....	.....
2				2.46	2.16		
3				2.36	2.46		
4	Minot (for Fort Berthold Agency)....N. Dak..	190,000	.....	2.56	2.26	.....	.....
5				2.56	2.26		
6				2.46	2.46		
7	Oberon Station (for Devil's Lake Agency), N. Dak..	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8							
9							
10	Rolla (for Devil's Lake Agency).....N. Dak..	100,000	**100,000**	2.46	2.16	.....	.....
11				2.46	2.16		
12				**2.36**	2.36		
13	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	705,000	**580,000**	.....	.....	2.72	*c*2.55
14						2.62	2.23
15						2.27	
16	Darlington (Kiowa Agency).....Okla..	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½							
17	(For Cheyennes and Arapahoes).....Okla..	360,000	**360,000**	2.23	2.03	.....	.....
17½				2.23	2.03		
18				2.13	2.13		
19	Oklahoma City (for Cheyennes and Arapahoes).....Okla..	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20							
21	(For Sac and Fox, Oklahoma).....Okla..	41,300	**41,300**	2.33	2.03	.....	.....
22				2.33	2.03		
23				2.23	2.23		
24		41,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25							
26							
27	Osage School.....Okla..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28							
29							
30	Pawnee Agency (for school)..... Okla..	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31							
32							
33	Pawnee School.....Okla..	25,000	**25,000**	2.63	2.63	.....	.....
34				**2.53**	2.63		
35				2.73	2.73		
36	Ponca.....Okla..	90,000	.....	2.33	2.13	.....	.....
37				2.33	2.13		
38				2.23	2.23		
39		49,500	**49,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....
40							
41							
42	Armour (for Yankton Agency).....S. Dak..	220,000	.....	2.63	2.43	.....	.....
43				2.63	2.43		
44				2.53	2.53		
45	Chamberlain (for Lower Brulé Agency) S. Dak..	170,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46							
47	Cheyenne River Agency .....S. Dak..	470,000	**470,000**	2.77	2.57	2.80	2.65
48				2.77	2.57	2.70	2.30
49				2.57	2.67	2.40	
50	Forest City, on river bank (for Cheyennes and Arapahoes).....S. Dak.	470,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Gettysburg (for Cheyennes and Arapahoes) .....S. Dak..	470,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52							

a 705,000 pounds only. *c* 175,000 pounds.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Number.	Asel Kyes.	Jas. D. Marshall.	G. B. Clifford.	Henry H. Ruger.	Elias Story, jr.	Clinton G. Ferguson.	Jno. M. Turner.	Alfred Rathbun.		Wm. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Koster.	Homer W. Johnson.	Lewis A. Foote.	James C. McVay.	Chas. F. Kutmolsky.	Number.
1																1
2																2
3																3
4																4
5																5
6																6
7	2.40															7
8	2.20															8
9	2.20															9
10	.....	2.10	2.15	2.60	.....											10
11		2.05		2.35												11
12																12
13					2.40	2.27	*a*2.65									13
14					2.55	2.51	*a*2.40									14
15																15
16										2.25						16
16½										2.20						16½
17								1.94	2.14	**2.25**	2.81					17
17½								1.99	2.24	2.20	2.60					17½
18								2.09	2.34		2.51					18
19										2.25						19
20										2.20						20
21								1.94	2.14	**2.50**						21
22								1.99	2.24	2.45						22
23								2.09	2.34							23
24											2.84					24
25											2.69					25
26											2.54					26
27								2.23	2.43							27
28								2.28	2.53							28
29								2.38	**2.63**							29
30								2.29	2.49							30
31								2.34	2.59							31
32								2.44	2.60							32
33																33
34																34
35																35
36																36
37																37
38																38
39								1.87	2.07	**2.40**	*d*2.74					39
40								1.92	2.17	2.35	*d*2.50					40
41								2.02	2.27		*d*2.44					41
42						1.75						1.99				42
43						2.00										43
44																44
45						1.75										45
46						2.00										46
47	2.80				2.50		59.75						2.68	2.72		47
48	2.70				2.65		*b*2.45							**2.42**		48
49	2.50															49
50															2.75	50
51						1.75										51
52						2.07										52

b 470,000 pounds only. *d* Bids same prices on 25,000 pounds.

REF0070755

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac P. Baker.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Axel Kyes.	Stephen K. Bittenbender.	Lewis A. Foote.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Lower Brulé Agency .....S. Dak..	170,000	170,000	2.60 2.57	2.10	2.65	2.40	2.10
2				2.32 2.25	1.95	2.50	a2.45	....
3				2.67		2.30		
4	Lower Brulé.....S. Dak..	170,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Pierre Depot.....S. Dak..	1,060,000	....	....	....	2.65	....	....
6		65,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
7								
8	Pierre School .....S. Dak..	65,000	c65,000	2.50 2.25	....	....	2.60	....
9				2.55 2.15			2.65	
10				2.60				
11	Running Water (for Santee Ag'cy) .S. Dak..	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
12								
13								
14	Wilmot (for Sisseton School).....S. Dak..	20,000	20,000	....	....	2.50	....	....
15						2.30		
16						2.24		
17						(f)		
18	Yankton Agency .....S. Dak..	230,000	230,000	....	1.99	....	2.45	....
19					1.84		2.53	
20		180,000	....	2.60 2.22	....	....	....	2.25
21				2.60 2.30				
22				2.70				
23	Yankton City.....S. Dak..	1,000,000	....	....	....	2.40	....	....
24						2.29		
25						1.90		
26	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	140,000	140,000	....	....	....	....	....
27								
28	Price Station (for Uintah and Ouray). Utah..	240,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
29								
30								
31	Uintah Agency .....Utah..	100,000	d100,000	....	....	....	....	....
32								
33								
34		50,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
35								
36		50,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
37								
38								
39	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency)....Wis..	20,000	20,000	....	....	2.42	....	....
40						2.62		
41								
42	Casper.....Wyo..	350,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
43								
44	(For Shoshone Agency)	200,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
45								
46	Lander (for Shoshone Agency) .....Wyo..	350,000	350,000	....	3.60	....	....	....
47					3.45			
48	Rawlins (for Shoshone Agency)....Wyo..	350,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
49								
50		200,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
51								

a Fifty thousand pounds for Uintahs.
b Fifty thousand pounds for White River Utes.

Samuel C. Shelton.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Homer W. Johnson.	Clinton G. Ferguson.	Jas. C. McVay.	Henry A. Koster.	James D. Marshall.	James R. Finney.	Hiram C. Stevens.		Charles H. Lots.	Benjamin R. Torradeve.		Lycurgus Johnson.	Jas. H. Weare.	Wm. Ashton.	Alfred Rathbun.		Gilbert G. Wright.	Wm. A. Wallace.	N. W. Walls.	Number.
2.52	2.58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2.29½	2.28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	2.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	1.75	c2.57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	....	....	2.00	2.27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	3.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	2.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	2.84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.73	2.63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.83	2.63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.73	2.73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	....	1.85	2.54	3.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	2.25	2.28	2.94	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
....	....	....	....	....	2.86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
2.52	....	2.19	....	2.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
2.29	....	....	....	2.39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.41	3.61	....	....	....	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.10	....	....	....	3.46	3.71	....	....	....	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.56	3.81	....	....	....	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.88	2.58	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.41	2.61	....	....	....	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.88	2.58	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.46	2.71	....	....	....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.78	2.78	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.56	2.81	....	....	....	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.10	3.41	3.61	....	....	....	32
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.46	3.71	....	....	....	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.56	3.81	....	....	....	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a3.25	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	b3.10	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	a3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	b3.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
....	....	....	....	2.60	2.91	2.12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
....	....	....	....	2.30	2.82	2.07	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
....	....	....	....	....	2.71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.11	....	....	2.51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.25	....	....	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.65	....	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.87	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.67	48
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.50	....	....	50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.35	....	....	51

c To be delivered at the school.
d One-half for Uintahs and one-half for White River Utes.

REF0070756

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank L. Hall.	Benj. A. Dozier.	Lewis Huggins.	H. C. Stevens.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Sioux City.....Iowa..	95,000		.04			
2	St. Louis.....Mo..	95,800	**95,800**		**3.50**		
3	Omaha.....Nebr..	95,800				.030	

HOMINY. (Must be of good mer-

4	Blackfoot.....Idaho..	1,500					
5	Chicago.....Ill..	45,180	**45,430**				
6							
7	Kansas City.....Mo..	45,180					1.36
8	Omaha or Kansas City.....Mo..	45,180					
9	Omaha.....Nebr..	4,000					
10	St. Louis.....Mo..	45,180					
11	Albuquerque.....N. Mex..	1,000					
12	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	1,000					

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin

13	Chicago.....Ill..	30,825					
14							
15	St. Paul.....Minn..	31,000	**c31,000**				
16	Kansas City.....Mo..	30,000					
17		18,925					
18	Genoa.....Nebr..						
19	Omaha.....Nebr..	30,825					
20		8,800					
21	Albuquerque.....N. Mex..	500					
22		500					
23	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	500					
24		500					

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound and sweet,

25	Chicago.....Ill..	*Barrels.* 549	*Barrels.* **/544**				
26		479					
27	Omaha.....Nebr..	549					
28		65					
29	Kansas City.....Mo..	5					

OAT MEAL.

30	Blackfoot.....Idaho..	*Pounds.* 500	*Pounds.*				
31	Chicago.....Ill..	15,700	**16,000**				
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37	Kansas City.....Mo..	15,700					2.67
38	Omaha or Kansas City.....Mo..	15,700					
39	St. Louis.....Mo..	15,700					
40							
41	Omaha.....Nebr..	2,500					
42	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex..	500					
43	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	500					

a In 5-pound tins.
b In 10 pound tins.
c In 40 or 50 pound tins.
d In 5 or 10 pound tins.

used by the Army, cash ready for shipment.)

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

N. W. Wells.	H. A. Koster.	Henry B. Steele.	Louis G. Stocks.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Aaron S. Teasdale.	Cassius C. Gise.	Edward Morris.	Jonathan O. Armour.	Thos. J. Ryan.	Michael Cudahy.	Henry O. Armour & Co.	W. K. Waller.	Number.
													1
													2
													3

chantable quality, sound and clean.)

		$1.95		2.50									4
		$1.95											5
													6
1.29	1.47												7
			.05										8
					.01½								9
						4.50							10
						4.40							11
													12

cans of five and ten pounds net each.

							a7.35						13
							b7.23						14
									c7.37				15
											.09		16
									c7.37				17
			.09										18
										8.50			19
									c7.37				20
						d8.75							21
						d9.50							22
						d8.75							23
						d9.50							24

in good barrels with sound heads and well hooped.)

							10.90	11.00				11.95	25
									/10.00				26
										14.00			27
									/10.00				28
									/10.00				29

				3.25									30
		2.50											31
		2.50											32
		2.50											33
		2.50											34
		2.50											35
		2.37½											36
2.64	2.89												37
					2½								38
					2½								39
			.03										40
						5.00							41
						4.00							42
													43

b 31,000 pounds lard to be delivered in St. Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City.
/ 544 barrels mess pork to be delivered in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City.
g Sample A, ½ each.
h Sample B, ½ each.

REF0070757

OATS. (Must be bright and clean, well sacked and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Alfred Rathbun.	Hiram C. Stevens.	Henry A. Koster.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Axel Kyes.
1	Holbrook (for Keams Cañon School)	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*						
	Ariz.	27,000	**27,000**	**2.04**					
2	Keams Cañon School, Ariz.	27,000		3.07	3.36	3.37			
3	Grand Junction School, Colo.	20,000	**20,000**	2.17		**1.91**			
4		20,000		2.07					
5	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.	10,000	**10,000**			**2.49**			
6	Arkansas City, Kans.	40,000					a.47		
7	For Kaw School	5,000	**5,000**	**1.07**		1.17	a.47		
8	Elgin (for Osage School), Kans.	20,000	**20,000**	**1.11**		1.17	a.53		
9	Brainerd, Minn.	9,000	**9,000**			1.52		**1.47**	
10		9,000							1.70
11	Detroit, Minn.	31,600						1.33	
12		21,600							1.40
13		20,000	**20,000**			**1.31**			
14		11,600	**11,600**			**1.31**			
15	Seneca (for Quapaw and schools), Mo.	40,000	**40,000**	**1.03**		1.17			
16		30,000			1.22				
17	Arlee, Mont.	25,000							1.84
18	Custer Station (for Crow Agency), Mont.	30,000	**30,000**					1.87	
19	Flathead Agency, Mont.	25,000						1.80	
20		20,000	**20,000**						
21		5,000	**5,000**						
22	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	60,000	**60,000**						1.70
23	Poplar Station, Mont.	60,000							
24	Rushville, Nebr.	52,000							
25		50,000	**50,000**		1.37			1.33	1.29
26	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	40,000	**40,000**	**1.67**	1.96	1.86			
27	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	15,000							
28		15,000							
29	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	15,000		1.64					
30	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	15,000	**15,000**	**2.39**		2.97			
31	Santa Fe School, N. Mex.	10,000	**10,000**	**1.71**		1.83			
32	Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.	35,000	**35,000**		1.87	1.61			**1.50**
33	Minnewauken, N. Dak.	35,000							
34	Oberon, N. Dak.	35,000						1.43	
35	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe), Okla.	40,000	**40,000**	**1.13**		1.28			
36	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla.	40,000			1.37				
37	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	60,000							
38	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	25,000	**25,000**						1.39
39	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	60,000							1.34
40	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.	60,000	**60,000**						
41	Pierre School, S. Dak.	25,000	**25,000**			1.58			1.24
42	Running Water, S. Dak.	60,000							
43		25,000							
44		25,000							
45	Wilmot, S. Dak.	40,000	**40,000**			1.58		1.33	1.28
46	Ouray Agency, Utah.	50,000	**50,000**	2.60		3.06			
47	Price Station, Utah.	50,000		1.60					

a Per bushel.

Jno. G. McGannon.	Joseph Roach.	Henry R. Cogbill.	Elias Story, jr.	Isaac P. Baker.	N. W. Wells.	Stephen K. Bittenbender.	Benjamin F. Morehouse.	Samuel C. Shelton.	David Rees.	Everett B. Palmer.	Cassius C. Glee.	Rufus J. Palen.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Jacob Reamer.	Allen W. Clark.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Jas. H. Meese.	Wm. Ashton.	Number.
																			1
																			2
																			3
																			4
																			5
																			6
																			7
																			8
																			9
																			10
																			11
																			12
																			13
																			14
1.19½																			15
																			16
																			17
	1.78	1.07	**1.60**																18
			1.70																19
			1.70																20
			2.25	**1.55**															21
	1.09				1.43														22
						1.15	**1.04**	1.25	1.14	1.42									23
												1.89							24
											2.50								25
											2.75								26
																			27
																			28
																			29
																			30
											1.75	1.89							31
																			32
	1.49																		33
																			34
																			35
																			36
									1.19										37
				1.38						1.73			1.50						38
																			39
				1.18				1.25		1.58				**1.00**					40
				1.20						1.41			1.35	1.20					41
															1.17½				42
															1.17½				43
															1.17½				44
	1.34									1.41					**1.26½**				45
									1.56							2.35	2.20	**2.15**	46
																			47

REF0070758

RICE. (Must be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags.)

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. G. Stocks.	C. C. Gise.	Charles E. Ahrens.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Lewis Wallace.	A. E. Wyland.	Jos. T. Bender.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Henry A. Zoeter.	Alfred Rathbun.	Jno. G. McGunson.	Alex C. Johnsen.	Gustave A. Mollin.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	José M. Archuleta.	Isaac P. Baker.	Martin Lohman.	Number.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*																			
1	Omaha ..... Nebr.	35,000	.....	.07	.....	.....																1
2	Albuquerque ..... N. Mex.	500	.....	.....	.06½	.....																2
3	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex.	1,000	.....	.....	.06½	.....																3
4	Fort Stanton ..... N. Mex.	800	.....	.....	.07½	.....																4
5	Santa Fe ..... N. Mex.	1,000	.....	.....	.06½	.....																5
6	New York City ..... N. Y.	139,230	**139,600**	.....	.....	.05	.05¼	.05 5/16	.0527	.05¼	.058	.....										6
7							.05				.055											7
8							.04½				.0488											8
9											.0474											9
10											.0460											10

SALT (COARSE). (Must be of good quality.)

11	Fort Mojave School ..... Ariz.	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....						**3.77**	3.98									11
12	Ignacio ..... Colo.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....						3.52										12
13	South Ute Agency ..... Colo.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....							1.63									13
14	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall) ..... Idaho.	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....						**2.77**	2.98									14
15	Minco (for Kiowa) ..... Ind. T.	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....						**.73**	.74	.74								15
16	Arkansas City ..... Kans.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....												.97				16
17		5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....												1.47				17
18	(For Kaw School)	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....						.78	**.71**	.77				1.97				18
19	Cale (for Chilocco) ..... Kans.	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....						1.18	.91	**.77**								19
20	Elgin (for Osage) ..... Kans.	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....						**.85**	.87	.91								20
21	Lawrence ..... Kans.	9,000	**9,000**	.....	.....	.....						1.08	.78	**.77**								21
22	Netzwaka ..... Kans.	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.23										22
23	Pottawatomie Agency (Kickapoo School) ..... Kans.	1,400	**1,400**	.....	.....	.....							**1.01**									23
24	Brown's Valley ..... Minn.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.28										24
25	Detroit ..... Minn.	450	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.35										25
26		400	**400**	.....	.....	.....						.....	**.99**									26
27		200	**200**	.....	.....	.....						.....	**.99**									27
28		50	**50**	.....	.....	.....						.....	**.99**									28
29	Seneca ..... Mo.	260	.....	.....	.....	.....									.99							29
30	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont.	6,000	**6,000**	.....	.....	.....						2.41	**2.40**	.....		2.44						30
31	Custer Station ..... Mont.	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....						1.87	**1.21**	.....		1.39						31
32	Rosebud Station ..... Mont.	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....						1.42	**1.23**	.....		1.29						32
33	Dakota City ..... Nebr.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.28										33
34	Genoa School ..... Nebr.	7,000	**7,000**	1.00	.....	.....						1.28	.87	.92			**.75**					34
35				1.00																		35
36	Omaha and Winnebago School ..... Nebr.	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....							**1.19**									36
37	Rushville ..... Nebr.	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....						.93	**.86**	.96		.89						37
38	Santee Agency ..... Nebr.	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....							**1.14**									38
39		1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....							**1.14**									39
40	Valentine ..... Nebr.	34,500	**34,500**	.....	.....	.....						.85	.88	.92		**.85**						40
41	Carson City ..... Nev.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....						3.50										41
42	Carson School ..... Nev.	400	**400**	.....	.....	.....							**2.03**									42
43	Nevada Agency ..... Nev.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....							2.09									43
44	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex.	350	**350**	.....	.....	.....						2.25	**1.89**									44
45	Dulce Side Track ..... N. Mex.	3,000	**3,000**	.....	**2.00**	.....						2.83							2.50			45
46	Fort Stanton ..... N. Mex.	4,000	.....	.....	2.20	.....																46
47					1.20																	47
48	Jicarilla ..... N. Mex.	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....							2.43	3.40								48
49	Mescalero ..... N. Mex.	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....						3.00	2.87	2.71							**2.20**	49
50	Bismarck ..... N. Dak.	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.82										50
51	Devil's Lake ..... N. Dak.	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....						**1.48**	1.56									51
52	Fort Berthold ..... N. Dak.	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....							1.73							**1.50**		52
53	Fort Stevenson School ..... N. Dak.	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....							1.73							**1.50**		53
54	Fort Totten School ..... N. Dak.	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....						1.48	**1.21**									54
55	Oklahoma City ..... Okla.	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.28	.....	.91								55
56		1,200	**1,200**	.....	.....	.....							**.79**					2.00				56
57		1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....							**.79**					2.00				57
58	Pawnee School ..... Okla.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.38	.....	.....								58
59	Ponca ..... Okla.	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....							.89	**.85**								59
60	(For Ponca and Pawnee Schools)	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....												1.97				60
61		500	.....	.....	.....	.....						1.18	.89	.....				1.97				61

REF007075

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Stevens.	Isaac P. Baker.	Henry A. Koster.	Leo Goldman.	Arthur H. Corran.	Althee Modesti.	Julius Liberman.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Alfred Rathbun.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Number.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*												
1	Armour	S. Dak.	6,000		1.48											1
2	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	6,000		1.67											2
3	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	9,000	**9,000**	1.49	**1.10**	1.18									3
4	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	5,000	**5,000**		**.99**	1.14									4
5	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	1,000	**1,000**		**.99**	1.11									5
6	Pierre School	S. Dak.	500	**500**		1.10	**.98**									6
7	Running Water	S. Dak.	2,500		1.33											7
8	Wilmot (for Sisseton School)	S. Dak.	2,000	**2,000**			**1.18**									8
9	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	6,000	**6,000**			**.98**									9
10			2,000			.99										10
11	Yankton School	S. Dak.	500	**500**			**.98**									11
12	Green Bay School	Wis.	1,300				1.08									12
13	Shawano (for Green Bay)	Wis.	1,300	**1,300**	**.95**											13

SALT (FINE). Must be fit for table use, put up in small bags.

14	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.	1,700		6.83											14
15			1,000				6.19									15
16	Colorado River School	Ariz.	1,700	**1,700**				**6.15**								16
17			700				6.19									17
18	Fort Mojave School	Ariz.	1,500		5.82		4.91									18
19	Holbrook	Ariz.	3,500		3.48											19
20	Keams Cañon School	Ariz.	1,300	**1,300**	**5.99**		6.08									20
21	Phœnix School	Ariz.	1,600	**1,600**	4.84		3.70	2.75	**1.85**							21
22	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	20,000		2.97								2.68			22
23			19,700	**19,700**			2.98		**2.65**		2.70					23
24	San Carlos School	Ariz.	1,200	**1,200**			2.98		**2.65**		2.70					24
25	San Carlos White Mountain Apaches	Ariz.	3,000	**3,000**			**2.98**									25
26	Yuma School	Cal.	800	**800**	3.61		4.71	4.65	**2.50**	3.05						26
27	Grand Junction School	Colo.	2,600	**2,600**	**2.90**		3.40									27
28	Blackfoot	Idaho.	1,500		3.25		3.71									28
29	Fort Hall Agency	Idaho.	2,600				3.71									29
30	Lemhi	Idaho.	600	**600**			**3.89**									30
31	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall)	Idaho.	2,600	**2,600**	**3.25**											31
32	Arkansas City (for Kaw School)	Kans.	20,000									1.45				32
33			2,000									2.00				33
34			200	**200**			**1.08**					2.00	1.69			34
35	Cale	Kans.	2,000	**2,000**	1.42		**1.11**						1.49			35
36	Elgin	Kans.	500	**500**			**1.14**					2.00	1.69			36
37	Hoyt	Kans.	500		1.61											37
37½	Pottawatomie School	Kans.	500	**500**			**1.09**									37½
38	Brainerd	Minn.	400				2.61									38
39			50				2.61									39
40	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.)	Minn.	1,350	**1,440**	**1.63**											40
41			600				2.61									41
42			560				2.61									42
43			200				2.61									43
44			80				2.61									44
45	Seneca (for Quapaws)	Mo.	2,800		1.63								1.49			45
46			2,600											1.33		46
47			1,400	**1,400**			**.91**									47
48			1,200	**1,200**			**.91**									48
49			260	**260**			**.91**									49
50	Arlee	Mont.	1,300		3.28											50
51	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	1,000	**1,000**	**2.19**		3.91								2.84	51
52	Flathead Agency	Mont.	1,300				5.38									52
53	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	5,000				4.71								2.10	53
54	Harlem (for Fort Belknap)	Mont.	7,000	**5,000**	**2.38**											54
55	Dakota City (for Fort Belknap)	Nebr.	1,500		1.39											55
56	Omaha and Winnebago School	Nebr.	1,000	**1,000**			**1.79**									56
57			600	**600**			**1.79**									57
58	Santee, Santee School	Nebr.	1,200				2.48									58

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

REF0070760

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Stevens.	Walter J. Wiley.	Lycurgus Johnson.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Carson School.....Nev..	1,200	**1,200**	3.77	3.30	.....
2	Elko.....Nev..	2,000	.....	3.77	.....	.....
3	Nevada Agency.....Nev..	1,650	.....	.....	3.10	.....
4		1,050	**1,050**	.....	.....	.....
5	Nevada School.....Nev..	600	**600**	.....	.....	.....
6	Wadsworth.....Nev..	1,650	.....	.....	2.89	.....
7		1,600	.....	3.77	.....	.....
8	Western Shoshone Agency.....Nev..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....
9		1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....
10	Albuquerque.....N. Mex..	3,500	**3,500**	.....	.....	.....
11	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		500	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	500	**500**	3.88	.....	.....
14	Bismarck.....N. Dak..	3,500	.....	2.53	.....	.....
15	Fort Berthold.....N. Dak..	2,500	**2,500**	.....	.....	1.65
16	Fort Stevenson School.....N. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	1.65
17	Mandan.....N. Dak..	10,000	.....	2.46	.....	.....
18	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....
19	Darlington (Cheyenne and Arapahoe).Okla..	20,000	**20,000**	1.99	.....	.....
20	Ponca.....Okla..	920	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		400	**400**	.....	.....	.....
22		200	**200**	.....	.....	.....
23		200	**200**	.....	.....	.....
24		120	**120**	.....	.....	.....
25	Armour.....S. Dak..	2,000	.....	1.75	.....	.....
26	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....
27	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	2.18	.....	.....
28	Running Water.....S. Dak..	1,230	.....	1.87	.....	.....
29	Yankton.....S. Dak..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....
31	Ouray.....Utah..	4,000	.....	.....	.....	a2.75
32	Price Station.....Utah..	7,000	a7,000	2.95	.....	.....
33	Uintah.....Utah..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	a2.75
34		1,500	.....	.....	.....	a2.75
35	Green Bay School.....Wis..	300	**300**	.....	.....	.....
36	Rawlins, or Casper.....Wyo..	7,500	.....	3.85	.....	.....
37	Rawlins.....Wyo..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
38		2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
39		500	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Shoshone Agency.....Wyom..	7,500	**7,500**	.....	.....	.....

SUGAR. (Must be of medium quality, granulated.)

41	Fort Hall Agency.....Idaho..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Dulce.....N. Mex..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
43						
44	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
45						
46	Pueblo.....N. Mex..	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
47						
48	Santa Fe.....N. Mex..	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
49						
50	New York City.....N. Y..	1,059,160	**1,062,000**	.....	.....	.....
51						

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Henry A. Koster	Alfred Rathbun.	Martin Lohman.	Cassius C. Gise.	Isaac P. Baker.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Wm. Ashton.	Jno. C. Davis.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	A. E. Wyland.	Henry O. Harkness.	Number.
2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
4.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
4.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.19	2.61	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
3.84	.....	**3.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.61	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.53	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.47	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
94	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1.63	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.61	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	41
.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.0625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.0525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.0580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0461	.0467	**.0459**	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0461	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

a To be delivered at Uintah and Ouray Agency, 7,000 pounds

REF0070761

TEA. (Must be Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.)

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. R. Sutton.	Lewis Wallace.	William S. Buchanan.	A. E. Wayland.	Ernest Roloff.	Jos. T. Bender.	Henry W. Dudley.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
1	Chicago.....Ill..	22,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30
2										.28
3										.27
4										.24
5	Omaha.....Nebr..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6										
7	Fort Stanton.....N. Mex..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9										
10	New York.....N. Y..	22,135	**22,925**	.....	.18½	.29	.23	.25	.25	.....
11					.20	.28	.25	.24	.30	
12					.29	.27	.27	.22	.31	
13					.26	.26	.29		.34	
14										
15										
16										
17										
18		22,000	.....	.26						
19				.27½						
20				.29½						
21				.51						
22				.38						
23	Pierre School.....S. Dak.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Any part of the United States.....	22,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25										
26										
27										

WHEAT. (Must be No. 1 "spring" or "winter," sound, sweet, and clean.)

28	Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Omaha and Winnebago School, Nebr.	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Winnebago Agency.....Nebr..	36,000	**36,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Winnebago School.....Nebr..	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Green Bay (police and school)..Wis..	53,800	**53,800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Jno. F. Kernan.	Henry B. Steele.	Chas. S. Willett.	Read, Murdock & Co.	The Union Pacific Co. W. H. Tweddell.	Edwin W. Hunt.	Casimir C. Glee.	Louis G. Stocks.	Alfred Rathbun.	Alex. C. Johnson.	Henry A. Koster.	Stephen K. Bittenbender.	Saml. C. Shelton.	David Ross.	Asel Kyes.	Number.
1	.....	.34	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2																2
3																3
4																4
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6								.26½								6
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11			.28½			.27										11
12			.26			.26										12
13			.25½													13
14			.25													14
15			.24½													15
16			.24													16
17			.23½													17
18																18
19																19
20																20
21																21
22																22
23	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25					.22											25
26					.22											26
27					.22											27
28									1.87							28
29											1.61			1.70		29
30													1.57			30
31												1.60				31
32										1.89					1.58	32
33											1.97				1.73	33

REF0070762

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ... / To—	New York City. H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	N. W. Wells.
1	Bowie ... Ariz.	a2.72	c2.90	b2.85	a2.85	b3.28	.....
2	Casa Grande ... Ariz.	a3.37	c3.49	b3.64	a3.35	b4.16	.....
3	Colorado River Agency ... Ariz.	a4.00			a5.07	b5.28	.....
4	Fort Apache ... Ariz.				a4.93		.....
5	Fort Mojave ... Ariz.	4.13			a4.13	b5.10	.....
6	Holbrook ... Ariz.	a3.47	c3.53	b3.50	a3.50	b3.75	3.53
7	Phœnix ... Ariz.	a3.99	c3.92	b3.95	a4.00	b4.20	.....
8	San Carlos Agency ... Ariz.	3.48		b3.95	a4.00	b4.25	.....
9	Tucson ... Ariz.	2.53	c2.54	b2.80	a3.50		2.77
10	Colton ... Cal.		c3.97	b4.18	a4.20	b4.60	3.90
11	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma ... Cal.	a3.75		b4.20	a3.90	b4.10	.....
12	Hoopa Valley Agency ... Cal.			b7.90	a6.90	b7.90	.....
13	Perris ... Cal.		c4.05	b4.25	a4.35		.....
14	Porterville ... Cal.			b5.00	a4.50	b4.70	.....
15	Round Valley Agency ... Cal.			b7.80	a6.90	b7.75	.....
16	San Francisco ... Cal.		c4.24		a4.90	4.95	.....
17	Grand Junction ... Colo.	3.46	c3.64	b4.10			a3.45
18	Durango ... Colo.		c3.85	b4.3-			4.00
19	Fort Lewis ... Colo.			b4.30			a4.90
20	Ignacio ... Colo.	b3.73	c3.82	b3.80			3.90
21	Bismarck ... N. Dak.	1.31	1.65	f1.30			.....
22	Devil's Lake Agency ... N. Dak.	1.43		f1.40			.....
23	Fort Berthold Agency ... N. Dak.			f1.90			.....
24	Fort Stevenson ... N. Dak.			f1.80			.....
25	Fort Totten ... N. Dak.	f1.43		f1.49			.....
26	Mandan ... N. Dak.	f1.37	c1.85	f1.38			.....
27	Minot ... N. Dak.	f1.43	c1.86	f1.50			2.11
28	Oberon ... N. Dak.	1.33	c1.72	f1.30			.....
29	Rolla ... N. Dak.	f1.47	c1.70	f1.55			2.08
30	Standing Rock Agency ... N. Dak.	1.37		f1.60			.....
31	Armour ... S. Dak.	1.18	c1.17	f1.15			1.58
32	Chamberlain ... S. Dak.	1.21	c1.29	f1.30			1.59
33	Cheyenne River (New) Agency ... S. Dak.	1.52		f1.50			.....
34	Crow Creek Agency ... S. Dak.			f1.45			.....
35	Flandreau ... S. Dak.	1.03	c.98	f1.00			1.39
36	Forest City ... S. Dak.	1.44		f1.38			.....
37	Lower Brulé Agency ... S. Dak.			f1.35			.....
38	Pierre ... S. Dak.	f1.33	1.48	f1.40			1.62
39	Wilmot ... S. Dak.	f1.21	c1.26	f1.25			1.59
40	Yankton Agency ... S. Dak.			f1.45			.....
41	Blackfoot ... Idaho.	b2.73		b2.80			3.02
42	Lapwai ... Idaho.	b3.98		b4.00	a4.25		.....
43	Lewiston ... Idaho.	4.10		b3.80	a3.90		a3.63
44	Rose Fork ... Idaho.	b3.73		b3.99			3.02
45	Chicago ... Ill.		h.30	h.75			.....
46	Minco ... Ind. T.	a1.27	b1.36	a1.40			1.57
47	Muscogee ... Ind. T.		b1.58	a1.50			1.63
48	Darlington ... Okla.	a1.27	b1.33	a1.35			1.57
49	Oklahoma ... Okla.	1.54	b1.53	a1.48			1.57
50	Ponca ... Okla.	1.54	b1.53	a1.50			1.82
51	Red Rock ... Okla.	a1.24	b1.58	a1.60			.....
52	Sioux City ... Iowa.		c.99	f1.03			.....
53	Arkansas City ... Kans.	f1.37	c1.47	f1.40			1.71
54	Baxter Springs ... Kans.	1.20	c1.19	f1.20			.....
55	Caldwell ... Kans.		c1.41	f1.40			1.71
56	Cale ... Kans.	f1.44	c1.46	f1.45			1.71
57	Elgin ... Kans.	f1.37	c1.43	f1.39			1.63
58	Hoyt ... Kans.	1.23	c1.07	f1.03			1.07
59	Lawrence ... Kans.	f.97	c1.08	f1.05			1.23
60	Notawaka ... Kans.	1.13	c.98	f1.00			1.18
61	White Cloud ... Kans.	f.97	c.91	f.95			.....
62	Mount Pleasant ... Mich.			1.77			.....
63	Brainerd ... Minn.	.97	c1.32	f.91			.....
64	Browns Valley ... Minn.	1.16		f.97			1.63
65	Detroit ... Minn.	f.97	c1.39	f1.05			.....
66	Duluth ... Minn.	.....	c.88	f.33			c.73

* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.
a Twenty-five days. b Thirty days. c Forty days.
d Fifty-four days. e Sixty days. f Twenty days.

miles at which contracts have been awarded.)

New York City. Axel Kyes.	New York City. H. A. Morgan.	New York City. J. Liberman.	Nebraska City, Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	Nebraska City, Nebr. W. J. Wiley.*	St. Paul, Minn. W. J. Wiley.*	St. Paul, Minn. Robt. Searles.†	St. Paul, Minn. H. C. Reed.	St. Paul, Minn. A. C. Johnson.	St. Paul, Minn. N. W. Wells.	St. Paul, Minn. Axel Kyes.	St. Paul, Minn. W. H. Barron.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	b2.50	a2.95	a2.95	b3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	b2.50	a3.50	a3.50	b3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.07	a3.07	b5.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	a2.93	a2.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	a4.13	a4.13	b5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3.75	.....	.....	b2.95	a3.50	a3.50	b3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	b3.10	a4.00	a4.00	b4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	c3.55	d3.66	b3.40	a4.00	a4.00	b4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	b3.20	a3.50	a3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	b3.60	a4.20	a4.20	b5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	b3.60	a3.90	a3.90	b4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	b7.50	a6.90	a6.90	b7.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	b3.65	a4.35	a4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	b4.50	a4.50	a4.50	b4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	b7.50	a6.90	a6.90	b7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	a4.60	a4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3.60	.....	.....	b3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	b3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	b3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	b3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
g1.20	.....	.....	f1.60	.....	.....	.....	f.93	f.94	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	f1.50	.....	.....	.....	f.85	f1.15	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	f1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.50	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	f1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.40	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	f1.40	.....	.....	.....	f.83	f1.15	.....	.....	.....	25
g1.20	.....	.....	f1.45	.....	.....	.....	f.72	f.90	.....	.....	.....	26
1.40	.....	.....	f1.65	.....	.....	.....	f1.03	f1.10	1.31	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	f1.55	.....	.....	.....	.99	f.93	.....	1.30	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	f1.55	.....	.....	.....	f.99	f1.00	1.25	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	1.45	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	30
f1.13	.....	.....	f.95	.....	.....	.....	.99	f.70	.....	.85	c.80	31
1.26	.....	.....	f1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.83	.....	.90	c.85	32
f1.34	.....	.....	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.05	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	f.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.60	.....	.....	c.55	35
.....	.....	.....	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.08	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	f1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.10	.....	.....	.....	37
1.79	.....	.....	f1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	f1.10	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	f1.10	.....	.....	.....	.85	f.93	.....	.....	c.65	39
.....	.....	.....	f1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.93	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	f2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	b3.70	a4.25	a4.25	.....	.....	b3.95	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	b3.80	a3.90	a3.90	.....	b3.07	b3.25	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	b3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
1.63	.....	.....	h.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	h.60	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	e.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	e.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	e.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
2.00	.....	.....	e.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	e.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	a1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
f1.66	.....	.....	f.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.50	.....	.....	c.50	52
.....	.....	.....	f.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
f1.66	.....	.....	f.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	f.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	f.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	f.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	f.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	f.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	f.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	f.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	f.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	f1.11	.....	.....	.....	.59	f.41	.....	.....	.....	63
f1.16	.....	.....	f1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.57	.83	f.66	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	f1.19	.....	.....	.....	f.48	.59	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	f.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.41	.....	.....	.....	66

g Standing Rock business only.
h Fifteen days during season of navigation only.
e Ten days. f Fourteen days.
b 15 days.

REF0070763

[Note—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Numbers.	From ... / To—	New York City.								
		N. W. Wells.	A. C. Johnson.	H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	Axel Kyes.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robert Searles.†	C. H. Krumrine.
1	Fosston ... Minn.	1.85	a1.99						
2	Pipestone ... Minn.		a1.09	1.17	b.94				
3	Vermillion Lake ... Minn.		a1.77						
4	Kansas City ... Mo.		a1.05						
5	Seneca ... Mo.	1.39	a1.17	1.17	b1.19				
6	St. Louis ... Mo.		a1.05						
7	Arlee ... Mont.		c2.72	2.74	b3.11				
8	Blackfeet Agency ... Mont.		c3.71	2.73		a3.07			
9	Blackfoot ... Mont.		c2.49	2.53					
10	Crow Agency ... Mont.		c3.07	c2.53	c2.07	b2.55	d2.33		
11	Custer Station ... Mont.		c2.06	c2.07					
12	Fort Belknap Agency ... Mont.		c1.93	1.93					
13	Fort Peck Agency ... Mont.		c1.77	c1.56					
14	Herlem ... Mont.		c1.84	c1.84		d2.30			
15	Poplar Station ... Mont.	2.36	c1.49	1.52	b2.04	d2.04			
16	Red Rock ... Mont.	3.02	c3.09	c2.97	b3.08				
17	Rosebud ... Mont.		c1.99	1.95	b2.24	d2.11			
18	Bloomfield ... Nebr.	1.49	c1.34	a1.37		d1.45			
19	Dakota City ... Nebr.	1.23	c1.13	a1.07					
20	Genoa ... Nebr.	1.26	c1.21	1.17	b1.03				
21	Omaha ... Nebr.		a1.00						
22	Rushville ... Nebr.	2.04	a1.38	1.38	b1.01	d1.49			
23	Santee Agency ... Nebr.		a1.34						
24	Valentine ... Nebr.	1.89	a1.91	1.23	b1.47	d1.50			
25	Verdigre ... Nebr.		a1.37	a1.33			e1.00	c4.90	
26	Carson ... Nev.	c3.22	c4.20	3.07			e3.87	c4.25	
27	Elko ... Nev.	c3.73	c3.86	3.77	b3.84		e3.87	c4.25	
28	Wadsworth ... Nev.	c3.73	c3.86	3.77	b.384	a2.90			
29	Albuquerque School ... N. Mex.		c2.50	a2.48					
30	Dulce Side Track ... N. Mex.		c3.83	c3.62					
31	Gallup ... N. Mex.		c3.29	c3.48	b2.30	a2.60			
32	Las Cruces ... N. Mex.	2.64	c2.59	c2.43	b2.52	a2.83			
33	Mescalero Agency ... N. Mex.	3.63		c3.28					
34	Navajo Agency ... N. Mex.			c3.94					
35	Santa Fe ... N. Mex.	2.63	c2.51	c2.45	b2.52	a2.90			
36	New York ... N. Y.								f.44
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle ... Pa.			.47	g.47				f.44
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle ... Pa.			.47	g.47				
39	Milford ... Utah.	4.24	c4.55	c3.97					
40	Ouray Agency ... Utah.	c4.48			b2.95				
41	Price Station ... Utah.	3.23	c2.93	c2.77					
42	Uintah Valley Agency ... Utah.	c4.48			b1.01				
43	Ashland ... Wis.		a1.02						
44	Shawano ... Wis.		a.80	a.75	b.76				
45	Tomah ... Wis.		a.89						
46	Casper ... Wyo.		c2.53	c2.32	b3.17				
47	Rawlins ... Wyo.	3.02	c2.77						
48	Shoshone Agency ... Wyo.		c4.35				c4.95	c5.40	
49	Shemawa ... Oregon.		c5.20				c5.00	c5.40	
50	Grande Ronde Agency ... Oregon.						c6.90	c7.20	
51	Klamath Agency ... Oregon.		c7.20	c7.10			c7.20	c7.45	
52	Pendleton ... Oregon.	c3.63	c4.30				c4.00	c4.60	
53	Sheridan ... Oregon.		c5.00				c4.90	c5.10	
54	The Dalles ... Oregon.	c3.63	c4.30				c4.40	c4.50	
55	Toledo (Yaquina Bay) ... Oregon.		c5.50				c4.60	c5.20	
56	Creston ... Wash.		c4.30				c4.40		
57	Farmington ... Wash.	c5.63	c4.30				c3.90		
58	Gate City ... Wash.		c4.30				c4.00		
59	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor) ... Wash.		c6.00				c4.90	c5.75	
60	Neah Bay Agency ... Wash.		c6.00				c5.50	c5.90	
61	New Tacoma ... Wash.		c4.30				c4.00	c5.10	
62	Reservation ... Wash.		c4.35				c4.00	c4.80	
63	Wilbur ... Wash.		c4.35				c4.40	c4.90	
64	Toppenish Station ... Wash.		c4.35				c4.70	c4.80	
65	Tulalip ... Wash.		c4.65				c4.10	c4.80	
66	Union City ... Wash.		c6.00				c4.40	c5.30	

a 20 days.
b 40 days.
c 30 days.
d 14 days.
e 10 days.
f Usual time by rail.]

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Numbers.	New York City.		Nebraska City, Nebr.				St. Paul, Minn.						
	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.*	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	N. W. Wells.	A. C. Johnson.	W. H. Barron.	H. C. Reed.	Axel Kyes.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†
1			a1.89				1.05	a.83					
2			a.87					a.63	b.50				
3			a1.63					a1.99					
4			a.120										
5			a.87										
6			a.87					a.73					
7			a2.07					c2.30		c2.10			
8			c3.17					c2.41		c2.23			
9			c2.83					c2.19	a2.59	c2.07			
10			c3.07					c2.47		c2.14			
11			c2.97					1.78	d1.85				
12			c2.83					c1.69					
13			c2.37					c1.53					
14			c2.37					c1.87					
15			c2.43					c1.50		1.53	d1.72		
16			c2.90				1.56	c1.10		1.27	d1.57		
17			c2.79					c2.93					
18			c2.25					c1.53		c1.49	d1.79		
19			a.94					a1.14					
20			a.69					a.90					
21			a.76					a.99					
22			a.80					a1.09					
23			c1.03										
24			a.90					a1.14					
25			a.75										
26			a.90									c4.00	c4.90
27			c3.75	c4.00								c3.87	c4.70
28			c3.70	c3.87								c3.87	c4.70
29			c3.30	c3.87									
30			c1.80										
31			c3.30										
32			c2.70										
33			c2.00										
34													
35			c1.99										
36													
37													
38													
39													
40			c4.00										
41													
42			c2.04										
43								a.83					
44			a1.09					a.80					
45			a1.05					a.74	b.60				
46			a.53										
47			c1.70										
A3.80			c2.07		A2.50								
A4.75	c3.87		c3.75		A3.00	j3.34							
49			c4.75	c4.95				c4.75				c4.35	c5.10
50				c5.00								c4.60	c7.40
51			c6.90	c7.20				c6.90				c6.80	c4.40
52			c3.90	c4.00				c3.90				c3.90	c4.60
53			c3.90	c4.90				c4.65				c4.50	c4.75
54			c4.65	c4.00								c4.00	c4.90
55			c3.90	c4.40				c3.90				c4.60	c5.60
56			c5.20	c4.40				c5.20					
57			c3.90	c4.40				c3.90				c4.00	
58			c3.90	c3.90				c3.90				c3.50	
59			c3.90	c4.00				c3.90				c3.60	
60			c5.70	c4.90				c5.70				c4.50	c5.75
61			c5.70	c5.50				c5.70				c5.10	c5.80
62			c3.90	c4.00				c3.90				c3.60	c4.80
63			c3.95	c4.00				c3.95				c3.60	c4.75
64			c3.95	c4.40				c3.95				c4.00	c4.60
65			c4.25	c4.10				c4.25				c3.70	c4.85
66			c5.70	c4.40				c5.70				c4.60	c4.90

f 7 days.
g Railroad, 30 days; railroad and wagon, 75 days.
h 75 days.
j 60 days.
* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.

REF0070764

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

Number.	From / To—	Baltimore, Md. A. C. Johnson.	Baltimore, Md. W. J. Wiley.*	Baltimore, Md. Rob't Searles.†	Baltimore, Md. N. W. Wells.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	b3.15	**a2.95**	b3.20	
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	b3.95	**a3.50**	b4.10	
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		**a5.07**	b5.29	
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.		**a4.93**		
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.		**a4.13**	b5.10	
6	Hollbrook, Ariz.	b3.80	**a3.50**	b3.75	3.68
7	Phenix, Ariz.	b4.25	**a4.00**	b4.30	
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	b4.25	a4.00	b4.25	
9	Tucson, Ariz.	b4.00	**a3.50**		3.91
10	Colton, Cal.	b4.50	a4.20	b4.60	**a4.13**
11	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.	b4.50	**a3.90**	b4.10	
12	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	b8.00	**a6.90**	b7.90	
13	Perris, Cal.	b4.55	**a4.35**		
14	Porterville, Cal.	b5.30	**a4.50**	b4.70	
15	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	b7.90	**a6.90**	b7.75	
16	San Francisco, Cal.		a4.60	4.95	
17	Grand Junction, Colo.	b4.40			a3.75
18	Durango, Colo.	b4.60			a4.21
19	Fort Lewis, Colo.	b4.60			a4.11
20	Ignacio, Colo.	**b4.10**			4.11
21	Bismarck, N. Dak.	**c1.60**			
22	Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.	**c1.80**			
23	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	**c2.20**			
24	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	**c2.10**			
25	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	**c1.80**			
26	Mandan, N. Dak.	**c1.60**			
27	Minot, N. Dak.	**c1.85**			2.20
28	Oberon, N. Dak.	**c1.75**			
29	Rolla, N. Dak.	**c1.85**			2.18
30	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	**c1.95**			
31	Armour, S. Dak.	**c1.45**			1.63
32	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	**c1.52**			1.74
33	Cheyenne River (New) Agency, S. Dak.	**c1.84**			
34	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	**c1.75**			
35	Flandreau, S. Dak.	**c1.35**			1.38
36	Forest City, S. Dak.	**c1.68**			
37	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.	**c1.82**			
38	Pierre, S. Dak.	**c1.70**			1.77
39	Wilmot, S. Dak.	**c1.55**			1.68
40	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	**c1.75**			
41	Blackfoot, Idaho.	**b3.10**			3.17
42	Lapwai, Idaho.	b4.60	**a4.25**		
43	Lewiston, Idaho.	b4.40	a3.90		**a3.78**
44	Rose Fork, Idaho.	b3.20			**a3.17**
45	Chicago, Ill.	**f.75**			
46	Minco, Ind. T.	**a1.80**			2.02
47	Muscogee, Ind. T.	a1.80			**a1.79**
48	Darlington, Okla.	**a1.75**			2.02
49	Oklahoma, Okla.	**a1.60**			2.02
50	Ponca, Okla.	**a1.60**			1.97
51	Red Rock, Okla.	**a1.80**			
52	Sioux City, Iowa.	**c1.30**			
53	Arkansas City, Kans.	**c1.60**			1.86
54	Baxter Springs, Kans.	**c1.50**			
55	Caldwell, Kans.	**c1.70**			1.88
56	Cale, Kans.	**c1.80**			1.86
57	Elgin, Kans.	**c1.70**			1.78
58	Hoyt, Kans.	c1.40			**a1.92**
59	Lawrence, Kans.	**c1 35**			1 48
60	Netawaka, Kans.	**c1.30**			1.34
61	White Cloud, Kans.	**c1.25**			
62	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	**f1.00**			
63	Brainerd, Minn.	**c1.30**			
64	Browns Valley, Minn.	**c1.27**			1.75
65	Detroit, Minn.	**c1.35**			
66	Duluth, Minn.	**c1.13**			

* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.
a 25 days.
b 30 days.
c 54 days.
f 15 days.

Number.	Baltimore, Md. J. Liburman.	Baltimore, Md. H. A Morgan.	Omaha, Nebr. H. C. Reed.	Omaha, Nebr. A. C. Johnson.	Omaha, Nebr. W. J. Wiley.*	Omaha, Nebr. Rob't Searles.†	Omaha, Nebr. N. W. Wells.	Bismarck, N. Dak. A. C. Johnson.	Yankton, S. Dak. Axel Eyre.
1			**a2.47**	b2.60	a2.95	b3.10			
2			2.93	**b2.75**	a3.50	b3.90			
3			**a4.92**		a5.07	b5.09			
4					**a4.93**				
5			**a3.57**		a4.13	b4.90			
6			**a3.93**	b3.10	a3.50	b3.50			
7			**a3.37**	b3.50	a4.00	b4.10			
8	c3.68	d3.55	**a3.37**	b3.50	a4.00	b4.09			
9			**a3.23**	b3.40	a3.50				
10				**b3.60**	a4.20	b5.40			
11			**a3.49**	b4.60	a3.90	b3.90			
12				b7.50	**a6.90**	b7.90			
13				**b3.63**	a4.35				
14				b4.50	**a4.50**	b4.80			
15				b7.50	**a6.90**	b7.50			
16					**a4.60**	5.10			
17			3.49	b3.50			**a2.85**		
18				b3.70			**a3.18**		
19				b3.70			**a3.43**		
20			3.69	b3.20			**a3.12**		
21			**c1.23**	c1.60					
22			**c1.37**	c1.45					
23				**c1.89**				g.53	
24				**c1.80**				g.30	
25			**c1.37**	c1.40					
26			1.38	**c1.99**					
27			**c1.48**	c1.66					
28			**c1.25**	c1.55					
29			**c1.53**	c1.55					
30			1.87	**c1.75**				g.35	
31			**c.69**	c.95			.88		
32			**c.84**	c1.00			1.04		
33			1.23	**c1.20**					
34				**c1.20**					
35			.81	c.90			**a.81**		
36			1.17	**c1.10**					
37				**c1.25**					
38			**c1.11**	c1.25			1.19		h.22
39			**c.97**	c1.00			1.11		
40				**c1.20**					
41			2.23	b2.35			**a2.13**		
42			**b3.33**	b3.70	a4.25				
43			3.15	b3.80	a3.90		**a2.99**		
44			2.23	b2.30			**a2.13**		
45				**f.75**					
46			**a.98**	a1.10					
47				**a1.00**					
48			**a.98**	a1.10					
49			**a.98**	a1.10					
50			**a.98**	a1.10					
51			**a.99**	a1.15					
52				**c.60**					
53			1.11	**c.90**					
54			1.15	**c.75**					
55				**c.95**					
56			1.29	**c1.00**					
57			1.18	**c.95**					
58			**c.51**	c.75					
59			**c.57**	c.75					
60			**c.58**	c.67					
61			**c.32**	c.63					
62				**f.83**					
63			**c1.01**	c1.11					
64			**c1.11**	c1.15					
65			**c1.13**	c1.10					
66				**c.83**					

d 60 days.
c 20 days.
f 10 days.
g By boat on Missouri River during season of navigation, 20 days.
h Flour only.

REF0070765

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—	Baltimore, Md.					
		N. W. Wells.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	C. H. Krumrine.	Jno. C. Davis.
1	Fosston.....Minn.	2.00	a1.59				
2	Pipestone.....Minn.		a1.40				
3	Vermillion Lake.....Minn.		a2.03				
4	Kansas City.....Mo.		a1.30				
5	Seneca.....Mo.	1.54	a1.53				
6	St. Louis.....Mo.		a1.30				
7	Arlee.....Mont.		a2.97				
8	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont.		b3.11				
9	Blackfoot.....Mont.		b2.85				
10	Crow Agency.....Mont.		b3.37				
11	Custer Station.....Mont.		b3.33				
12	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont.		b3.17				
13	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont.		b3.07				
14	Harlem.....Mont.		b2.16				
15	Poplar Station.....Mont.	2.21	b1.83				
16	Red Rock.....Mont.	c3.17	b3.39				
17	Rosebud.....Mont.		b2.20				
18	Bloomfield.....Nebr.	1.69	a1.64				
19	Dakota City.....Nebr.	1.37	a1.33				
20	Genoa.....Nebr.	c1.41	a1.51				
21	Omaha.....Nebr.		a1.30				
22	Rushville.....Nebr.	2.19	a1.71				
23	Santee Agency.....Nebr.		a1.64				
24	Valentine.....Nebr.	2.04	a1.56				
25	Verdigre.....Nebr.		a1.67				
26	Carson.....Nev.	4.08	b4.50	c4.00	b4.90		
27	Elko.....Nev.	3.88	b4.16	c3.87	b4.25		
28	Wadsworth.....Nev.	3.88	b4.16	c3.87	b4.25		
29	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex.		c2.80				
30	Dulce Side Track.....N. Mex.		c4.13				
31	Gallup.....N. Mex.		c3.59				
32	Las Cruces.....N. Mex.	c2.79	c2.80				
33	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex.	c3.79					
34	Navajo Agency.....N. Mex.						
35	Santa Fe.....N. Mex.	c3.78	c2.81				
36	New York.....N. Y.						
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle.....Pa.					d.44	
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle.....Pa.					d.44	
39	Milford.....Utah.	c4.39	b4.75				
40	Ouray Agency.....Utah.	c4.63					
41	Price Station.....Utah.	3.38	b3.03				
42	Uintah Valley Agency.....Utah.	c4.63					
43	Ashland.....Wis.		b3.32				
44	Shawano.....Wis.		a1.16				
45	Tomah.....Wis.		a1.19				
46	Casper.....Wyo.		c2.83				
47	Rawlins.....Wyo.	3.17	a3.07				c3.80
48	Shoshone Agency.....Wyo.		c4.65				c4.75
49	Chemawa.....Oreg.		b5.40	c4.95	b5.40		
50	Grande Ronde Agency.....Oregon.			c5.00	b5.40		
51	Klamath Agency.....Oregon.		b7.50	c7.20	b7.45		
52	Pendleton.....Oregon.	c3.78	b4.60	c4.00	b4.60		
53	Sheridan.....Oregon.	5.30		c4.90	b5.10		
54	The Dalles.....Oregon.	c3.78	b4.60	c4.40	b4.50		
55	Toledo (Yaquina Bay).....Oregon.		b5.80	c4.40	b5.20		
56	Creston.....Wash.		b4.60	c4.40			
57	Farmington.....Wash.	c3.78	b4.60	c3.90			
58	Gate City.....Wash.		c4.60	c4.00			
59	Oyhut (Grays Harbor).....Wash.		b6.30	c4.90	b5.75		
60	Neah Bay Agency.....Wash.		b6.30	c5.50	b5.90		
61	New Tacoma.....Wash.		b4.60	c4.00	b5.10		
62	Reservation.....Wash.		b4.65	c4.00	b4.80		
63	Wilbur.....Wash.		b4.65	c4.40	b4.90		
64	Toppenish Station.....Wash.		b4.65	c4.40	b4.70		
65	Tulalip.....Wash.		b4.05	c4.10	b4.20		
66	Union City.....Wash.		b6.30	c4.40	b5.30		

a 20 days.
b 30 days.
c 25 days.
d Usual time, by all rail.
* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.

Baltimore, Md.	Omaha, Nebr.							Rawlins, Wyo.		Casper, Wyo.	
George Berry.	A. C. Johnson.	H. C. Reed.	N. W. Wells.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	Geo. Berry.	Number.
	a1.50										1
	a.85	.93									2
	a1.63										3
	a.43										4
	a.85	1.05									5
	a.71										6
	a2.87	a2.57									7
	b3.17	b2.87									8
	b2.87	b2.73									9
	b3.07	b2.65									10
	b2.97	b2.25									11
	b2.83										12
	b2.37										13
	b2.43	b2.07									14
	b2.90	b2.17									15
	b2.79	2.57	c3.13								16
	b2.25	b2.01									17
	a.67	a.59									18
	a.49	a.37	.60								19
	a.54	a.36	.37								20
											21
	a.84	.81	1.15								22
	a.77										23
	a.66	.66	.99								24
	a.77	a.51									25
	b3.90	c2.97	3.33	c4.00	b4.10						26
	b3.30	c2.87	3.23	c3.87	b3.95						27
	b3.30	c2.87	3.23	c3.87	b3.95						28
	c1.95	2.12									29
	c3.63	c3.33									30
	c2.88	c2.87									31
	c2.19	c2.06									32
		c2.04									33
		c1.30									34
	c2.23	c2.16									35
											36
		c1.10									37
		c1.10									38
	b4.00		c3.23								39
			c3.63								40
	b2.04	2.20	2.38								41
			c3.63								42
	a1.99										43
	a1.05	a.83									44
	a.87										45
	c1.75	c1.63									46
	c2.07		2.13			c2.50					47
f4.07	c3.75					c3.60	g2.98	2.45	g2.25	g2.25	48
	b4.75			c4.05	b5.00						49
				c5.00	b5.00						50
	b6.90	c6.55		c7.20	b6.90						51
	b3.90		c2.99	c4.00	b4.10						52
	b4.65			c4.90	b4.80						53
	b3.90		c3.99	c4.40	b4.40						54
	b5.20			c4.40	b5.20						55
	b3.90			c4.40							56
	b3.90		c2.99	c3.90							57
	b3.90			c4.00							58
	b5.70			c4.90	b5.45						59
	b5.70			c5.50	b5.45						60
	b3.90			c4.00	b5.20						61
	b3.95			c4.00	b4.40						62
	b3.95			c4.40	b4.30						63
	b3.95			c4.40	b4.30						64
	b4.25			c4.10	b4.90						65
	b5.70			c4.40	b4.90						66

c Railroad, 30 days; rail and wagon, 75 days.
f 75 days.
g 60 days.

REF0070766

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... / To—	Chicago, Ill.					
		H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	N. W. Wells.
1	Bowie, Ariz.	2.67	c2.60	a2.55	b2.95	a3.10	
2	Casa Grande, Ariz.	b3.27	c3.35	a3.34	b3.50	a3.90	
3	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	b4.86			b5.07	a5.10	
4	Fort Apache, Ariz.				b4.93		
5	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	b3.77			b4.13	a4.60	
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	3.21	c3.25	a3.20	b3.50	a3.00	3.23
7	Phœnix, Ariz.	b3.57	c3.68	a3.65	b4.00	a4.00	
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	3.30		a3.65	b4.00	a4.20	
9	Tucson, Ariz.	3.27	c3.24	a3.40	b3.50		3.47
10	Colton, Cal.		c3.75	a3.88	b4.20	a5.30	3.90
11	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.	b3.47		a3.90	b3.90	a3.90	
12	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.			a7.50	b6.90	a8.25	
13	Perris, Cal.		c3.75	a3.95	b4.35		
14	Potterville, Cal.			a4.75	b4.50	a4.35	
15	Round Valley Agency, Cal.			a7.50	b6.90	a7.90	
16	San Francisco, Cal.				b4.60		
17	Grand Junction, Colo.	3.27	c3.34	a3.80			b3.15
18	Durango, Colo.	r.	c3.55	a4.00			3.76
19	Fort Lewis, Colo.			a4.00			b3.99
20	Ignacio, Colo.	a3.47	c3.52	a3.50			3.71
21	Bismarck, N. Dak.	1.27	1.35	g1.20			
22	Devil's Lake Agency, N. Dak.	1.38		g1.30			
23	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.			g1.80			
24	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.			g1.70			
25	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	1.38		g1.35			
26	Mandan, N. Dak.	g1.03	c1.55	g1.20			
27	Minot, N. Dak.	g1.37	c1.42	g1.38			1.81
28	Oberon, N. Dak.		c1.42	g1.20			
29	Rolla, N. Dak.	1.43	c1.40	g1.36			1.73
30	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	1.67		g1.40			
31	Armour, S. Dak.	.93	c.87	g.86			1.23
32	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	.93	c.99	g.90			1.29
33	Cheyenne River (New) Agency, S. Dak.	1.36		g1.20			
34	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.			g1.10			
35	Flandreau, S. Dak.	.85	c.68	g.65			.93
36	Forest City, S. Dak.	1.17		g1.08			
37	Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.			g1.05			
38	Pierre, S. Dak.	1.13	1.18	g1.10			1.32
39	Wilmot, S. Dak.	.97	c.96	g.95			1.23
40	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.			g1.15			
41	Blackfoot, Idaho.	a3.47		a2.49			2.72
42	Lapwai, Idaho.	3.73		a3.70	b4.25		
43	Lewiston, Idaho.	3.80		a3.49	b3.70		b3.33
44	Ross Fork, Idaho.	a3.47		a2.59			2.72
45	Chicago, Ill.						1.57
46	Minco, Ind. T.	b.97	a1.06	b1.00			1.33
47	Muscogee, Ind. T.			b1.35			1.57
48	Darlington, Okla.	b.97	a1.03	b1.00			1.57
49	Oklahoma, Okla.	1.24	a1.21	b1.20			1.57
50	Ponca, Okla.	1.24	a1.24	b1.30			1.52
51	Red Rock, Okla.	b1.24	a1.28	b1.30			
52	Sioux City, Iowa.		c.62	g.75			
53	Arkansas City, Kans.	g1.07	c1.17	g1.10			1.41
54	Baxter Springs, Kans.	.93	c.89	g.90			
55	Caldwell, Kans.		c1.11	g1.10			1.41
56	Cale, Kans.	g1.14	c1.16	g1.20			1.41
57	Elgin, Kans.	g1.07	c1.12	g1.15			1.33
58	Hoyt, Kans.	.93	c.77	g.75			.97
59	Lawrence, Kans.	g.67	c.73	g.70			1.03
60	Netawaka, Kans.	.83	c.68	g.70			.89
61	White Cloud, Kans.	g.57	c.61	g.65			
62	Mount Pleasant, Mich.			h.40			
63	Brainerd, Minn.	.93	c1.03	g.75			
64	Browns Valley, Minn.	1.13		g.97			1.32
65	Detroit, Minn.	g.83	c1.09	g.83			
66	Duluth, Minn.		c.68	g.53			

* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.
a 30 days. b 25 days. c 40 days. d 54 days.

Chicago, Ill.			Sioux City, Iowa.						San Francisco, Cal.			Number.
Asel Kyes.	H. A. Morgan.	J. Liberman.	H. C. Reed.	W. J. Wiley.*	N. W. Well.	A. C. Johnson.	Asel Kyes.	W. H. Barron.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	J. Liberman.	
			b2.66	b2.93		a2.75			b2.00	a2.44		1
			3.05	b3.50		a3.00			b2.20	a2.64		2
			b5.05	b5.07					b3.69	a4.13		3
				b4.93					b3.69			4
			b4.07	b4.13					b3.40	a3.84		5
3.40			b3.15	b3.50		a3.30			b2.20	a2.59		6
			3.07	b4.00		a3.53			b2.80	a3.14		7
	c3.28	d3.39	3.55	b4.00		a3.53			b2.90	a3.04	3.05	8
			3.55	b3.50		a3.45			f2.20	a3.15		9
				b4.20		a3.60			b1.72	a1.79		10
			3.67	b3.90		a3.60			b2.30	a2.44		11
				b6.90		a7.50			b2.90	a3.34		12
				b4.35		a3.65			b1.89	a1.20		13
				b4.50		a4.50			b1.80	a1.81		14
				b6.90		a7.50			b2.73	a2.90		15
				b4.60								16
3.32			3.47		b2.85	a3.60						17
					b3.18	a3.80						18
					b3.43	a3.80						19
			3.67		b3.12	a3.30						20
f1.08			1.48			g1.34	f.95	k.42				21
			1.60			g1.45						22
						g1.75						23
						g1.65						24
			1.60			g1.35						25
1.11			1.38			g1.24	f.95					26
			1.64			g1.60						27
1.42			1.58			g1.50						28
			1.55			g1.50						29
			1.47			g1.00	f.85					30
			.44		.88	g.40		k.65	c.40			31
.95			.67		.79	g.49		k.20	c.60			32
1.08			1.15			g.90	f.65	k.42				33
1.37						g.70						34
			.40		.63	g.40			c.40			35
			.95			g.90						36
						g.68						37
1.49			.65		1.05	g.90	f.60	k.25				38
			.85		1.05	g.85			c.95			39
						g.65						40
			2.48		b2.13	a2.29						41
			a3.58	b4.25		a3.70			b2.21			42
			3.15	b3.90	b2.99	a3.80			b1.98			43
			2.48		b2.13	a2.30						44
						f.75						45
			1.13			b1.10						46
						b1.10						47
			1.13			b1.10						48
1.73			1.13			b1.10						49
			1.13			b1.10						50
			b1.13			b1.20						51
												52
			1.10			g1.10						53
g1.36			1.15			g1.00						54
g1.36						g1.10						55
			1.23			g1.10						56
			1.17			g1.05						57
			g.75			g.85						58
			g.67			g.83						59
			g.75			g.83						60
			.75			g.69						61
						h.83						62
			1.09			g.99						63
f1.28			1.36			g1.13						64
			g1.12			g1.17						65
						g.73						66

d 60 days.
f Standing Rock business only.
g 20 days.
h 10 days.
i 14 days.
j By boat on Missouri River during season of navigation, 20 days.
k Flour only.
l 15 days.

REF0070767

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—	Chicago, Ill.							
		N. W. Wells.	A. C. Johnson.	H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	Axel Kyes.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	C. H. Krumrine.
1	Fosston, Minn.	1.65	a1.91						
2	Pipestone, Minn.		a.83	.97	b.69				
3	Vermillion Lake, Minn.		a1.43						
4	Kansas City, Mo.		a.75						
5	Seneca, Mo.	1.09	a.93	.97	b.89				
6	St. Louis, Mo.		a.75						
7	Arlee, Mont.		a2.51	a2.44	b2.31				
8	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.		c2.70	c2.43					
9	Blackfoot, Mont.		c2.47	c2.23		a3.09			
10	Crow Agency, Mont.		c2.71	c2.53					
11	Custer Station, Mont.		c2.00	c1.93	b2.25	d2.35			
12	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.		c1.92	c1.83					
13	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.		c1.65	c1.46					
14	Harlem, Mont.		c1.79	c1.73		d2.24			
15	Poplar Station, Mont.	2.06	c1.42	1.42	b1.78	d1.87			
16	Red Rock, Mont.	2.72	c2.73	c2.67	b2.78				
17	Rosebud, Mont.		c1.84	c1.83	b1.94	d2.19			
18	Bloomfield, Nebr.	1.19	a1.64	a.97		d1.15			
19	Dakota City, Nebr.	.93	a.80	a.77					
20	Genoa, Nebr.	.96	a.94	.87	b.72				
21	Omaha, Nebr.		a.60						
22	Rushville, Nebr.	1.74	a1.13	1.13	b1.31	d1.47			
23	Santee Agency, Nebr.		a1.06						
24	Valentine, Nebr.	1.59	a.99	a.98	b1.17	d1.28			
25	Verdigre, Nebr.		a1.09	a1.08					
26	Carson, Nev.	c3.66	c3.90	3.67			e4.00	e4.10	
27	Elko, Nev.	c3.43	c3.59	3.47	b3.54		e3.87	e3.90	
28	Wadsworth, Nev.	c3.43	c3.59	3.47	b3.54		e3.87	e3.85	
29	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.		c2.19	a2.18		a2.62			
30	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.		c3.63	c3.32					
31	Gallup, N. Mex.		c3.00	c2.98	b3.00	a3.20			
32	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	2.34	c2.30	c2.13	b2.22	a3.52			
33	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	3.33		c2.98					
34	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.			c3.64					
35	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2.33	c2.26	2.25	b2.22	a2.30			
36	New York, N. Y.								f.89
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.			.96	c1.10				f.89
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.			.96	c1.10				
39	Milford, Utah	3.99	c4.25	c3.67					
40	Ouray Agency, Utah	c4.18							
41	Price Station, Utah	2.93	c2.54	c2.47	b2.65				
42	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	c4.20							
43	Ashland, Wis.		c.72		b.71				
44	Shawano, Wis.		c.45	.45					
45	Tomah, Wis.		c.57		b.46				
46	Casper, Wyo.		c2.39	c2.12					
47	Rawlins, Wyo.	2.72	c2.51		b2.87				
48	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.		c4.05						
49	Chemawa, Oregon		c4.75				e4.75	e5.25	
50	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon						e4.80	e5.60	
51	Klamath Agency, Oregon		c6.90	c6.80			e7.00	e7.40	
52	Pendleton, Oregon	c3.33	c3.90				e3.80	e4.20	
53	Sheridan, Oregon		c4.65				e4.70	e5.10	
54	The Dalles, Oregon	3.33	c3.90				e4.20	e3.90	
55	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon		c5.20				e4.20	e5.10	
56	Creston, Wash.		c3.90				e4.20		
57	Farmington, Wash.	c3.33	c3.90				e3.70		
58	Gate City, Wash.		c3.90				e3.80		
59	Oyhut (Grays Harbor), Wash.		c5.70				e4.70	e5.70	
60	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.		c5.70				e5.30	e6.20	
61	New Tacoma, Wash.		c3.90				e3.80	e5.10	
62	Reservation, Wash.		c3.65				e3.80	e5.10	
63	Wilbur, Wash.		c3.95				e4.20	e4.50	
64	Toppenish Station, Wash.		c3.95				e.20	e4.60	
65	Tulalip, Wash.		c4.25				e3.90	e5.30	
66	Union City, Wash.		c5.70				e4.20	e5.30	

a 20 days.
b 40 days.
c 30 days.
d 14 days.
e 25 days.
* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago, Ill.		Sioux City, Iowa.								San Francisco, Cal.				Number.
John C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	A. C. Johnson.	H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	N. W. Wells.	Axel Kyes.	W. J. Wiley.*	John C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	E. Kahn.	H. C. Reed.	
		c1.31												1
		a.57	.65	b.50										2
		a1.01												3
		a.73												4
		a.93	1.30											5
		a.79												6
		a2.87	a2.40											7
		c3.17	c2.80											8
		c2.87	c2.60											9
		c3.07	c2.45											10
		c2.87	c2.10											11
		c2.03												12
		c2.17												13
		c2.43	c1.53											14
		c2.90	c1.61											15
		c2.73	2.45		c2.13									16
		c2.23	c1.95											17
		a.57	.60											18
		a.16	.28		.58									19
		a.54	.73											20
		a.45												21
		a.71	.81		1.15	f.20								22
		a.57												23
		a.60	.63		.99	f.18								24
		a.57	.70											25
		c3.90	c3.25		3.33		e4.00			e2.60	c3.10			26
		c3.30	c2.85		3.23		e3.87			e2.60	c3.10			27
		c3.30	c2.85		3.23		e3.87			e2.60	c3.10			28
		c2.25												29
		c2.69												30
		c2.94												31
		c2.34				g3.30								32
														33
														34
		c2.33												35
														36
														37
														38
		c4.15			c3.23									39
					c3.63									40
		c3.04	2.57		2.38									41
					c3.63									42
		a1.00												43
		a.95	.98											4
		a.87		b.75										45
		c1.75	c1.63			f.357								46
g3.10		c2.07			2.13				g2.50					47
g4.20	g3.39	c3.75							g3.60	b2.98				48
		c4.75					e4.03			e.69	c.73	.53		19
							e5.00			e.95	c1.26			50
		c6.90	c6.55				e7.20			c3.60	c3.69	3.79	c3.90	51
		c3.90			c2.99		e4.00			e1.89	c2.14			52
		c4.65					e4.90			e.90	c1.03			53
		c3.90			c2.99		e4.40			e1.44	c1.64			54
		c5.20					e4.40			e.49	c.69	.73		55
		c3.90					e4.40			e2.12	c2.27			56
		c3.90			c2.99		e3.90			e1.98	c2.14			57
		c3.90					e4.00			e.92	c.87			58
		c5.70					e4.90			e.84	c.91	.95		59
		c5.70					e5.50			e1.15	c1.14			60
		c3.90					e4.00			e.44	c.41			61
		c3.95					e4.00			e.74	c.89			62
		c3.95					e4.40			e2.12	c2.37			63
		c3.95					e4.40			e1.54	c1.71			64
		c4.25					e4.10			e1.17	c1.34			65
		c5.70					e4.40			e1.33	c1.52			66

f Usual time by all rail.
g Railroad, 30 days; railroad and wagon, 75 days.
h 60 days.
i Flour only; 14 days.
j Flour only; no time stated.

REF0070768

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—	Kansas City, Mo.					
		H. C. Reed.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	W. H. Barron.	N. W. Wells.
1	Bowie ..... Ariz.	**b3.27**	a2.30	b2.75	a2.80		
2	Casa Grande ..... Ariz.	2.78	**a2.25**	b3.30	a3.40		
3	Colorado River Agency ..... Ariz.	**b4.60**		b4.87	a5.10		
4	Fort Apache ..... Ariz.						
5	Fort Mojave ..... Ariz.			**b4.75**			
6	Holbrook ..... Ariz.	**b3.67**		b3.93	a4.45		
7	Phœnix ..... Ariz.	**b3.85**	a2.95	b3.30	a3.60	c3.00	2.91
8	San Carlos Agency ..... Ariz.	**b3.17**	a3.35	b3.80	a4.10	c3.30	
9	Tucson ..... Ariz.	3.14	a3 35	b3.80	a4.10		
10	Colton ..... Cal.	3.07	a3.25	b3.30		**c3.04**	3.21
11	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma.. Cal.		a3.60	b4.00	a5.10	**c3.35**	3.49
12	Hoopa Valley Agency ..... Cal.	**b3.17**	a3.50	b3.70	a3.80		
13	Perris ..... Cal.		a7.50	**b6.70**	a6.10		
14	Portersville ..... Cal.		a3.65	b4.15		**c3.35**	
15	Round Valley Agency ..... Cal.		a4.50	**b4.30**	a4.90		
16	San Francisco ..... Cal.		a7.50	**b5.70**	a7.80		
17	Grand Junction ..... Colo.			**b4.40**			
18	Durango ..... Colo.	3.07	a3.50			c3.05	2.85
19	Fort Lewis ..... Colo.		a3.70			**c3.05**	3.18
20	Ignacio ..... Colo.		a3.70				**b3.13**
21	Bismarck ..... N. Dak.	3.17	a3.20			c3.22	**b3.13**
22	Devil's Lake Agency ..... N. Dak.	**f1.58**	f1.65				
23	Fort Berthold Agency ..... N. Dak.	1.60	**f1.55**				
24	Fort Stevenson ..... N. Dak.		**f1.80**				
25	Fort Totten ..... N. Dak.		**f1.80**				
26	Mandan ..... N. Dak.	1.60	**f1.50**				
27	Minot ..... N. Dak.	**f1.38**	f1.45				
28	Oberon ..... N. Dak.	**f1.61**	f1.66				
29	Rolla ..... N. Dak.	**f1.58**	f1.60				
30	Standing Rock Agency ..... N. Dak.	**f1.53**	f1.60				
31	Armour ..... S. Dak.	1.99	**f1.80**				
32	Chamberlain ..... S. Dak.	**f.92**	f1.20				
33	Cheyenne River (New) Agency.. S. Dak.	**f.92**	f1.25			c.94	
34	Crow Creek Agency ..... S. Dak.	**f1.45**	f1.50			c1.07	
35	Flandreau ..... S. Dak.		**f1.45**				
36	Forest City ..... S. Dak.	.93	a.95				
37	Lower Brulé Agency ..... S. Dak.	**f1.41**	a1.45			**c.69**	
38	Pierre ..... S. Dak.		**f1.40**				
39	Wilmot ..... S. Dak.	**f1.28**	a1.45				
40	Yankton Agency ..... S. Dak.	**f.97**	a1.15			c1.04	
41	Blackfoot ..... Idaho.		**a1.45**				
42	Lapwai ..... Idaho.	2.27	a2.35				**b2.13**
43	Lewiston ..... Idaho.	**a3.03**	a3.70	b4.05			
44	Boss Fork ..... Idaho.	3.00	a3.80	b3.90			**b2.99**
45	Chicago ..... Ill.	2.25	a2.10				**b2.13**
46	Minco ..... Ind. T.	**b.73**	**b.75**	b.85			
47	Muscogee ..... Ind. T.			**b.95**			.98
48	Darlington ..... Okla.	**b.73**	b.90				.99
49	Oklahoma ..... Okla.	**b.73**	b.90				.99
50	Ponca ..... Okla.	**b.73**	b.90				.99
51	Red Rock ..... Okla.	**b.77**	b1.00				.93
52	Sioux City ..... Iowa.		**f.75**				
53	Arkansas City ..... Kans.	**f.67**	f.85				
54	Baxter Springs ..... Kans.	**f.54**	f.90			c.69	c.88
55	Caldwell ..... Kans.		f.85				
56	Cale ..... Kans.	.74	f.93			**c.69**	.88
57	Elgin ..... Kans.	.67	f.80			**c.69**	.88
58	Hoyt ..... Kans.	**f.27**	f.45			**c.63**	.89
59	Lawrence ..... Kans.	**f.21**	f.40				.19
60	Netawaka ..... Kans.	**f.25**	f.40			.23	.39
61	White Cloud ..... Kans.	**f.35**	f.37				.49
62	Mount Pleasant ..... Mich.		**g.87**				
63	Brainerd ..... Minn.	**f1.08**	f1.17				
64	Browns Valley ..... Minn.	**f1.13**	f1.10				
65	Detroit ..... Minn.	**f1.10**	f1.19				
66	Duluth ..... Minn.		**f.97**				

* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points. † By rail and water.

Kansas City, Mo.			St. Louis, Mo.									Number.
Asel Kyes.	H. A. Morgan.	J. Liberman.	H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	A. C. Johnson.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	N. W. Wells.	Asel Kyes.	H. A. Morgan.	J. Liberman.	
.....	.....	.....	**b2.35**	c2.78	**a2.40**	b2.95	a3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	**b3.00**	e3.37	**a3.10**	b3.50	a3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	**b4.85**			b5.07	a5.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....				**b4.93**						4
.....	.....	.....	**b3.98**			b4.13	a4.90					5
3.20	.....	.....	3.10	e3.65	**a3.00**	b3.50	a3.90	3.13	3.20	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	3.42	**c3.37**	a3.65	b4.00	a4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	**e3.08**	**d3.21**	3.29		a3.55	b4.00	a4.40	.....	.....	**e3.18**	**d3.31**	8
.....	.....	.....	3.33	e3.73	a3.50	b3.50		**b3.31**	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....		e3.73	**a3.00**	b4.20	a5.15	3.99	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	**a3.42**		a3.60	b3.90	a4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....			a7.50	**b6.90**	a8.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	**e3.73**	a3.95	b4.35		.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....		a4.75	**b4.50**	a4.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....		a7.50	**b5.90**	a7.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	**b4.60**			4.95		.....	.....	.....	.....	16
a2.80	.....	.....	3.22	e4.15	a3.50			3.15	**a3.12**	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....		e3.89	a3.90			**b3.76**	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....		**a3.90**			3.99	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	**a3.42**	e3.85	a3.50			3.71	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	1.62		**f1.60**			.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	1.67		**f1.55**			.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....		**f1.90**			.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....		**f1.80**			.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	1.78		**f1.35**			.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	1.58		**f1.35**			.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	**f1.37**		f1.65			.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	**f1.47**		f1.65			.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	1.63		**f1.60**			.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	1.87		**f1.60**			.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	1.13	c1.25	**f1.10**			.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	**f1.13**	c1.37	f1.25			.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	1.56		**f1.45**			.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....		**f1.45**			.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	1.05	**e.90**	f1.00			.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	**f1.27**		f1.35			.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....		**f1.40**			.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	**f1.33**		f1.40			.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	**f1.17**	c1.22	f1.25			.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....		**f1.35**			.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	**a2.37**		a2.75			2.72	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	**a3.67**		a4.00	b4.25		.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	3.70		a4.00	b3.90		**b3.33**	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	**a2.37**		a2.70			2.72	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....		**h.75**			.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	**b.87**	a1.35	b1.25			1.45	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	**a1.15**	b1.25			1.17	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	**b.87**	a1.35	b1.25			1.45	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	**b1.14**	a1.35	b1.25			1.45	1.53	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	**b1.14**	a1.35	b1.25			1.45	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	**b1.14**	a1.35	b1.25			.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....		**f.75**			.....	.....	.....	.....	52
f.83	.....	.....	**f1.02**	c1.18	f1.15			1.25	f1.26	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.87	**c.83**	f.90			.....	.....	.....	.....	54
f.83	.....	.....	.....	**c1.18**	f1.19			1.25	f1.26	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	**f1.04**	c1.18	f1.17			1.25	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	**f.97**	c1.06	f1.07			1.19	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.87	**c.71**	f.77			.79	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	**f.53**	c.77	f.77			.80	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.73	c.65	**f.63**			.89	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	**f.51**	c.83	f.53			.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**g1.03**			.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	1.13	.....	**f.91**			.....	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	**f.89**	.....	f1.23			.....	.....	.....	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**f1.05**			.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**f.77**			.....	.....	.....	.....	66

a 30 days. b 25 days. c 40 days. d 54 days. e 60 days. f 20 days. g 10 days. h 15 days.

REF0070769

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From / To—	Kansas City, Mo.						
		A. C. Johnson.	H. C. Reed.	W. H. Barron.	N. W. Wells.	Axel Kyes.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†
1	Fenton, Minn.	c1.60						
2	Pipestone, Minn.	c1.03	.88	b.84				
3	Vermillion Lake, Minn.	c1.07						
4	Kansas City, Mo.							
5	Seneca, Mo.	c.56	.57		.89			
6	St. Louis, Mo.	c.42						
7	Arlee, Mont.	c2.97	c3.65					
8	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	c3.17	c3.97					
9	Blackfoot, Mont.	c2.82	c3.77					
10	Crow Agency, Mont.	c3.07	c3.77					
11	Custer Station, Mont.	c2.97	c3.38					
12	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.	c3.83						
13	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.	c3.37						
14	Harlem, Mont.	c2.43	c3.17					
15	Poplar Station, Mont.	c2.90	c3.99					
16	Red Rock, Mont.	c2.79	2.57		c2.13			
17	Rosebud, Mont.	c2.25	c3.07			d1.03		
18	Bloomfield, Nebr.	a.99	a.98					
19	Dakota City, Nebr.	a.79	a.71					
20	Genoa, Nebr.	a.70	a.69		.81			
21	Omaha, Nebr.	a.35						
22	Rushville, Nebr.	a1.03	a.93			d1.39		
23	Santee Agency, Nebr.	a.99						
24	Valentine, Nebr.	a.88	a.81			d1.22		
25	Verdigre, Nebr.	a.99	a.89					
26	Carson, Nev.	c3.90	c3.87		3.33		c4.00	c4.10
27	Elko, Nev.	c3.50	c3.87		3.23		c3.87	c3.90
28	Wadsworth, Nev.	c3.50	c3.87		3.23		c3.87	c3.90
29	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	c1.89	a1.87			a2.30		
30	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.	c3.36	c3.97					
31	Gallup, N. Mex.	c3.70	c3.63	b2.65		a3.00		
32	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	c2.00	c1.81	b1.87	2.00	a3.20		
33	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.		c2.99		1.09			
34	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.		c2.25					
35	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	a1.98	c1.91	b1.93	1.93	a2.10		
36	New York, N. Y.							
37	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.		c1.36					
38	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.		c1.36					
39	Milford, Utah.	c4.00	3.57		c2.23			
40	Ouray Agency, Utah.				c3.63			
41	Price Station, Utah.	c3.04	2.27		2.33			
42	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.				c3.63			
43	Ashland, Wis.	c1.00						
44	Shawano, Wis.	a1.05	a.93					
45	Tomah, Wis.	a.82		b.70				
46	Casper, Wyo.	c1.70	1.93					
47	Rawlins, Wyo.	c2.07			2.13			
48	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.	c3.75					c4.05	c5.10
49	Chemawa, Oregon.	c4.75					c5.00	c5.40
50	Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon.						c7.20	c7.20
51	Klamath Agency, Oregon.	c3.90	c3.53				c4.00	c4.25
52	Pendleton, Oregon.	c3.90			c3.99		c4.90	c5.10
53	Sheridan, Oregon.	c4.63					c4.40	c4.15
54	The Dalles, Oregon.	c3.90			c3.99		c4.40	c5.00
55	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.	c5.20					c4.40	
56	Creston, Wash.	c3.90					c4.40	
57	Farmington, Wash.	c3.90			c3.99		c3.90	
58	Gate City, Wash.	c3.90					c4.00	
59	Gyhut (Grays Harbor), Wash.	c5.70					c4.90	c5.80
60	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	c5.70					c5.50	c5.90
61	New Tacoma, Wash.	c3.90					c4.00	c4.90
62	Reservation, Wash.	c3.95					c4.00	c4.80
63	Wilbur, Wash.	c3.95					c4.40	c4.45
64	Toppenish Station, Wash.	c3.95					c4.40	c4.45
65	Tulalip, Wash.	c4.25					c4.10	c5.10
66	Union City, Wash.	c5.70					c4.40	c5.10

a 20 days.
b 40 days.
c 30 days.
d 14 days.
* All rail to rail points; best and quickest route to all points.
† By rail and water.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

Number.	Kansas City, Mo.		St. Louis, Mo.										
	Jas. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	A. C. Johnson.	W. H. Barron.	H. C. Reed.	N. W. Wells.	Axel Kyes.	W. J. Wiley.*	Robt. Searles.†	C. H. Krumrine.	Jas. C. Davis.	Geo. Berry.	Number.
1			c1.47										1
2			c.82	b.82									2
3			c1.53										3
4			c.42										4
5			a.74	b.53	a.79	1.09							5
6													6
7			c2.97		c3.67								7
8			c2.99		c3.67								8
9			c2.89		c3.47								9
10			c2.87		c3.73								10
11			c2.11		2.13								11
12			c2.39		c2.12								12
13			c1.97		c1.66								13
14			c1.93		1.93								14
15			c1.53		1.62								15
16			c2.98		c3.87								16
17			c2.12		c3.03								17
18			a1.14		a.95	1.20	d1.40						18
19			a.89		a.79								19
20			a.62		a.81	.96							20
21			a.65										21
22			a1.37		a1.18	1.74	d1.54						22
23			c1.14										23
24			c1.06		c1.03	1.50	d1.46						24
25			c1.14		1.14								25
26			c3.93		c3.57	3.66		c4.00	c4.10				26
27			c3.50		c3.27	3.53		c3.87	c4.00				27
28			c3.50		c3.27	3.43		c3.87	c4.00				28
29			c2.28		c3.13		c3.40						29
30			c2.54		c3.27								30
31			c2.05	b2.06	c3.03		c3.50						31
32			c2.30	b2.13	c3.00	2.24							32
33					c2.91								33
34					c3.50								34
35			c2.26	b2.00	2.20	2.19	a3.20						35
36													36
37				c1.20						A1.16			37
38				c1.20						A1.16			38
39			c4.25			c3.99							39
40						c4.18							40
41			c2.44		c3.43	2.93							41
42						c4.18							42
43													43
44			c1.07										44
45			a.84		a.65								45
46			a.67	b.75									46
47			c2.25		c3.17								47
f3.00			c3.41			2.73					f3.00		48
f3.00	g2.30		c4.05								f4.00	g3.74	49
			c4.75					c4.95	c5.45				50
								c5.00	c5.70				51
			c6.90		c6.70			c7.20	c7.80				52
			c3.90			c3.33		c4.00	c4.80				53
			c4.85					c4.90	c5.10				54
			c3.90			c3.33		c4.40	c4.60				55
			c5.20					c4.40	c5.40				56
			c3.90					c4.40					57
			c3.90			c3.33		c3.90					58
			c3.90					c4.00					59
			c5.70					c4.90	c5.20				60
			c5.70					c5.50	c5.95				61
			c3.90					c4.00	c5.10				62
			c3.95					c4.00	c4.95				63
			c3.95					c4.40	c4.90				64
			c3.95					c4.40	c4.90				65
			c4.25					c4.10	c5.25				66
			c5.70					c4.40	c5.90				66

c 25 days.
f Railroad, 30 days; railroad and wagon, 75 days.
g 60 days.
h Usual time by all rail.

REF0070770

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 1. BLANKETS.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. Dobson.	Ed. C. Goldstein.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Lewis Seasongood.	B. F. Pippey & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	San F.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	42 x 56 inches, 5¼ pounds, indigo blue, pairs	1,735	2.17½					
2	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, indigo blue, pairs	2,365	2.48½					
3	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, indigo blue, pairs	10,696	3.31½					
4	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, green do	450	3.18					
5	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, green do	225	4.24					
6	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, scarlet do	1,214	3.18					
7	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, scarlet do	806	4.24					
8	42 x 56 inches, 5¼ pounds, white do	55	2.78½					
9	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, white do	100	3.18					
10	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, white do	587	4.24					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded

11	42 x 56 inches, 5¼ pounds, indigo blue, pairs	*1,735	2.17½			3.04	2.87½	2.63
12			2.36½				2.85	2.84
13			2.63½				2.57½	3.15
14							*.52½	
15	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, indigo blue, pairs	*2,500	2.48½			3.48	*.32½	3.00
16			2.70				3.15	3.24
17			3.00				2.97	3.00
18	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, indigo blue, pairs	*11,000	3.31½			4.64	3.81½	4.00
19			3.60				*.52½	4.32
20			4.00					4.80
21	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, green do	450	3.18	a61	a.62½	3.48	3.95	3.00
22			3.30					3.24
23			3.66					3.60
24	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, green do	225	4.24	a61	a.62½	4.64	5.15	4.00
25			4.40					4.32
26			4.88					4.80
27	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, scarlet do	1,200	3.18	a61	a.62½	3.48	3.79	3.00
28			3.30					3.24
29			3.66					3.60
30	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, scarlet do	850	4.24	a61	a.62½	4.64	4.99	4.00
31			4.40					4.32
32			4.88					4.80
33	42 x 56 inches, 5¼ pounds, white do	55	2.78½	.53½	.55	3.04	3.50	
34			2.86½					
35			3.20½					
36	54 x 66 inches, 6 pounds, white do	100	3.18	.53½	.55	3.48	3.93	
37			3.30					
38			3.66					
39	60 x 72 inches, 8 pounds, white do	600	4.24	.53½	.55	4.64	5.00	
40			4.40					
			4.88					
	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.							
41	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors, ‡ yards	1,500				1.27		
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47	Flannel, twilled:							
48	Blue do	60,130						
49								
50								
51								
52								
53	Red do	61,000						
54								
55								
56								
57								
58								

* All sizes of blue blankets at same relative price, color and quality same, awarded at 32½ cents per pound.

advertisement of April 2, 1891, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lindsay.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Albert H. Clark.	Wm. L. Daniels.	Jno. N. Beach.	E. E. Eames.	Wm. H. Howett.	S. Allen Evans.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Uriah G. Fox.	Thos. G. Hood.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
											1
											2
											3
											4
											5
											6
											7
											8
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											10

in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of May 24, 1892.

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											35
											36
											37
											38
											39
											40
											41
1.72 2.16	1.98	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.50 1.50 1.50									42 43 44 45 46
	.2229 .2412 .2626 .291	.27½ .27 .26½	.2387 .2475 .2725 .2889	.2848 .2844	.23 .25 .2725	.22 .26½ .26½ .39 .2831	.26 .2782 .2729 .2731	.3619 .2224 .2445 .2860			47 48 49 50 51
	.2229 .2412 .2626 .291	.27½ .27 .26½	.2387 .2475 .2550 .2725 .2889	.2899 .2844	.23 .2350 .24 .2405 .25 .2725	b.28½ .2847	.2407 .2648 .2782 .2729 .2731		.2446 b.3619 .2224 .2860		52 53 54 55 56 57 58

a Per pound.

b 60,000 yards to S. Allen Evans at 26½ cents; 22,300 yards to Thos. G. Hood at .3619 cents.

REF0070771

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. H. Howell.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Sam'l B. Brown.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	David Lehman.	E. E. Kasses.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes ...doz.	250	3.35	3.28	3.34	.99	3.25	.....
2			3.57	3.60	4.39	4.95	3.75	
3			4.25	4.39	**3.95**		3.75	
4				4.35	4.79		4.50	
5					4.29		4.50	
6							5.26	
7							5.27	
8	Hose, assorted sizes: Children's, woolen, Nos. 5 to 6½...do.	900	.....	1.36½	1.48½	1.25	.94	2.10
9				1.44½	1.61½	1.30	1.02½	
10				1.52½		1.30	1.11	
11						1.55	1.35	
12						2.15	1.51	
13							1.77½	
14	Misses', woolen, Nos. 7 to 8½...do	1,470	.....	2.09½	1.96½	1.90	1.37½	2.37
15				2.11½	2.01½	2.05	1.34	
16				1.79½	1.42½	2.05	1.66	
17						2.20	1.78	
18						3.24	2.32	
19							2.35	
20	Women's, woolen, Nos. 9 to 10..do.	1,950	.....	2.16½	2.31	2.50	1.65	3.00
21				2.34½	2.44½	2.70	1.86	3.00
22				2.29½	2.46½	3.75	1.92½	
23				2.42			2.10	
24							2.90	
25							2.67½	
26	Misses', cotton, Nos. 7 to 9....do.	920	.....	.94½	.94½	1.10	.....	.90
27				.99½	1.03½	.95		.95
28				1.23½		.95		1.00
29								1.05
30								1.10
31	Women's cotton, Nos. 8½ to 10..do.	1,240	.....	1.06½	.94½	1.05	1.00	.90
32				.99½	1.07½	1.12	1.10	1.09
33				1.16½		1.05	1.12	
34				1.16½			1.14	
35				1.13½				
36								
37	Linsey, plaid.....yards.	90,000	.....	.1105	.1158	.1085	.....	.1241
38					.1199	.1245		.1056
39					.1580			
40					.1048			
41					.1120			
42	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes: Medium.....doz.	1,460	.....	1.57½	1.32½	1.65	2.10	1.45
43				1.58½	1.72½	2.20	2.17½	1.95
44				1.87½	1.82½		2.51	
45				1.92½	1.84½		2.75	
46				1.99½	1.96½			
47	Boys'.....do.	960	.....	1.12½	1.27½	1.47	.99	1.25
48				1.31	1.28½		1.10	
49				1.29½	1.49½		1.22½	
50				1.54½	1.44½		1.70	
51				1.65	1.99½		1.75	
52				1.46½				

a 300 dozen of sample No. 1 at $2.20; 660 dozen of sample No. 2 at $1.75 for boys.
b Award made on medium, next above.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lindner.	Urlah G. Fox.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Tissot & Schulis.	Thos. G. Hood.	Chas. Rosenberg.	Wm. M. Sporberg.	Jos. S. Whiteside.	Excelsior Knitting Mills.	Jos. T. Bender.	Jas. A. Robinson.	Jno. G. Carruth.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chic.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Phila.	New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
1.61	1.25	1.17½	1.47	1.40	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	1.35	1.43	1.20	1.52½								9
	1.65	1.50	1.20	1.33								10
	1.50	1.58	.82	1.55								11
				1.70								12
				1.54								13
1.91	1.70	1.60	1.80	1.85	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	1.80	1.85	1.90	2.25								15
	2.20	2.15	2.00	1.70								16
		2.10	2.20	1.97								17
			1.75	2.35								18
			2.40	2.17								19
6.40	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.57	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
2.71			2.20	2.80		2.79						21
			2.10	2.70		2.81						22
			2.10			2.92						23
			1.95									24
												25
.....	.93	.95	1.45	**.92½**	.90	.....	.87½	.94	.....	.....	.....	26
	.94		1.50				1.04	.82				27
			1.50									28
												29
												30
.....	1.15	1.20	1.70	**1.12½**	.....	.....	1.27½	1.12	.....	.....	.....	31
	1.25		1.75					.90				32
			1.75									33
			1.00									34
			1.10									35
			1.20									36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.1071	.12½	37
									1173	.1097	.1180	38
										.1181	**.1160**	39
										.12	.1070	40
												41
1.54	1.85	1.50	a2.20	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	2.40	2.37	a1.75	1.37								43
		2.50		2.35								44
												45
												46
1.18	1.10	1.55	1.70	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
	1.15	.85	1.35	1.35								48
	1.05	.95										49
	1.25	1.10										50
	1.35											51
												52

REF007077

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	E. E. Eames.	W. H. Howett.	Benjamin Knower.	Richard P. Messiter.	Richard Lindner.	S. Allen Evans.	Jos. D. Wilson.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Scarfs:								
2	Small ..... doz..	415	2.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74½
3				1.80					2.03
4				2.08					
5	Large ..... do...	650	4.50	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.82½
6				3.05					2.42½
7				3.50					3.73
8	Shawls, ¾ ..... No..	16,580	1.15	.85	.95	.90	1.25	1.09	1.20
9			1.19	1.35	1.15	1.10	2.62½	1.27	1.27
10			1.26	1.70	1.20	1.17		1 97	1.18
11			1.50	1.75	1.42½	1.23			1.20
12			1.05	2.70	1.45	1.38			
13			.85		1.50	1.45			
14	Skirts, balmoral ..... do...	8,735	.71	a.3960	.....	.....	.....	.71	.64
15				a.5775				.65	.84
16				a.77				c.28	
17				a.7937				.28	
18				a.8415				.25	
19				a.9772				.62½	
20				b.3350					
21				b.5170					
22				b.6930					
23				b.7332					
24				b.7816					
				b.9166					
25	Socks, assorted sizes:								
26	Boys', woolen, Nos. 8 to 9..doz..	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.07½
27									1.44
28									1.59½
29									
30									
31									
32	Men's, woolen, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz..	1,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.43	.....	2.04½
33							2.08		2.20
34							2.14		2.31
35							2.22		2.38
36									2.49
37									2.53
38									2.99½
39	Boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, Nos. 8 to 9..... doz..	1,050	.....	.7260	.....	.....	.82	.....	.693
40									.765
41									.825
42									.81½
43									
44	Men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz..	1,700	.99	.90	.....	.....	.79	.....	.833
45			1.23	.9750			.98		.869
46							1.06		.913
47									.944
48									.985
49									.999
50									

a Made up. b Not made up. c To be 81 inches.

Jno. Mansfield.	R. P. Barron.	Samuel B. Brown.	Uriah G. Fox.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Jas. D. Orne.	David Lehman.	Wm. L. Daniels.	Richard T. Lowndes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jas. C. Birdsall.	Thos. G. Hood.	Wm. M. Sporborg.	Tissot & Schultz.	Chas. Rosenberg.	Excelsior Knitting Mills.	Alden Knitting Mills.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
.....	.....	1.67½	1.83½	2.45	1.85	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		1.98½				1.50											2
						2.24											3
.....	.....	2.05½	3.43	4.90	3.49	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
		3.36				3.62½											5
		3.81				4.15											6
.99	1.25	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.02½	1.22½	1.27														•	8
1.07½	1.20	1.85															9
1.08½																	10
1.15																	11
1.37½																	12
.72½	.....	.65	.64½	.64½	.70	.69	.79	.69½	.47	.67	.64½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.85		.69			.78	.81	.73	.66½	.50								14
.95		.76				.83	.54		.56								15
									.70								16
									.71								17
																	18
																	19
																	20
																	21
																	22
																	23
																	24
																	25
		1.37½	1.60	1.65	.....	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
		1.36½	1.65	1.50		1.12½					1.75						27
			1.70	1.75		1.48					1.87						28
			1.75	1.85		1.99					1.70						29
			1.72	1.75		2.05					1.85						30
			1.80	1.75		2.01					1.80						31
				2.20							1.82						
.....	.....	2.22½	1.90	2.15	.....	1.43	.....	.....	1.70	.....	2.00	2.20	2.20½	2.12	.....	.....	33
		2.21½	2.16	2.10		1.99			1.80		2.15½	2.22½	2.05				34
		2.31½	2.13	2.13		2.10			1.95		2.12½	2.24½	2.00				35
		2.34½	2.23	2.19		2.03			2.10		2.25		1.95				36
		2.49½	2.15	2.25		2.35			2.35		2.35		1.85				37
		2.77½	2.18	2.20		2.23			1.60		2.50						38
			2.40	2.75							2.60						
.....	.....	.69½	.65	.69	.....	.77½	.82	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.89	.74½	.85	.....	39
		.81½	.69	.70			.80				.79						40
		1.03½	1.02	.75			.72				.75						41
		.72½	.90	1.00			.67				.88						42
		.74½		.99½							.97						43
.....	.....	.81½	.75	.89	.....	.75	.85	.....	1.00	.....	.90	.....	.96	.82½	.98	d.87½	44
		.86½	.85	.88		.88	1.05		1.35		.98		.98	.80		d1.01	45
		.89½	.87	1.05		.90	.74		1.27		.99			.70		d1.01	46
		.94½	1.05	1.07		.93	.78		.77		1.00					d1.01	47
		.99½	1.06			.99	.84		.85							d1.09½	48
		.99½				1.10	.78		.97							d1.01	49
									1.20								50

d In bundles tied with white tapes; in boxes, either dozen or ½ dozen, at 5 cents dozen additional.
• Will deliver at St. Louis, Chicago, or Baltimore at ½ cent per dozen additional. At San Francisco 5 cents per dozen added.

REF0070773

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William L. Daniels.	P. E. Eames.	Liberty Woolen Manufacturing Co.	Richard Lindner.	S. Allen Evans.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Uriah G. Fox.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Socks, mens', cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz..	275	.78	1.15	.....	.66	.....	.63½	.94
2			.88			.83		.65½	
3			1.05					.71½	
4								.76½	
5								.78½	
6	Wineseys ..... yds..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply ..... lbs..	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68½	.....
8								.50½	
9	Yarn, gray, 3-ply ..... do...	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68½	.....
10								.50½	
	Additional for training schools.								
11	Braid, scarlet, worsted, ½-inch ..... yds..	*2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12									
13	Braid, scarlet, worsted, 1-inch ..... do...	*1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Cloth, dark-blue, 54 inches ..... do...	100	.....	.....	.....	1.54	1.15	1.21	.....
15						2.62			
16						1.45			
17						1.63			
18						1.81			
19	Drawers, boys', knit, 7 to 20 years, assorted sizes ..... pairs..	348	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....
20				.39				.23½	
21				.44				.29½	
22				.48				.31½	
23				.52				.34½	
24	Dress goods, gray cloth ..... yds..	*500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Flannels, dark-blue, heavy ..... do...	2,850	.....	.41	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....
26						1.09			
27	Flannel, gray ..... do...	600	.....	.39½	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....
28						.38		.1482	
	Kersey, army standard, California make or equal:								
29	Sky-blue, 18-ounce ..... yds..	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Sky-blue, 22-ounce ..... do...	4,400	.....	.....	1.47	.....	1.79	.....	.....
31					1.49				
32	Navy-blue, 22-ounce ..... do...	1,500	.....	.....	.....	2.71	.....	.....	.....
33	Kersey, cadet gray ..... do...	1,000	.....	.....	1.85	2.71	.....	2.18	.....
	Mittens, assorted sizes, black Saxony:								
	Women's ..... doz..	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Girls' ..... do...	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pants:								
36	Children's, assorted, 28 to 32 .. pairs..	314	.....	.46	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.....
37				.50					
38				.54					
39	Ladies' and misses', assorted, 30 to 38 ..... pairs..	460	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....
40								.35	
41	Scarlet cord ..... gross..	*35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Undershirts, merino:								
43	Boys', assorted sizes, 30 to 36 ... No..	540	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....
44				.35				.24½	
45	Men's, 36 to 42 ..... do...	949	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.31½	.....
46				.35				.2965	
47								.29	
48								.32¼	
49	Vests:								
50	Children's, assorted, 28 to 32 ... do...	344	.....	.46	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.....
51				.50				.23½	
52	Ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 30 to 40 ..... No..	538	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.....
53				.37½				.29	
54								.30½	
55								.32½	
56								.34½	

*No award.

William W. Pomfret.	Alden Knitting Mills.	Samuel B. Brown.	William M. Sperberg.	James C. Birdsall.	Tissot & Schultz.	Thomas G. Hood.	Excelsior Knitting Mills.	Robert J. McManamy.	Charles Rosenberg.	David Lehman.	Walter Bochlowetz.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Benjamin Y. Pippey.	Horace G. Thomas.	Number.
Points of delivery															
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
.76	.92½	.65½	.....	.....	.92	.93	.85	.....	.91½	.73½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.73	.92	.69½			.94	.93½				.79					2
	.92	.76½				.80				.88					3
	.97½														4
		9.33	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.55½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.61½	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.54½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.61½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
															10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.02½	.8½	.....	.....	11
											.04				12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5½	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.32	1.89	.....	14
												1.42			15
												1.53			16
												1.63			17
															18
.....	.....	.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61	.....	.....	19
		.24½													20
		.28½													21
															22
															23
.....	.....	.770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12	.....	24
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.....	25
.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	26
		.18½													27
															28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62	1.60	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.71	1.66	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	32
.....	.....	2.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.27½	.....	.22½	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	36
.29½			.31												37
															38
.31½	.....	.29½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	39
.33		.31½													40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	41
.27½	.....	.24½	.34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26½	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	42
		.24							.28½						43
															44
.31	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	45
.30		.33½							.29½						46
.33½									.32						47
.30															48
.27	.....	.22½	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	49
.29															50
															51
.30	.....	.28½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31½	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	52
.33		.30½							.31½						53
		.33½							.34½						54
															55
															56

REF0070774

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Edgar A. Moss.	E. E. Eames.	Wm. H. Howett.	R. A. Robbins.	S. Allen Evans.	Frank L. Palmer.	John W. Beach.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 64 x 64, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton, to weigh not less than 7¼ lbs each.....No..	**15,000**	1.39½	1.33 1.41½	1.20 1.25 1.35 1.44	1.42 1.46 1.49 **1.33** 1.39 1.44	1.41 1.46	1.24 1.26 1.28 1.31 1.27½ 1.32½	.....
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7	Bedticking.....yds..	**15,100**	.....	.09½ .08½	.0880 .0885	.....	.0815	.....	.0974
8					.0905				
9					.0918				
10									
11	Calico, standard prints, 64 x 64....do...	**67,100**	.....	.06¼	.0450	.....	.....	.....	.0524
12				**.06½**	.0464				.0474
13				.04½					
14				.07					
15				.04½					
16				.04½					
17				.04½					
18				.04½					
19				.04½					
20				.04½					
21				.04½					
22				.04½					
23	Canton flannel, brown, heavy.....do...	**37,100**	.....	.09½	.0810	.....	.0912	.....	.0699
24				.09½	.0850		.10		
25				.0910	.0918		.0924		
26							.09		
27									
28									
29									
30	Cheviot .....do...	**25,200**	.....	.0820	.0760	.....	.07	.....	.1049
31				.07½			.08		
32							**.07**		
33							.06½		
34							.06½		
35	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos .....lbs..	**400**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
41	Cotton bats, full net weight.....do...	**800**	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42				.10					
43				.1110					
44	Crash, linen, washed .....yds..	**30,700**	.....	.0755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0832
45				.0838					
46				.1005					
47									
48									
49									
50									
51	Denims, blue .....do...	**16,800**	.....	.13½	.1085	.....	.....	.....	.1316
52				.11½	.1249				
53				.10½	.1030				
54									
55									
56									
57	Drilling, indigo-blue .....yds...	**1,900**	.....	.09	.0950	.....	**.0845**	.....	.....
58				.08½					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lindner.	Jos. D. Wilson.	John G. Carruth.	Thos. G. Hood.	Samuel B. Brown.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. M. Sporborg.	Jas. L. Wilson.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Urish G. Fox.	Wm. T. Biedler.	Walter Bochlowetz.	Robt. J. McManamy.	John Mansfield.	Jos. S. Whiteside.	
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Phila., or New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
				1.32											1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
.13½	.1305	.1312	.0869	.0898											7
			.0898	.0949											8
			.0947	.1078											9
															10
															11
	.0663			.0697	.0473										12
	.0497			.0523											13
				.0723											14
															15
															16
															17
															18
															19
															20
															21
															22
									.0989	.10					23
	.0707		.0924	.0785					**.0848**	.09					24
	.0719		.0836	.0873						.0850					25
	.0695		.0929	.0962						.08					26
	.0972		.0723	.1046											27
	.0790		.0769	.0760											28
	.0892		.0853	.0789											29
			.0786												30
	.0768	.0870	.0648	.0748		.0935	.0704	.0685							31
	.0788		.0607			.08									32
			.0748												33
			.0848												34
															35
	.23½			.36½							.25	.27½			36
	.27½			.43							.31				37
	.32½			.51½											38
	.28½														39
	.34½														40
	.41½														41
				.09	.15							.09½	10½		42
				.1048	.13							.11½	12½		43
				.0929											44
.09	.0796		.08½	.0824	.09½				.0894				.09	a.10	45
.10	.0845		.09½	.09	**.11½**				.1057				.09½	a.09	46
.12	.0848		.09½	.0926	.11				.1057				.09½	a.10	47
.11	.0896		.0732	.0946	.10				.08½				.09½	a.10½	48
.17	.0924			.0973											49
	.0680			.0749											50
	.0994			.0752											51
.13	.1074		.0969	.1112					**.1197**						52
			.0973	.1395											53
			.1023												54
			.1027												55
			.1059												56
			.1298												57
	.0896		.0896												58
			.0847												

a Two first prices for all; third price for 8,000 yards only; fourth price for 9,000 yards only.

REF007075

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John N. Beach.	E. E. Kames.	W. H. Howett.	Richard Lindner.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel R. Brown.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Drilling, slate .....yd..	16,400	.0612	.0624	.0598	.06¼	.0585	.0556
2				.0573	.0635		.0610	.0580
3					.0695			.0628
4								
5								
6	Duck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard, free from all sizing....yd..	35,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7								
8	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. No unsalable or bad styles .....yd..	302,000	.0920	.06¼	.0915	.....	.0933	.0633
9			.0920	.06	.0925		.0997	.0641
10			.0872	.05¾	.094250		.09	.0935
11			.0674	.06¼	.094350		.0959	.0933
12				.06¼			.09	.0625
13				.06¼				.06
14				.06¼				
15				.05¾				
16				a.0924				
17				.0934				
18	Handkerchiefs, ½, Turkey red, hemmed, and packed in paper boxes....doz..	1,700	.....	.60	.....	.....	.55½	.53½
19							.74½	.58½
20								
21	½, T., B., hemmed, white linen..do...	1,270	.....	.82	.....	1.99	.74½	.81½
22				.95		1.05	.86½	.89½
23				1.05		1.45	.95½	.94½
24				1.11		1.89	.99½	.99½
25				1.20			1.00	1.06½
26				1.31			1.09½	1.17½
27							1.19½	
28	Kentucky jeans .....yd..	11,500	.....	.22½	.1897	.....	.18½	.24½
29				.26½	.2250		.34½	.27½
30				.2832	.2550			.30
31				.1787	.2756			
32				.36½				
33								
34								
35	Linen, table, red and white (62-inch washed damask) .....yd..	6,300	.3410	.33	.3715	.43	.37½	.35
36				.38	.3914	.48	.36½	.37
37								
38								
39	Mosquito bar .....do..	4,100	.03½	.....	.....	.03½		.....
40						.04½		
41	Oilcloth, table.....do...	5,500	.12½	.....	.1313	.....	.13	.1498
42			.12½					.1476
43			.13½					.1296
44			.13½					.15
45	Sheeting, ½, bleached, standard..do...	35,500	.0663	.0748	.0705	.....	.0674	.0695
46			.0787	.0789	.0825		.0720	.0730
47				.06¼	.0849		.0694	.06½
48								
49								
50								

a 114,000 yards awarded to E. E. Kames at .0924.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Thomas G. Hood.	S. Allen Evans.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. T. Bidler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Wm. H. Bayne.	Wm. M. Sperberg.	James L. Wilson.	Joseph S. Whiteside.	John Mansfield.	Urish G. Fox.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. L. Daniels.	Robert J. McManamy.	David Lehman.	Phillip L. Seasongood.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																	
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia or New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	.0549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.0573																	2
3	.0623																	3
4	.0624																	4
5	.0669																	5
6	.....	.0931	.06½	.0847	.0874	.0895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7				.0917	.09½													7
8	.0873	.0623	b.09½	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.06½	.0533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.0873	.0623	.09				.08½	.0915	.0549									9
10	.0597	.0751	.12½					.12½	.0584									10
11	.0508	.04½	.06¼						.0612									11
12	.0898								.0585									12
13																		13
14																		14
15																		15
16																		16
17																		17
18										.59	.64	.37½	.35½					18
19	.26½										.82½	.57½	.55½					19
20	.56½											.61½	.59½					20
21	.58½														.95	1.04		21
22	1.74½	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.02½	.....	1.00	1.32	.....	22
23	.97½		1.20							1.23	1.17½	1.01½	.99½		1.17	1.47½		23
24	.88½		1.34							1.39	1.30	.89½	.87½		1.27	1.65		24
25			1.45							1.49	1.39				1.43	1.79		25
26			1.15							1.67	1.55					1.96		26
27			1.52							1.74	1.67½							27
28										1.90								28
29	.1979	.18	.17½	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2429	.1983	22½	.....	.....	.22½	29
30	.2424	.22	.26	.2459								.1983	.2429				.2381	30
31	.1798	.26	.35	.3275								.1803	.1803				.26½	31
32		.34	.27														.27½	32
33			.22														.2418	33
34																	.22½	34
35																	.1950	35
36	.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37			.34								.36½	.37½						37
38												.33½						38
39												.39						39
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	40
41	.....	.....	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	41
42											.1462				.14½			42
43																		43
44																		44
45	.0724	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46	.0756	.07½																46
47	.0748																	47
48	.0669																	48
49	.0673																	49
50	.0634																	50

b 188,000 yards awarded to the Manhattan Supply Co. at .09½.

REF0070776

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jos. S. Whiteside.	John N. Beach.	E. E. Eaton.	Wm. H. Howett.	S. Allen Evans.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Sheeting:						
2	⅞, brown, standard heavy.....yd..	215,800	.0535	.0391½	.0500	.0575	.0593
3				.0557½	.0573		.0557
4					.0592		
5					.0598		
6							
7							
8	⅞, brown, standard, heavy.....do...	27,400	.....	.1269	.12½	.1235	.1154
9				.1189	.1158	.1260	
10	Shirting, calico.....do...	7,000	.....	.04	.03½		
11	Shirting, hickory.....do...	19,300	.....	.0824	.08½	.0640	.07½
12				.0849	.08½	.0674	
13				.0993			
14	Warp, cotton, loom:						
15	Blue.....lb..	140	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....
16	White.....do...	250	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....
17	Wicking, candle.....do...	52	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....
18							
	Additional for Training Schools.						
	Bedspreads:						
19	For single beds.....No..	1,270	.87	.....	.75	.7240	.....
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25	For double beds.....do...	175	.110	.....	.89	.....	.....
26					.88½		
27							
28	Calico, indigo blue, or Dutch.....yd..	1,425	.....	.05½	.06½	.....	.....
29							
30							
31							
32	Canvas, tailors'.....do...	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39	Farmers' satin.....do...	135	.....	.....	.38½	.....	.....
	Gingham:						
40	Prodigy check.....do...	7,000	.....	.....	.07½	.0710	.....
41						.0890	
42	Check, for aprons.....do...	3,700	.....	.0674	.06½	.0630	.....
43					.06		
44					.06½		
45					.06½		
46					.1250		
47	Blue, plain.....do..	5,000	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....
	Handkerchiefs:						
48	Linen, hemmed, ladies' size.....doz..	150	1.10	.....	.58	.....	.....
49			1.08		.70		
50			.91		.72		
51					.81		
52					.90		
53					1.17		
54					1.21		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jos. D. Wilson.	John R. Sutton.	Samuel R. Brown.	Thomas G. Hood.	Richard Lindner.	John Mansfield.	Uriah G. Fox.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	C. H. Conover.	Walter Bochlowetz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert J. McMenamy.	Wm. M. Sporborg.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
.0535	.05½	.0570	.0542										1
.0581	.05½	.0594	.0548										2
.0630	.06½	.06½	.0562										3
	.05½		.0594										4
	.05½		.0557										5
	.06½												6
	.06½												7
.1175	.....	.11½	.1173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
													9
.0411	.....	.0385		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.0615	.....	.0610	.0798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		.0635	.0824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
			.0798										13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.18	.....	16
											.23		17
											.25		18
.60	.....	.63	.....	.82	.59		.60	.....	.....	.80	.56½	.....	19
.70		.74		1.05	.67½		.80			.90	.85		20
.78		.83		.84	.77½		.71			.70	1.19		21
1.00		.92		.97	1.05		1.00			.62			22
.88		.92½								.70			23
1.15		.99								1.20			24
1.28	.....	1.23	.....	1.36	.84	.....	.75	.....	.....	.99	.82½	.....	25
				1.45	.97½		.85			1.00	.89½		26
				2.90	1.10		.95			1.17	.95		27
.1097	.....	.0927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	28
												.04½	29
												.05½	30
												.06	31
.11½		.08½	.1297	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	32
		.11½								.11			33
										.10½			34
										.18			35
										.09			36
										.10			37
										.10			38
.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.0724	.....	.0845	.0709	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	40
													41
.....	.....	.0687	.0748	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	42
												.09½	43
													44
													45
													46
			.0898										47
.74½	.....	.71½	.....	.98	.....	.64	.64½	.....	.96	.85	.92½	.....	48
		.79½		1.05		.64½	.80		1.05	.95	1.00		49
				1.63					1.15	1.05			50
									1.22½	1.15			51
									1.55	1.20			52
									1.67½				53
													54

REF0070777

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jos. S. Whiteside.	John N. Beach.	E. E. Eames.	Wm. H. Hewett.	S. Allen Evans.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Handkerchiefs—Continued.						
2	½ T. B., hemmed, white linen .....doz..	47	.93	.....	.76	.....	.....
3			.49		.85		
4					.95		
5							
6							
7	Cotton, small, white or bordered, for girls.....doz..	12	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....
8							
9	16-inch, Turkey red, hemmed ....do...	37	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....
10	Linen, table, Turkey red, 52-inch ....yds..	330	.....	.26½	.38	.....	.....
11					.34		
12							
13							
14	Muslin, barrel, for aprons .....do...	100	.....	.03½	.07	.....	.....
15					.07½		
16					.09½		
17					.10		
18					.12½		
19	Seersucker, blue, good quality .....do...	5,500	.....	.0020	.....	.07'	.....
20	Sheeting, ½, bleached.....do...	100	.....	.....	.24½	.....	.....
21	Shirting, "Aroostcag," or equal .....do...	200	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....
22	Silesia, black and slate.....do...	3,300	.....	.....	.11½	.0925	.....
23					.11½	.1025	
24					.10½		
25					.10½		
26							
27							
28							

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jos. D. Wilson.	John R. Sutton.	Samuel B. Brown.	Thomas G. Hood.	Richard Lindner.	John Mansfield.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	C. H. Conover.	Walter Bochlowetz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert J. McMannmy.	Wm. M. Sperborg.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1.29½	.....	1.02½	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.50	1.19	.....	.....	1
				1.05				.61	1.37			2
								.74				3
								.90				4
								1.05				5
								1.35				6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
				.49								8
												9
.2542	.....	.....	.....	.39	.26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	10
.3165				.34	.31½					.27½		11
.3428												12
.3519												13
.3662												14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	15
				.18								16
												17
												18
												19
.08½	*	.07	.0647	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	20
		.23		.30								21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.0796	**.07223**	.12	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.0825	.....	23
			.0747	.07½	.09				.10½	.0853		24
			.0799	.10	.09½				.09			25
			.0823		.08½				.09			26
									.10			27
									.10			28

REF0070778

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 6. CLOTHING.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Albert E. Beck.	Isaac Wallach.	Emmanuel Wallach.	Lewis Seasongood.	Casper J. Goldberg.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	Blouses, men's, 10 oz., brown or mode color, duck:							
1	Lined, 34 to 46.....No.	3,150			**1.58**	1.59		
2					1.89	1.83		
3					1.77	1.62		
4					1.51	1.86		
5	Unlined, 34 to 46.....No.	6,395			**.99**	1.05		
	Coats, men's, s. b., 36 to 46:							
6	Satinet, dark color, lined.....No.	6,600	2.35	2.61			2.79	c2.76
7				2.67			2.69	c2.81
8				**2.79**				c2.82
9				2.83				
10				2.85				
11				2.93				
12				2.73				
13				2.81				
14				3.10				
15				2.84				
16				2.93				
17				2.97				
18				3.23				
19	Sack, Kentucky jeans, dark color.....No.	4,300	c2.25				d2.29	
20							d2.33	
21							d2.35	
22							d2.47	
23							d2.53	
24							d2.31	
25							**d2.43**	
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35	Sack, 10-oz., brown or mode color, duck, lined.....No.	2,975			**2.25**	2.46		
36					2.70	2.64		
37					2.43	2.49		
38					2.31	2.70		
39	Sack, 10-oz., brown or mode color, duck, unlined.....No.	990			**1.47**	1.50		
40	Sack, cottonade, lined.....No.	360						
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46	Sack, cottonade, unlined.....No.	175						
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								
52								
53								

c Satinet.
b 2,400 Nos. only.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry F. Wallack.	Emanuel Marx.	Solomon Moses.	Felix L. Bauer.	Solomon Weill.	Louis H. Schubert.	Jos. Goldsmith.	Uriah G. Fox.	Henry Rosenberg.	Israel Steinhart.	Wm. E. Wolf.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Abraham S. Gans.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
													1
1.92		1.44		1.47									2
		1.56		1.80									3
													4
1.05		.90		1.02									5
													6
	2.59		2.65										7
	2.61		2.70										8
	2.67		2.75										9
	2.75		2.80										10
	2.77		3.05										11
	2.79												12
	2.81												13
	2.23												14
	2.89												15
	2.93												16
													17
													18
													19
			2.55		2.28	b2.30	2.32	2.30	2.25	2.35			20
					2.29		2.22	2.29	2.27	2.34			21
					2.33		2.36	2.28	2.26	2.33			22
					2.37			2.32	2.29	2.47			23
					2.45			2.33	2.28	2.46			24
					2.51			2.34	2.32	2.45			25
					2.54			2.35	2.30	2.54			26
					2.59			2.36	2.39	2.52			27
								2.37	2.31	2.50			28
								2.39	2.56	2.49			29
								2.41	2.53	2.56			30
								2.43	2.47	2.55			31
								2.45	2.41	2.59			32
								2.47		2.58			33
								2.49		2.63			34
								2.57		2.60			
													35
2.73		2.10		2.25									36
		2.40		2.70									37
													38
													39
1.62		1.26		1.38							2.30	2.28	40
											2.33	2.19	41
											2.35	2.66	42
											2.45	2.34	43
											2.53	2.40	44
											2.63		45
											1.52	1.44	46
											1.57	1.44	47
											1.73	1.47	48
											1.78	1.47	49
											1.93	1.50	50
											1.93		51
											1.96		52
											2.10		53

c Linings as per samples attached.
d With assorted colors of coat lining as per samples attached.

REF0070779

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Emmanuel Wallach.	Horace G. Thomas.	Isaac Wallach.	Emmanuel Marx.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	Coats, men's, s. b., for police uniforms:						
1	Indigo-blue, beaver or kersey, lined, assorted sizes, officers'.....No..	135	3.19				
2			3.29				
3			**3.39**				
4			3.59				
5	Sack, indigo-blue kersey or beaver, lined, assorted sizes, privates'.....No..	1,177	5.47		5.10		5.18
6			5.49		5.52		5.28
7			5.55				5.37
8			5.72				5.44
9			5.74				5.47
10			5.57				5.49
11			**5.59**				5.91
12			5.67				
13			5.80				
14			5.84				
15			5.73				
16			5.83				
17			5.92				
18			6.02				
19			6.08				
20			6.27				
21			6.30				
	Overalls, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck:						
22	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....pairs..	3,645		.54		.57	
23				**.54½**		.59	
24				.61½		.62½	
25	Mens'.....do...	8,550		.61		.62½	
26				.62		.81	
27				.75		.84	
28				.71		**.72½**	
	Overcoats, d. b. sack:						
29	Youth's, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 21 years.No..	1,260					
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35	Boys' medium quality dark color, lined heavy, 10 to 18 years.....No..	2,025					
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44	Boys', 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 10 to 18 years.....No..	250		**2.70**		3.70	
45				2.90		3.60	
46				2.86		2.85	
47				3.06		2.76	

a With storm collars and side pockets; slit openings in overcoats omitted or shortened if desired.
b With side pockets; slit openings in overcoats omitted or shortened if desired.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Herman Heidelberg.	Alfred Seasongood.	Henry D. Wallach.	Lewis Seasongood.	Casper J. Goldberg.	Felix L. Rauer.	Henry Rosenberg.			Israel Steinhart.		Solomon Moses.	Solomon Wolf.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.			New York.		New York.	New York.	
									7.90				1
									8.13				2
									8.27				3
													4
													5
5.39													6
5.41													7
5.42													8
5.44													9
5.49													10
5.49													11
5.61													12
													13
													14
													15
													16
													17
													18
													19
													20
													21
													22
													23
													24
													25
													26
													27
													28
			c3.55	e3.59	3.48	3.40	3.09	4.38	3.53	3.68			29
			d3.61	d3.57	3.55	3.51	3.79	4.58	3.43	3.66			30
			d3.69	c3.85	3.57	3.61	3.83		3.55	3.70			31
				e3.83		3.64	3.80		3.54	3.69			32
						3.65	4.27		3.64	3.81			33
						3.67	4.31		3.62	3.73			34
	c3.27			e3.29	3.22	3.22	3.26	3.47	3.28	3.44			35
				d3.19	3.26	3.24	3.29	3.45	3.18	3.56			36
					3.27	3.27	3.30	3.48	3.30	3.48			37
					3.28	3.32	3.37	3.86	3.29				38
					3.47	3.25	3.40	3.89	3.39				39
						3.28	3.23	3.91	3.37				40
						3.20	3.32	4.02	3.43				41
						3.30	3.41	4.13	3.41				42
						3.31	3.42	4.33	3.45				43
		3.12									2.52	2.64	44
											2.82	2.97	45
													46
													47

c With side pockets.
d With side pockets and storm collars.
e Slit openings in overcoats omitted or shortened if desired.

REF0070780

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac Wallach.	Emmanuel Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Overcoats, d. b. sack:							
2	Boys' 10 oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years.....No..	12	1.86	1.89	1.89	1.77	1.83	.....
3	Men's, medium quality, dark color, lined, heavy, 38 to 46.....No..	7,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
4								2.70
5								2.65
6								2.60
7								2.78
8								2.81
9								2.95
10								2.85
11	Men's, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 38 to 46.....No..	630	3.09	3.15	3.78	2.94	3.03	.....
12			3.75	3.63		3.36	3.63	
13			3.42	3.24				
14			3.21	3.60				
15	Men's, 10-oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined, 38 to 46.....No..	750	2.25	2.28	2.31	2.10	2.13	.....
16	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years:							
17	Satinet, dark color, lined .....pairs..	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27	Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined..pairs..	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41	10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, ...pairs..	335	1.29	1.26	.....	1.14	1.23	.....
42			1.50	1.53		1.35	1.56	
43			1.47	1.32				
44			1.35	1.56				
45	10-oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined.....pairs..	100	.78	.70	.....	.70	.75	.....

a Knee pants, Cambridge shade if desired.
b Long pants.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac N. Heidelberg.		Alfred Seasongood.	Lewis Seasongood.	Casper J. Goldberg.	Felix L. Bauer.	Herman Heidelberg.		Louis H. Schubert.	Jacob Manderson.	Simon Manheimer.	Emmanuel Merz.	Moritz Loth.	Maurice Falk.	Sigmund Elsas.	
Points of delivery.															
New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
															1
3.86	3.95	d3.84	e.82	3.97	3.75	3.65	3.99								2
3.84	3.87	d3.95	e3.83		3.83	3.70	4.05								3
3.82	4.53	3.85	3.81		3.84	3.73	4.10								4
3.98	4.38	d4.97	e4.93		3.85	3.77									5
3.96	4.41				4.27	3.80									6
3.93	4.47					3.85									7
3.87	4.63					3.87									8
4.03	4.83					3.89									9
3.97						3.97									10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
								.94	*a*.65	1.33					17
								1.03	*a*.63	1.38					18
								1.02	*a*.73	1.41					19
								1.03	*b*.76	1.39					20
								1.11	*b*.75	1.43					21
								1.13	b1.00	1.43					22
								1.14							23
								1.20							24
								1.21							25
								1.33							26
								1.34							27
						.83					.70	.94	.88	.87	28
						.84					.80	.93	.91	.91	29
						.95					.849	1.00	.91	.90	30
						1.04					.90		.92	.94	31
						1.09					.91		.94	.93	32
						1.11					.92		.94	.95	33
											.93		.98	1.00	34
											.94		.96	.97	35
											.99		.97	1.01	36
											1.01		1.01	1.10	37
											1.03		1.02		38
											1.07		1.01		39
											1.00		1.03		40
													1.14		41
															42
															43
															44
															45

d With storm collars and side pockets; slit opening in overcoats omitted or shortened if desired.
e With storm collars.

REF0070781

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.		Louis H. Schubert.	Jacob Manderson.	Simon Manheimer.	Maurice Falk.	
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Pants, boys: Cottonade, lined, 5 to 10 years.....pairs..	700	1.01	1.12					
2			1.03	1.14					
3			1.05	1.14					
4			1.07	1.14					
5			**1.09**	1.19					
6			1.12						
7	Cottonade, unlined, 5 to 10 years.....pairs..	300	.91	1.06					
8			.93	1.08					
9			.94	1.08					
10			.96	1.06					
11			**.99**	1.11					
12			1.04						
13	Satinet, dark color, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	1,700			1.26	1.36	1.43		
14					1.28	1.35	1.45		
15					1.29	1.33	**1.49**		
16					1.35		1.53		
17					1.40		1.54		
18					1.48		1.63		
19					1.51				
20					1.53				
21					1.55				
22					1.71				
23					1.73				
24	Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	2,680				a1.07½		1.06	1.19
25						a1.12½		1.12	1.18
26						a1.11		1.13	1.25
27						a1.10		1.14	1.26
28						a1.11		1.16	1.30
29						a1.10½		1.16	1.38
30						a1.00		1.20	1.47
31									
32	10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	530							
33									
34									
35									
36	10-oz., brown or mode color, duck, unlined, 11 to 18 years..pairs..	125							
37	Cottonade, lined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	480	1.14	1.34					
38			1.16	1.38					
39			1.18	1.38					
40			1.20	1.38					
41			**1.24**	1.41					
42			1.24						
43	Cottonade, unlined, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	995	.97	1.16					
44			**.99**	1.21					
45			1.04	1.21					
46			1.07	1.21					
47			**1.12**	1.27					
48			1.18						

a With brown sheeting lining like sample attached if preferred.

awards were made in comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Sigmund Klee.	Jos. Goldsmith.	Jos. Kaufman.	Moritz Loth.	Herman Heidelberg.	Emanuel Marx.		Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Abraham S. Gans.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
												.72	1
												.72	2
												.76	3
												.75	4
												.81	5
													6
												.87	7
												.87	8
												.90	9
												.90	10
												.93	11
													12
													13
													14
													15
													16
													17
													18
													19
													20
													21
													22
													23
													24
1.13	1.15	.98	.98	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.20						25
1.11	1.19		.99	1.12	1.05	1.03	1.27						26
1.11	1.31		1.00	1.16	1.16	**1.09**	1.28						27
1.03	1.28		1.01	1.23	1.18	1.11	1.29						28
1.18	1.27		1.02		1.24	1.10	1.31						29
1.15	1.39		1.03		1.27	1.17	1.33						30
1.17	1.48		1.04		1.29	1.19							31
			1.05		1.30								32
							1.50	1.60	1.86	1.26	1.41		33
							1.80	1.89		1.50	1.74		34
							1.68	1.69					35
							1.56	1.80					36
							.98	**.97**	1.00	.98	.99		37
												.90	38
												.90	39
												.93	40
												.93	41
												.96	42
													43
												.72	44
												.72	45
												.75	46
												.75	47
												.78	48

REF0070782

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Louis H. Schubert.	Jacob Manderson.	Simon Manheimer.	Emanuel Marx.	Jos. Goldsmith.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jos. S. Kaufman.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.
	Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam:								
1	Satinet, dark color, lined...pairs.	6,450	1.39	b1.47	1.57	1.38			
2			1.41	a1.62	**1.59**	1.42			
3			1.59	b1.45	1.63	1.63			
4			1.61		1.69	1.65			
5			1.62		1.67	1.71			
6			1.63		1.79				
7			1.64		1.89				
8			1.67						
9			1.69						
10			1.74						
	Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined ...pairs.	5,330		b1.27			1.20	1.24	1.12
11				b1.19			1.33	1.22	1.13
12				b1.27			1.33	1.26	1.14
13				b1.24			1.52		1.15
14				b1.24			1.53		1.16
15				b1.33					1.17
16									1.18
17									1.19
18									
	10-oz., brown or mode color duck, lined .....pairs.	3,080							
19									
20									
21									
22									
	10-oz., brown or mode color duck, unlined.....pairs.	1,475							
23	Cottonade, lined.....pairs.	5							
24									
25									
26									
27									
28	Cottonade, unlined .....pairs.	410							
29									
30									
31									
32									
33	Pants, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms:								
	Indigo blue, half-lined, officers, ...pairs.	138							
34									
35									
36	Sky-blue, half-lined, privates, ...pairs.	1,214				3.32			
37						3.37½			
38									
39									
40									
41									

a Cambridge shade if desired, with brown sheeting lining like sample if preferred.
b With brown sheeting lining like sample if preferred.

Moritz Loth.	Maurice Falk.	Herman Heidelberg.	Israel Steinhart.	Sigmund Klee.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.		Horace G. Thomas.	Abraham S. Gans.	
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
1.28	1.32	1.34	1.17	1.15	1.47	1.23	1.37							12
1.35	1.36	1.33	1.19	1.17	1.41	1.25	1.33							13
1.38	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.24	1.35	1.30	1.49							14
1.30	1.38	1.41	1.29	1.23	1.34	1.28	1.41							15
1.42	1.39	1.47	1.35	1.27	1.33	1.32	1.39							16
1.41	1.39	1.50	1.36	1.26		1.27	1.61							17
1.44	1.36	1.57	1.42	1.28		1.28	1.56							18
			1.48											
														19
					1.71	1.77	2.00	1.62	1.65					20
					2.07	2.00		1.92	1.98					21
					1.95	1.98								22
					1.86	2.00								
					1.17	**1.14**	1.21	1.08	1.14					23
										1.31	1.45		1.05	24
										1.33	1.48		1.05	25
										1.35	1.48		1.06	26
										1.39	1.48		1.06	27
										1.45	1.57		1.11	28
										1.21	1.35		.84	29
										1.23	1.35		.84	30
										1.25	1.38		.87	31
										1.39	1.47		.87	32
													.90	33
				4.23						4.27	**4.42**			34
				4.29										35
				4.43										
										4.25	4.47			36
										3.43	3.56	3.24		37
		3.30								3.46	3.66			38
		3.44								3.52	3.72			39
		3.46								3.54	3.76			40
		3.49												
		3.51												41

REF007078

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Louis H. Schubert.				Wm. R. Thompson.	Julius W. Steiner.		
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.				Chicago.	New York.		
1	Suits, boys' (jackets and pants) 5 to 10 years: Medium quality, cassimere, dark color, for Sunday wear, lined.....No.	1,036	3.43	3.93	4.14	4.23	3.66	3.98	4.23	4.
2			3.47	3.93	4.17	4.23		4.23	4.23	4.23
3			3.56	3.97	4.17	4.23		4.23	4.23	4.23
4			3.56	3.97	4.19	4.23		4.23	4.23	4.23
5			3.67	3.97	4.19	4.23		4.23	4.23	4.23
6			3.68	4.13	4.23	4.23		4.23	4.23	4.23
7			3.69	4.13	4.23	4.35		4.24	4.23	4.23
8			3.71	4.17	4.23	4.38		4.26	4.38	4.25
9	Satinet, dark color, lined, heavy.....No.	9,930					1.25			
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21	Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy.....No.	1,925								
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29	10 oz., brown or mode color, duck, lined.....No.	335								
31										
32										
33										
34	10 oz., brown or mode color, duck, unlined.....No.	310								

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alfred Sonnenfeld.	Emanuel Marx.	Felix L. Bauer.	Albert M. Beck.	Jacob Manderson.	Israel Steinhart.	Herman Heidelberg.		Albert Goldstein.		Wm. E. Wolff.		Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		New York.		New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
3.91	3.73	3.														1
3.78	3.73	3.														2
3.81	3.73	3.														3
3.32	3.73	3.														4
3.35	3.73	3.														5
3.73	3.73	3.														6
3.73	3.41	3.														7
3.73	3.41	3.														8
	3.43															
		2.45	2.87	c2.39	2.87											9
		2.50	2.71	c2.25	2.68											10
		2.55	2.61	c2.31	2.71											11
		2.57	a2.72	c2.43	2.68											12
		2.60	2.77		2.73											13
			2.76		2.73											14
			2.81		a2.83											15
			2.79		2.74											16
			2.83		2.68											17
			2.87													18
			2.91													19
			2.97													20
	2.39	2.46		2.05		2.37	2.69	2.69	2.62	2.52	2.68					21
	2.41			1.85		2.39	2.70	2.51	2.65	2.50	2.68					22
	2.53			1.89		2.43	2.73	2.53	2.67	2.49	2.64					23
	13.54			1.91		2.45	2.79	2.48	2.63	2.52	2.54					24
	2.71			1.93		2.47		2.50	2.69	2.57	2.79					25
	2.73			1.95		2.51		2.52	2.76	2.55						26
	2.75			2.00		2.59		2.61	2.50	2.63						27
	2.81					2.61		2.61	2.67	2.51						28
						2.67		2.73	2.76	2.65						29
												2.46	2.46	2.22	2.24	30
												2.73	2.75	2.61	2.67	31
												2.61	2.64			32
												2.52	2.70			33
												1.68	1.65	1.56	1.92	34

a With long pants instead of knee pants, 9 cents additional.
b With ivory buttons, 10 cents less.
c With long pants, 7½ cents extra. Samples cost lining attached, if preferred.

REF0070784

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Abraham S. Gans.	Leslie H. Schubert.		Julius W. Steiner.	
			Point of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.		New York.	
	Suits, boys' (jacket and pants), cottonade:							
1	Lined, 5 to 10 years.....No..	100	2.67	2				
2			2.78					
3			2					
4			2					
5			2					
6			2					
7			2					
8	Unlined, 5 to 10 years.....do..	60	1.71	1.85				
9			1.73	1.36				
10			1.73	1.41				
11			1.93	1.41				
12			2.13	1.44				
13			2.13					
14			2.16					
15			2.33					
	Suits, boys', coat, pants, and vest:							
16	Medium quality, cassimere, dark color, lined, for Sunday wear, for large boys, 19 to 24 years...No..	307			8.45	7.83	8.33	7.83
17					8.45	7.83	8.33	7.73
18					8.23	7.83	8.33	8.13
19					8.23	7.83	8.33	8.24
20					8.23	7.83	7.83	8.24
21					8.23	7.83	7.83	
22					8.23	7.83	7.83	
23					8.23	7.83	7.83	
24					8.23	7.83	7.83	
25					8.23	7.83	7.83	
26					8.23	7.83	7.83	
27					8.23	7.83	7.83	
28					8.23	7.83	7.83	
29					8.23	7.83	7.83	
30					8.23	7.83	7.83	
31					8.23	7.83	7.83	
32					8.23	7.83	7.83	
33	Satinet, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 24 years.No..	1,110						
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43								
44	Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy, for large boys, 19 to 24 years.....No..	425						
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								
52								

a If made like No. 2, $7.73. Inside or outside lining of vests back, to be furnished same as coat lining, if desired.
c If made braided like No. 2, $7.69.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Lewis Sussengood.	Emanuel Marx.	Felix L. Bauer.	Albert E. Hoek.	Alfred Sussengood.	Lazel Steinhart.	Albert S. Goldstein.		Herman Heidelberg.		Wm. E. Wolff.		Number.
	Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		New York.		New York.		
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
a7		8.82										17
a8.82		8.82										18
7.33		8.82										19
		8.82										20
		8.82										21
		8.82										22
		8.82										23
		8.82										24
		8.82										25
		8.82										26
		8.82										27
		8.82										28
		8.82										29
		8.82										30
		8.82										31
		8.82										32
		4.30	4.96	d4.99	4.91							33
		4.60	5.04	d4.71	4.92							34
		4.62	5.12	d5.06	5.07							35
		4.65	5.06	d4.61	4.93							36
		5.01	5.13		5.14							37
			5.23		5.13							38
			5.14		5.32							39
			5.27		5.21							40
			5.24		5.36							41
			5.44									42
			5.56									43
			5.73									44
	4.47	4.45				4.58	4.62	4.49	4.99	4.60	4.57	45
	4.53					4.55	4.73	4.51	5.02	4.49	4.66	46
	4.76					4.52	4.69	4.59	5.09	4.47	4.67	47
	4.83					4.61	4.77	4.61	5.21	4.55	4.65	48
	4.97					4.61	4.82	4.79	5.27	4.54	4.69	49
	5.05					4.57	4.78	4.85		4.53	4.68	50
	5.17					4.65	4.80	4.87		4.63	4.50	51
	5.23					4.63	4.86	4.91		4.59	4.71	52

b With ivory buttons, 15c less.
d With assorted coat linings attached.

REF0070785

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis Sensengood.	Emanuel Marx.	Felix L. Bauer.	Albert R. Beck.	Alfred Sensengood.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), 11 to 18 years: Medium quality, cassimere, dark color, lined, for Sunday wear.....No..	2,164	6.15	5.46	5.56		
2			5.95	5.28	5.63		
3			5.86	5.28	5.78		
4			5.79	5.42	6.03		
5			5.67	5.42	6.05		
6			5.79	5.46	6.10		
7				5.49			
8				5.53			
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18	Satinet, dark color, lined, heavy .....do..	2,316			3.70	3.73	c3.74
19					3.88	3.79	c3.87
20					3.83	3.83	c3.81
21					3.83	3.87	
22					4.30	3.88	
23						3.97	
24						3.98	
25						4.19	
26						4.28	
27						4.31	
28						4.47	
29	Kentucky jeans, dark color, lined, heavy.....No..	2,563	c3.49	3.53	3.65		c3.64
30			c3.53	3.56			c3.61
31			c3.65	3.73			c3.67
32			c3.67	3.79			c3.63
33			c3.50	3.93			c3.62
34			c3.44	3.95			
35				4.11			
36				4.17			
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47	10-ounce brown or mode color duck, lined.....No..	1,190					
48							
49							
50							
51	10-ounce brown or mode color duck, unlined.....No..	305					

a If made braided like No. 1, add 25 cents per suit. Inside or outside lining of vest's back to be furnished same as coat lining, if desired.
b With ivory buttons, 15 cents less.
c Inside or outside of lining of vest's back to be furnished same as coat lining, if desired.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Lewis H. Schubert.		Julius W. Steiner.		Israel Steinhart.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Solomon Moses.	Herman Heidelberg.	Wm. R. Wolff.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.	Henry F. Wallach.	Solomon Weill.	Number.
	Points of delivery.													
	New York.		New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	4.26	6.12	5.20	6.20										1
2	4.37	6.12	5.22	6.20										2
3	5.25	6.12	5.24	6.23										3
4	5.23	6.23	5.30	6.62										4
5	5.30	6.[illegible]	5.40	6.63										5
6	5.41	6.27	5.60											6
7	5.43	6.27	5.70											7
8	5.47	6.27	5.93											8
9	5.71	6.27	5.52											9
10	5.71	6.27	5.94											10
11	5.87	6.27	5.94											11
12	5.87	6.27	5.94											12
13	5.87	6.27	5.96											13
14	6.03	6.33	6.12											14
15	6.05	6.43	6.16											15
16	6.12	6.47	6.20											16
17	6.07		6.12											17
18					3.77									18
19					3.78									19
20					3.88									20
21					3.79									21
22					3.91									22
23					3.89									23
24					4.07									24
25					3.97									25
26					4.11									26
27														27
28														28
29						3.58		3.55	3.54					29
30						3.57		3.57	3.49					30
31						3.55		3.63	3.47					31
32						3.61		3.67	3.57					32
33						3.60		3.77	3.53					33
34						3.59		3.81	3.52					34
35						3.62		3.83	3.63					35
36						3.61		3.87	3.59					36
37						3.66		3.97	3.68					37
38						3.67		3.98	3.67					38
39						3.65		3.98	3.65					39
40						3.63		4.18	3.71					40
41						3.76		4.20	3.66					41
42						3.73			3.80					42
43						3.66			3.73					43
44						3.66								44
45						3.82								45
46														46
47							3.81			4.00	3.90	4.62	3.87	47
48							4.02			4.50	4.50		4.06	48
49										4.32	4.02			49
50										4.06	4.38			50
51							3.64			3.76	3.79	3.83	3.70	51

REF0070786

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Abraham S. Gans.	Solomon Moses.	Henry F. Wallach.	Eli Oppenheimer.	Emanuel Wallach.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Suits, boys' (coats, pants, and vests), cottonade: Lined, 11 to 18 years.....No..	100	2.97	2.96				
2			2.97	2.99				
3			2.47	2.61				
4			2.87	2.82				
5			2.87	2.75				
6			2.77					
7			2.87					
8	Unlined, 11 to 18 years.....do..	150	2.83	2.26				
9			2.65	2.25				
10			2.75	2.81				
11			2.89	2.21				
12			2.23	2.37				
13			2.23					
14			2.37					
15			2.32					
16	Shirts, assorted sizes: Woven, cheviot, boys'.....do..	4,000			.38	.33	.38	.31
17					.35	.35	.35	.33½
18					.33	.36	.34	.32
19					.31	.33	.32½	.32
20					.36	.40	.36	.36
21					.33½	.40	.32½	.32
22					.32			.31
23					.32½			.32
24	Woven, cheviot, men's.....do..	5,740			.37	.35	.35	.35
25					.37	.43	.43	.37
26					.39	.45	.42	.38
27					.39	.43	.37½	.38
28					.42	.44	.37½	.41
29					.43	.44	.33	.38
30					.41	.44		.41½
31	Hickory, boys', with metal buttons....do..	4,972			.45	.40		.45
32					.39			.39½
33	Hickory, men's, with metal buttons...do..	6,344			.38	.50		.37
34					.39½			.38
35	Gray flannel, boys', with metal buttons.do..	5,000*			.57	.63		.62½
36					.60	.79		.63
37					.61½	.75		.65
38					.62½			.70
39	Gray flannel, men's, with metal buttons.do..	10,500a			.70	.80		.74
40					.81½	a.90		.78
41					.84	.93		.80
42					.87½			.83
43	Red flannel, boys', with metal buttons.do..	5,330			.75	1.05		.75
44					.75½	1.09		.75½
45					.84	1.04		.83
46					.87			.88
47					1.02½			.93
48	Red flannel, men's, with metal buttons.do..	8,140			.95	1.20		.88
49					.99½	1.25		.98
50					1.09	1.32		1.05
51					1.11			1.08
52					1.20			1.17

* 3,160 to Henry F. Wallach at 79 cents; 2,500 to Isaac Wallach at 87 cents. See foot note, page 1076.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Isaac A. Oppenheimer.	Isaac Wallach.	Solomon Wall.	David Oberndorf.	Louis H. Schubart.	Simon Marheimer.	Jos. Goldman.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jacob Manderson.	Emanuel Marx.	Felix L. Bauer.	Israel Schubart.	Horace G. Thomas.	Herman Heidelberg.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
														15
.31	.33	.30	.30½											16
.32	.32	.31	.32											17
.32½	.32	.32	.32											18
.32	.32	.32	.32											19
.34	.34	.34	.34											20
.32	.32	.32	.32											21
.32	.32	.32	.32											22
.32	.32	.32	.32											23
.34	.34	.34	.34											24
.37	.37	.37	.37											25
.38	.38	.38	.38											26
.37	.37	.37	.37											27
.38	.38	.38	.38											28
.41	.41	.41	.41											29
.38	.38	.38	.38											30
.45	.45	.45	.45											31
.39	.39	.39	.39											32
.37	.37	.37	.37											33
.38	.38	.38	.38											34
.62½	.62½	.62½	.62½											35
.63	.63	.63	.63											36
.65	.65	.65	.65											37
.70	.70	.70	.70											38
.74	.74	.74	.74											39
.78	.78	.78	.78											40
.80	.80	.80	.80											41
.83	.83	.83	.83											42
.75	.75	.75	.75											43
.75½	.75½	.75½	.75½											44
.83	.83	.83	.83											45
.88	.88	.88	.88											46
.93	.93	.93	.93											47
.88	.88	.88	.88											48
.98	.98	.98	.98											49
1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05											50
1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08											51
1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17											52

a 600 to Isaac Wallach at 90 cents; 2,900 to Henry F. Wallach at 90 cents. See foot note, page 1076.

REF0070787

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Abraham S. Gans.	Solomon Moses.	Henry F. Wallach.	Eli Oppenheimer.	Emanuel Wallach.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Shirts, assorted sizes—continued.							
2	Fancy, flannel, boys', with metal buttons.....No.	2,580			.60	.81		.60
3					.62½	.84		.63
4					.75	.87		.70
5					.72½	.60		.72
6					.69	.96		.73
7						1.05		
						1.14		
8	Fancy flannel, men's, with metal buttons.....No.	1,700			.75	.90		.78
9					.78½	.93		.81
10					.87½	1.00		.84
11					.84½	1.17		.87
12					.90	1.17		.87
13						1.23		
						1.38		
14	Vests, men's, 34 to 46 inches:							
15	Satinet, dark color, lined.....do..	5,370						
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined ....do..	2,437						
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33	Ten-ounce, brown or mode color duck, lined.....do..	1,780			.96	1.25		1.08
34					1.05			1.17
35								1.11
36								1.23
37	Cottonade, lined.....do..	410	.76	.00				
38			.78	.90				
39			.82	.93				
40			.84	.93				
41			.84	.06				
42			.86					
43			.92					
	Vests, men's, s. b., assorted sizes for police uniforms:							
44	Indigo-blue cloth, officers'.....No.	126	2.36					
45			2.42					
46			2.47					
47			2.56					
48	Dark-blue kersey, privates'.....do..	1,130	1.65					
49			1.67					
50			1.72					
51			1.75					
52			1.75					
53			1.76					
54			1.78					
55			**1.91**					
56			1.98					
57			2.05					

a To go to schools instead of gray flannel. See foot note, pages 104–5.

Awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac A. Oppenheimer.	Isaac Wallach.	Solomon Wall.	David Oberndorf.	Louis H. Schubert.	Simon Manheimer.	Jos. Goldman.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jacob Manderson.	Emanuel Marx.	Felix L. Bauer.	Israel Steinhart.	Horace G. Thomas.	Herman Heidelberg.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
														1
	.83	.48												2
	a.87	.60												3
	.90	.63												4
	1.05	.59												5
	.99													6
	1.05													7
	1.06													
	.93	.66												8
	a.94	.74												9
	1.02	.75												10
	1.90	.70												11
	1.23													12
	1.25													13
	1.35													14
				.80	.84	.90			b.83	.31	.79			15
				.81	.85	.92			b.81	.82	.80			16
				.84	.86	.96				.83	.82			17
				.85	.87	.96				.96	.95			18
				.88	.88	1.02				.89	.97			19
				.92	.89	1.06				.94				20
				.69	.69	.84	.74	.75½	b.75	.70	.75			21
				.72	.71	.85	.74	.73½	b.75	.73				22
				.75	.72	.86		.73½		.76				23
				.76	.74	.87				.79				24
				.77½	.79	.90				.81				25
				.77½	.76					.82				26
				.78½	.76					.82½				27
				.79	.79					.82½				28
				.80	.80									29
				.80	.81									30
				.81	.82									31
				.81	.83									32
	1.05	.10												33
	1.20	1.17												34
	1.14													35
	1.11													36
														37
														38
														39
														40
														41
														42
														43
											2.30			44
											2.32			45
											2.46			46
														47
									1.03			1.75	1.96	48
									1.64			1.89	1.97	49
									1.67				1.98	50
									1.70				1.99	51
									1.71				1.70	52
									1.73				1.70	53
									1.89				1.71	54
														55
														56
														57

b Vests made with melton lining inside or outside at 2 cents extra.

REF0070788

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	A. G. Jones.	Wm. Moss.	Henry H. Brown.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Boots:					
2	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	870	1.29½	1.17	.....	1.13 .20
3						
4	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....do..	930	1.70½	1.57	.....	1.57 1.57
5						
6	Men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 11.....do..	930	.....	.....	2.00 2.30 2.15	.....
7						
8						
9	Overshoes, arctics, assorted sizes:					
10	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do..	930	.....	.....	.76	.....
11	Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½.....do..	85	.....	.....	.43	.....
12	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....do..	530	.....	.....	.57	.....
13	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do..	920	.....	.....	.74	.....
14						
15	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do..	730	.....	.....	.95	.....
16						
17	Overshoes, rubber, assorted sizes:					
18	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do..	340	.....	.....	.31	.....
19	Children's, Nos. 6 to 10½.....do..	60	.....	.....	.19	.....
20	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2.....do..	350	.....	.....	.21	.....
21	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do..	580	.....	.....	.26	.....
22	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do..	600	.....	.....	.38 .51	.....
23	Shoes, sole-lined, assorted sizes:					
24	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....do..	9,400	.91	.77 .83 .89	.....	.83½
25						
26						
27	Children's, Nos. 11 to 13.....do..	3,500	.44½ .41	.....	.....	.....
28						
29						
30						
31						
32	Men's, Nos. 6 to 11.....do..	11,750	1.06½	.93 .98 1.05	.....	.77½ .97½
33						
34						
35	Misses', Nos. 13 to 2.....do..	6,800	.49 .46	.....	.....	.....
36						
37						
38						
39	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do..	13,000	.59 .55	.....	.....	.....
40						
41						
42	Shoe laces, in yard strings, per 100:					
43	Leather.....gross..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Linen.....do..	770	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Per gross.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. W. Terhune.	Jesse St. John.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Louis C. Metzger.	Richard Lindner.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Samuel B. Brown.	Hans Hanken.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1.26	1.25 1.20 1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 3
1.62½	1.67½ 1.62½ 1.57½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5 6
1.99	2.05	2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.80	2.00	2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 9
.74	.76½	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.66	.75										11
.43½	.43	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.55½	.49										13
.51	.58	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.71½	.57										15
.87½	.79	.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	.75										17
	.74										18
.94½	1.00	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.85	.96½										20
	.95										21
.29½	.31	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.27½	.29										23
.20	.19½	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.18	.19										25
.21	.21½	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.19½	.21										27
.28	.26½	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.32½	.29										29
.37½	.33½	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.84	.37½										31
.79	1.05	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	.97½		.92								33
	.87½		.82								34
			.90								35
.99	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	.37½										37
	.62½										38
	.57½										39
	.65										40
	1.00	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	1.12½		1.05								42
	1.02½		1.05								43
			1.05								44
	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
	.47½										46
	.72½										47
	.67½										48
	.75										49
	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
	.57½										51
	.62½										52
	.77½										53
	.85										54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.34½	.....	.28½	.26½ .31½	.32	.29½	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	a. 1434 a. 1900	b. 19 a. 2736	.2924	.....	a. 30½	a. 1957	.87	56 57

b Tied in pairs.

REF0070789

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	A. G. Jones.	Wm. Moss.	Henry H. Brown.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	Shoe lasts, assorted sizes, per dozen pairs:					
1	Boys'.....doz..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Children's.....do..	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Men's.....do..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Women's.....do..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Misses'.....do..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Shoe nails, Swede, assorted sizes.....pounds..	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoe packs, assorted sizes:					
7	Boys'.....pairs.	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Men's.....do..	4,055	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Women's.....do..	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes.....galls.	120	.....	.....	.....	.....

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. W. Terhune.	Jesse St. John.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Louis C. Mesger.	Richard Lindner.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Samuel R. Brown.	Hans Henken.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	6
.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.07½	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

REF0070790

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Louis C. Metzger.	C. H. Conover.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Austrian paste ..... lbs.	36	.....	.....	.30	1
2	Bristles ..... do.	21	6.60	.....	$6.600	2
3	Burnishing ink, quarts, Miller's or equal ..... dos.	21	1.26	.....	$1.260	3
4	Burnishing wax, heel ball ..... grosses.	15	1.74	.....	$1.566	4
5	Buttons, shoe ..... do.	15	.06	.....	.060	5
6	Button fasteners, Heaton's or equal ..... do.	225	.....	.....	.180	6
7	Cement, shoe ..... bottles.	1250	.04½	.....	a .045	7
8					b .090	8
9	Clinch nails, wire, held fast, assorted sizes, No. 16 .. lbs.	40	.....	.....	.250	9
10	Eyelet hooks ..... M.	7	.74	.....	.80	10
11			.66			11
12	Eyelet hook, set ..... No.	1	.....	.....	1.25	12
13	Eyelet set, foot power, Union or equal ..... do.	1	7.00	.....	10.000	13
14	Heel plates, Starr's ..... gross.	15	.50	.....	.55	14
15			.70		.70	15
16			.90		.90	16
17			1.15		1.20	17
18	Knives, shoe: Cutting with handles, patent extension ..... dos.	½	.90	.....	5.00	18
19	No. 3, Harrington or equal ..... do.	10	.24	.....	.225	19
20	Square-point, No. 3, Webster ..... do.	10	c 10.00	.....	c .000	20
21	Lasters, shoe ..... do.	6	2.70	.....	2.80	21
22	Lacing hooks No. 2, for boys' work ..... M.	6	.60	.....	1.000	22
23	Mallets, rawhide, 6 to 10 pounds ..... dos.	½	.....	.....	d 3.000	23
24					f 10.500	24
25	Machine, splitting; 10-inch case ..... No.	1	3.75	.....	2.50	25
26			8.25		7.25	26
27	Nippers, shoemakers' ..... dos.	1	1.70	.....	1.60	27
28	Pincers: Shoemakers', No. 3, Timmons or equal ..... do.	1½	5.20	.....	5.00	28
29	Lasting ..... do.	1½	.....	.....	5.50	29
30	Rasps, shoemakers', 10 dos. 10-inch, 4 dos. 8-inch .... do.	14	1.80	2.10	g 1.75	30
31			3.20	1.65	h 3.25	31
32	Shank tacks, iron, assorted ..... lbs.	16	.....	.....	.00½	32
33	Shaves, heel, No. 7 ..... dos.	2½	7.45	.....	7.50	33
34	Shoe eyelets, B, long, black ..... boxes.	200	.07½	.....	.07½	34
35	Shoe nails: Brass, assorted, clinch ..... lbs.	331	.19½	.19½	.20	35
36	Copper, assorted ..... do.	50	.23	.....	.22	36
37	Iron, assorted ..... do.	25	.03½	.....	.05	37
38					.04½	38
39	Studs, lacing, japanned ..... M.	10	2.25	.....	2.000	39
40			2.00		2.25	40
41	Tacks, steel, lasting, assorted sizes ..... lbs.	150	.....	.....	.14	41
42					.13	42
43					.12	43
44					.10	44
45					.09	45
46					.08	46
47	Trimmers', welt ..... dos.	1	4.70	.....	4.75	47

a 1-ounce bottles. b 2-ounce bottles. c Per gross. d Per dozen. e 6 pounds. f 10 pounds. g 8-inch. h 10-inch.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity awarded.	Augustus T. Carpenter.	R. P. Barnes.	Jos. H. White.	Henry R. Webster.	Wm. L. Dunkin.	Max. M. Stern.	Chas. H. Tenney.	Henry H. Gilman.	Geo. R. Burnett.	Thos. H. Lowrey.	Number.
			Points of delivery.										
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Caps, cassimere, heavy, different colors, assorted sizes: Boys' ..... No.	6,275	.37½	.33	.32	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2			.37½	.333	.333	.30							2
3			.37½	.333	.30	.30							3
4				.33	.28								4
5	Men's ..... do.	7,200	.33	.33	.32	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6			.33	.33	.30	.40							6
7			.33	.33	.30	.47							7
8			.33	.33	.30	.49							8
9			.33	.33	.30								9
10			.33	.34	.37½								10
11			.33	.34	.37½								11
12	Hats, assorted sizes: Boys', wool, different colors ..... No.	9,650	.....	.37	.....	.29	.46	.33	.28	.37	.....	.....	12
13				.37		.31	.46	.35	.27	a .39			13
14				.44		.35	.46	.42	.32	.38			14
15				.44		.36	.55	.43	.35	.40			15	
16				.44		.40		.45	.40	.42			16
17				.44		.42		.46	.39	.44			17
18								b .55					18
19								.55					19
20	Men's, wool, different colors ..... No.	13,275	.....	.43	.....	.43	.53	.36	.33	.44	.....	.....	20
21				.43		.42	.52	.42	.35	.45			21
22				.43		.46	.53	.45	.35	.45			22
23				.43		.48	.53	.44	b .45	.46			23
24				.43		.48	.53	.45	.41	.47			24
25				.43		.49		.46	.43	.47			25
26								.53					26
27								.54					27
28								.57					28
29								b .59					29
30								.59					30
31	Men's, wool, black, police ..... No.	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.46	.57	.47	.60	.55	.....	.....	31
32								.57½	.50	.55			32
33										.55½			33
34										.56			34
35	Hats, straw, assorted sizes and colors: Boys' ..... No.	4,540	.....	.14	.....	.28	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.15	.19	35
36				.15		.33	.19				.16	.19	36
37				.16		.33	.22				.19½	.19	37
38				.19			.23				.20	.20	38
39				.20			.24				.21	.27	39
40				.21							.22	.19	40
41				.17									41
42				.15½									42
43	Girls' ..... do.	2,440	.....	.33	.....	.30	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.18	.20	43
44				.33		.33	.19				.19	.20	44
45				.33		.35	.21				.21	.20	45
46				.19		.36	.23				.20	.21	46
47				.19		.55	.36				.22	.24	47
48				.19			.37				.23	.24	48
49				.19									49
50				.18½									50

a { 720 No. awarded to Max M. Stern at 55 cents. / 5,930 No. awarded to Henry H. Gilman at 39 cents.

b { 275 No. awarded to Max N. Stern at .59. / 13,000 No. awarded to Chas. H. Tenney at .45.

REF0070791

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.)

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jno. N. Beach.	E. E. Emery.	Richard Lindner.	Rudolph Wm. Heer.	Walter Rochlewetz.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago, New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Brushes, hair ..... doz..	900	3.67	2.00	3.57	3.23	4.00	2.00
2				2.50	3.72	3.81	4.25	2.30
3				3.50	3.57	3.87	4.00	2.40
4				3.75	2.85		3.25	2.85
5					2.56		4.00	3.50
6					3.25		3.25	4.50
7							1.75	
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
	Buttons:							
13	Coat ..... gross..	600			.18			.14
14	Dress ..... do...	1,100			.27½			.34
15								.42½
16								.55
17								.35
18	Pants, metal ..... do...	1,000		.03½	.00½			.07
19				.04½				
20				.05½				
21				.06½				
22								
23								
24	Shirt, agate ..... do...	1,650		.02½	.02½			.02½
25								
26	Vest ..... do...	600						
27	Youths', agate ..... do...	1,440		.04½	.15			.12
28				.07½	.06½			.08
29				.08½				
30								
31								
32	Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing .doz..	1,650	.24	.24	.44½		.45	.55
33			.30	.30	.45½		.45	.65
34				.41½	.57½		.84	.45
35				.30	.37½		1.02	.41
36				.24	.44½		a1.15	.46
37				.49	.49½			.59½
38								.75
39	Fine, R. H ..... do...	1,975	.19	.16	.16½	.48	.18	.18
40					.21½		.22	.50
41					.44½		.28	.56½
42					.49½			.60
43								b.69½
44								.75
45	Cotton mattre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid ..... lbs..	470	.19½					
46	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 30.... do...	360	.69	.77	.59			
47					.65			
48	No. 35 ..... do...	410	.73	.95	.69			
49					.74			
50	No. 40... ..... do...	575	.77	1.06	.79			
51					.83			

a 1,150 dozen, at 49½ cents, to Jos. T. Bender; 500 dozen, at $1.15, to R. Wurlitzer.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Number.	Valentine Storrs.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Tissott & Schultz.	Robt J. McMannemy.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Samuel B. Brown.	Jos. T. Bender.	Uriah G. Fox.	Thos. G. Hood.	Emory N. Downs.	Jno. R. Hall.
	Points of delivery.											
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	2.25	2.85	2.06½	3.85	2.85							
2	2.75	2.47	2.31	3.71	2.90							
3	2.75	2.40	2.54½	3.71	2.75							
4	2.75	2.50	3.00½	3.67	4.15							
5	4.75	4.25	3.25½	5.50								
6	4.75	2.90	2.54½	2.75								
7	5.00											
8	5.00											
9	5.00											
10	5.00											
11	5.00											
12												
13			.1248			.12½	.12½					
14			.3286		.37	.30[illegible]	.33½					
15						.36						
16						.33½						
17						.34						
18			.021		.05½	.05	.05½					
19			.0338		.06½		.0338					
20			.0438				.0438					
21			.0538				.055½					
22			.0644									
23			s.0672									
24			.0738			.0212	.021½					
25			.029				.03[illegible]					
26			.0338			.10	.10½					
27			.0672		.09	.0672	.05½					
28			.0771		.10	.0739	.0714					
29			.1198				.071½					
30			.1548				.1248					
31							.16½					
32			.27½		.45	.2[illegible]	.32½					
33			.37½		.60	.37½	.4038	a.49½	.29½	.36		
34			.31½			.45	.33½		.28	.25½		
35			.36½			.37½	.27½		.32½	.30½		
36			.36½			.41	.38½		.33	.35½		
37						.47½	.43½		.35			
38									.33			
39			.1296		.19½	.16½	.1296	b.39				
40			.27½			.14½	.17½					
41												
42												
43												
44												
45												
46	.21	.1771			.21½						.66	.56
47	.56	.56½						.68			.56	
48	.62											
49	.69	.66½						.78			.78	.66
50	.73										.66	
51	.78	.79½						.86			.88	.78
	.80										.78	

b 600 dozen to W. Rochlewetz, at 69½ cents; 575 dozen to Jos. T. Bender, at 39 cents.

REF0070792

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Jno. M. Dougall.	Saml. R. Brown.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Thos. G. Hood.	David Lehman.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Gloves, buck, No. 1: Boys', standard quality.....pairs..	330	.31	.35	.33½	.23½	.....	.26
2			.32			.46½		.35
3			.26					.31
4			.37½					.28
5			.65					.36
6								.37½
7	Men's, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat.....pairs..	416	.87½	.62½	.63½	.61½	.66½	.46
8			.87½	.85	.75½	.74½	.70	.60
9			.77		.74	.82½	.65½	.68
10			.82½		.54½	.84½	.65	.53
11			.81		.84½		.65½	.53
12			.80½				.66	.57
13			.87½					
14	Hooks and eyes, white.....gross..	320	.....	.....	.07½	.0448	.....	.....
15					.04½	.0460		
16					.06½	.07½		
17						.0756		
18						.045		
19	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal.....doz..	120	1.82	.....	.....	1.75½	.....	.....
20	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches, German plate.....doz..	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28	Needles: Assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.....M..	400	.70	.....	.63½	.66½	.....	.....
29			1.10		.77½	.90½		
30			.95		.83½	.86½		
31			.77		.71½	.86½		
32					1.13½	.82½		
33						.92½		
34	Darning, medium sizes.....gross..	41	.15	.....	.61½	.12½	.....	.....
35					.74½	.1272		
36	Glovers'.....M..	38	.....	.....	2.44	2.34½	.....	.....
37						2.62½		
38	Knitting, common medium sizes.....gross..	43	.30	.....	.44½	.29½	.....	.....
39			.25		.25½	.....	.....	.....
40					.32½	.....	.....	.....
41	Sack.....doz..	11	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Saddlers'.....do..	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Machine, "Domestic," self-setting.....doz..	850	.13½	.....	.134	.1298	.....	.....
44						.1378		
45	Machine, "Singer".....doz..	470	.08	.....	.074	.0722	.....	.....
46						.0714		
47	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....packs..	500	.23½	.....	.21½	.22½	.23	.....
48			.20½		.18½	.20	.207	
49			.18½		.16½	.1795	.18½	

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Urish G. Fox.	Jos. T. Reader.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jno. N. Beach.	E. E. Eames.	Walter Bochlowets.	Hans. Hecken.	Robt. J. McManamy.	Frank H. Doremus.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Frank W. White.	Richard Lindner.	C. H. Conover.	Jno. M. Gwinnell.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
														3
														4
														5
														6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.52½														8
.60														9
.77½														10
.77														11
.84														12
.76														13
.....	.08	.....	.03½	.....	.09	.08	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	.08		.04			.08½								15
						.07½								16
						.09								17
														18
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.87½	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	14.35	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	14.00	34.80	25.50	.....	.....	.....	20
		4.45							15.40	19.50				21
		15.45							5.29	15.00				22
										17.40				23
										14.40				24
										21.60				25
										16.80				26
										12.60				27
.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	1.05	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	28
			1.25½		.80		.85				.91			29
					.67½						1.27			30
														31
														32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	33
							.23							34
.....	.....	.....	1.91½	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
														36
														37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	38
														39
														40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
														44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.089	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
														46
.214	.23½	.....	.21½	.....	.26	.....	.20½	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	47
.187	.21		.21		.22½		.22½							48
.1655	.18½		.18½		.20		.26½							49

§ Per paper, 25 in paper.

REF0070793

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jos. T. Bender.	Thos. A. Harvey.	John N. Beach.	E. E. Eames.	Wm. M. Sporborg.	Wm. H. Howett.	John R. Hall.	Richard Lindner.
			Points of delivery.							
			N.Y.	Chi. N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
1	Spool cotton, best of standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab...doz..	8,000	.35							
2										
3	Suspenders: Boys'....pairs..	7,460	.10		.08		.07	.08½		.10
4			.10		.08½		.07½	.08½		.11
5			.11		.09		.08	.09½		
6			.10½		.09½		.08½	.09½		
7			.11		.10		.09½	.10½		
8			.11½		.12½		.13	.11		
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15	Suspenders: Men's.....do...	11,670	.14½		.14		.12½	.14		.15
16			.14½		.14½		.15	.1564		.17
17			.16		.16		.16	.1550		.18
18			.16½		.17		.16½	.1620		.18½
19			.17		.17½		.17	.1884		.19
20			.16		.18½		.19	.1925		.20
21										
22	Tape measures, medium..doz..	22			.30					
23										
24										
25	Tape: White, cotton, medium widths.....pieces..	7,160	.01½		.0807					
26			.014		.01					
27			.01½		.01½					
28					.01½					
29					.01½					
30	Tape: Elastic, ¾-inch...yds..	6,000	.03½		.03					
31										
32										
33										
34	Tape: Elastic, ½-inch ...do...	2,800	.02½		.02½					
35										
36										
37										
38	Thimbles: Closed .....doz..	680			.14					
39										
40										
41										
42	Thimbles: Open.....do...	55			.14					
43										
44	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ¾ dark-blue, ¾ whitey-brown, standard numbers .....lbs..	650	.86		.78	.70			.77	
45			.96		.94	.80			.85	
46			1.00		.96	.90			.88	
47					.78				.77	
48					.94				.85	
49					.98				.98	
50	Thread, shoe.....do...	190			.36	.47				
51										
52										
53										
54	Twine: Sack .....do...	360		.21½	.24					
55				.23½						
56										
57	Twine: Wrapping.....do...	275		.15½	.13					
58										
59										
60										
61										
62										

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Uriah G. Fee.	Wm. W. Faulkrod.	C. H. Conover.	Geo. J. Richter.	Jonathan Nathan.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Samuel R. Brown.	Walter Boehlowets.	Valentine Storts.	Manhattan Supply Company.	Emory N. Downs.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Thos. G. Hood.	Jacob Kutzenberg.	Hans Hemken.	Robert J. McManamy.	David Lehman.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
N.Y.	N.Y.	Chi.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	
																	1
.....	.....	.....	.34	.36	....	.33½	....	.36	.....	.....	.37½	.....	.11	.3397	.....	.....	2
						.39½					.3817		.12½				3
.09	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.079	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.079	.09	.11	.....	.09½	.07	4
.09½	.09					.08½			.11		.08½	.07½	.12½		.10½	.08½	5
.09½	.11					.09			.11		.09½	.09½	.13			.10	6
.11½	.09					.09½			.10		.09½	.06	.13½			.09½	7
.11½	.09					.083			.11		.09½	.09½	.14			.11	8
	.11					.1695			.10		.09½	.08½	.10			.12	9
						.11½					.109		.446				10
													.25				11
													.30				12
													.31				13
													.44				14
													.449				15
.14	.16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.129	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.14½	.14½	.16½	.....	.14	.12	16
.13½	.22½					.1395			.15		.14½	.19	.16½		.16	.14	17
.14½	.19					.149			.15½		.16½	.13½	.17			.15½	18
.14	.22½					.1595			.17		.16½	.14½	.17			.16	19
.21	.15					.18½			.18		.18½	.16	.17			.18	20
.16	.14					.14½			.16½		.13½	.13½	.18			.18½	21
.15	.14½											.21½					22
											.13½			.30	.40	.....	23
											.27½			.33			24
											.31½						25
						.0111	.01½				.011				.01	.....	26
						.0124	.01½				.0122				.01½		27
						.0144	.01½				.0152						28
																	29
	.0290					.07 38	.03½				.02 83				.03½		30
						.08½	.04				.0284				.02½		31
						.03½									.02½		32
						.03½											33
	.022					.02½	.02½				.0221				.02½		34
						.02½	.03				.0222						35
						.09½											36
						.02½											37
	.103					.08½	.06				.06½			.17			38
	.12½					.13½					.06½			.10½			39
											.10½						40
											.1495						41
	.103					.13½	.06				.11½			.10½			42
	.12½										.15½						43
																	44
						.75½			.74	.80	.71½						45
						.84½			.81	.91	.80½						46
						.94½			.94	1.02	.92½						47
									.82								48
									.93								49
									1.03								50
					.47				.50	.50	.50½						51
									.49		.65½						52
									.58								53
									.66								54
	.....	.16						.23	.23	.28					.27½	.....	55
								.27	.27								56
									.27								57
	.....	.12½						.17	.17	.....	.16½				.13	.....	58
		.16½						.17	.19		.18½				.18		59
		.16						.17½	.24		.20½						60
								.19½			.20½						61
											.33½						62

REF0070794

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John N. Beach.	M. E. Ramos.	Richard Lindner.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	Additional for training schools.					
1	Brushes: Clothes ..... dos..	10	1.35	3.00	3.50	4.75
2			2.25	3.50		7.50
3			2.75	4.00		7.50
4			3.75			8.25
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11	Tooth ..... do..	75	1.37	2.12½	2.25	1.25
12			1.40		2.44	1.50
13			1.65			1.65
14			2.00			2.00
15			2.25			2.10
16			2.50			2.25
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23	Buttons: Dress, smoked pearl, medium size, large holes ..... gross..	112	1.25	.....	.....	.....
24						
25						
26	White pearl, 20 and 22 lines ..... do..	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
27						
28						
29						
30	Collar ..... do..	10	.25	.....	.....	.....
31			.30			
32						
33						
34						
35						
36	Uniform, brass, coat ..... do..	45	.....	2.25	.....	.....
37						
38	Uniform, brass, vest ..... do..	40	.....	1.70	.....	.....
39						
40	Vest, horn ..... do..	50	.....	.22	.....	.....
41				.22		
42	Buttonhole twist, D. and E ..... do..	3	.....	2.10	.....	.....
43				2.10		
44	Buckles, pants and vest ..... do..	83	.11	.10	.....	.....
45						
46	Crayons, tailors', assorted colors ..... boxes..	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Combs, horn or rubber ..... dos..	50	.56	1.52½	1.50	1.74
48			.70	1.87½	2.20	1.00
49			.75	.87½		1.15
50			1.46			
51						
52						

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Samuel B. Evers.	Walter Boehlowers.	Valentine Storts.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tisset & Schultz.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Robert J. McManamy.	Hans Hempken.	W. W. Foulkrod.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1.84	2.00	2.00	2.70	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.30	2.40	2.75	4.90	2.75					2
3.10	2.85	3.00	6.50	2.25					3
4.12½	3.90	3.50		2.25					4
	3.50	4.00		3.30					5
	4.50	4.00							6
		4.50							7
		4.75							8
		5.25							9
		6.50							10
.76	.75	1.50	2.50	.....	.58½	.....	.....	.....	11
.89½	1.12½	1.75	2.60		.79½				12
1.53½	1.87½	2.00	2.98		1.08½				13
1.90	1.66	2.25	3.80		1.56½				14
2.27	1.85	2.25			2.03				15
	2.00	2.25							16
		2.25							17
		2.50							18
		2.50							19
		2.50							20
		2.75							21
		4.00							22
		2.00							23
1.16	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.96½	1.39	.....	.....	24
1.19	1.12½				1.14	1.56			25
	1.25				1.39½				26
.44	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.82	1.15								28
.92									29
1.04									30
.38	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.30	.....	31
.50	.35						.45		32
.60	.60						.55		33
.80									34
1.00									35
3.22½	3.75	.....	.....	.....	3.27½	4.00	.....	3.33	36
1.65½	1.75	.....	.....	.....	1.68½	2.00	.....	1.68½	37
.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.26½	.....	.....	.....	38
					.26½				39
1.00	5.75	.....	.....	.....	3.82½	.....	.....	1.728	40
.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.79	.12	41
	.18						.090	.17	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	43
.31½	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	44
.38½	1.20					.99			45
.39½	1.60								46
.69½	1.62½								47
.71½	2.37½								48
	2.62½								49
									50
									51
									52

REF0070795

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. N. Beach.	R. M. Eames.	Richard Lindner.	Rudolph Wuttiner.	Walter Bookhowser.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	Additional for training school—Continued.						
1	Combs, round, rubber ..... doz..	55	.50	.72½	.68	.....	.50
2			.82		.73		.60
3							.62½
4							.66
5							.75
6							1.00
7	Hairpins ..... gross..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Hooks and eyes, black, 50 gross light, 50 gross heavy ..... gross..	100	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.10
9			.04				.14
10			.05				
11			.05½				
12			.06½				
13			.10				
14	Needles, saddlers', Jas. Smith & Sons', or equal, No. 4 ..... doz.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pins, safety, large size ..... gross..	3	.24	.....	.26	.29	.....
16							
17							
18	Ribbon, assorted colors ..... yds..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½
19							.08
20							.10
21							.06
22							.07½
23							.09
24	Silk, scarlet, L. and A., 50-yard spools ..... doz..	35	.....	.35	.....	.....	.42½
25							
26	Spool cotton, standard, 6-cord, Nos. 30 to 50, in 500-yard spools; 100 dos. black and 225 dos. white ..... dos..	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27							
28	Thimbles, open, large, for tailors' use ..... dos..	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16
29							.11
30	Thread:						
31	Linen, Marshall's, Nos. 30 and 40, 2-ounce spools ..... lbs..	40	.95	1.03	.....	.....	.....
32			1.20	1.35			
33			1.30				
34	Spool, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, unbleached, dark blue ..... dos..	17	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
35			.60				
36			.80				
37	Shoe, Barbour's or equal; No. 10, 175 lbs. (10 lbs. black); No. 12, 60 lbs.; No. 40, 1 lb.; No. 50, 2 lbs ..... lbs..	250	.74	.75	.....	.....	.....
38			.74	.85			
39			1.08	1.00			
40							
41							
42	Shoe, linen, Barbour's or equal, No. 50, ... spools..	500	1.45	.19½	.....	.....	.....
43			1.45				

a Per bundle, 16 rolls.
b Per gross, boxes.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jos. D. Wilson.	Robt. J. McNamara.	Hiss Hempkes.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Jos. T. Bender.	Jno. M. Gwinnell.	Samuel R. Brown.	Geo. J. Richter.	Jonathan Nathan.	Valentine Storts.	Emory N. Downs.	Manhattan Supply Co.	
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
.59½	.59	.....	.61½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.61½	.65		.65									2
.66½	.67											3
												4
												5
												6
.....	52.50	.49	.....	a.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.04½	.09	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.07½	.10											9
.06½												10
.14½												11
												12
												13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.39	.....	.....	.22	2.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	.49			.24								16
				.27								17
				.22½								18
.01½	.03½	.....	.029	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.03½	.04½		.0437			.02½						20
.04½	.05½		.0687			.03						21
.05	.04		.09½			.03½						22
.06½	.06½					.04½						23
.08½	.08½											24
.31½	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.3333												26
.8496	.....	.97	.....	.84½	.....	.3159	.80	.85	.85	.....	.....	27
.8493						.86½						28
.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
												30
1.00½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
1.36½												32
												33
												34
										.63	.....	35
												36
												37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	.....	.70	.72	38
						.74				.87	.98	39
						.85				1.00		40
										1.50		41
										1.62		42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62	.....	43

a Per M.

REF0070796

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis C. Young.	The Union Pacific Tea Co.	Albert E. Whyland.	James F. McElvaine.	Wilbur L. Slade.	Chas. E. Abrens.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Any point.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs..	240	.....	.....	.0624	.12	.....	.08
2						.11		
3						.10½		
4	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs..	70,500	.20½	.20	.....	a. 18	b. 18	.....
5			.19½	.17		a. 19	a. 19	.....
6						a. 20		
7						a. 21		
8						b. 17		
9						b. 18		
10						b. 19		
11						b. 20		
12	Bath brick.....dos..	100	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.50
13	Beeswax.....lbs..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Boxes bluing.....doz..		.....	.....	.1022	.....	.....	.07
16	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17								
18	Cassia, ground.....do...	280	.....	.....	.1594	.16½	.....	.12
19						.15½		
20						.15		
21	Cloves, ground.....do...	150	.....	.....	.0919	.18½	.....	.14
22						.17½		
23						.17		
24	Cornstarch.....do...	3,550	.....	.....	.0541	.0595	.....	.....
25								
26	Cream tartar.....do...	230	.....	.....	.2474	.33	.....	.28
27						.32		
28						.30		
29	Ginger, ground.....do...	760	.....	.....	.0624	.11	.....	.09
30						.10		
31						.09		
32	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do...	1,200	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....
33								
34								
35	Indigo.....do...	85	.....	.....	.66	.....	.....	.60
36								
37	Lye, concentrated.....dos..	220	.....	.....	.92	.....	.....	.....
38	Matches, full count, 100 in box.....gross..	600	.....	.....	.83	.....	.....	.....
39								
40								
41	Mustard, ground.....lbs..	300	.....	.....	.1123	.15	.....	.13
42						.14		
43						.13½		
44	Pepper, black, ground.....do...	1,275	.....	.....	.0949	.....	.....	.06
45								

a ¼-pound tins. b ¼-pound tins.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	Raymond Hoagland.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Reid, Murdock & Co.	Wm. H. Fischer.	Andrew Peters.	Benjamin F. White.	Cleveland Baking Powder Co.	Henry W. Dudley.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Tuo Manhattan Supply Co.	Hay Walker, Jr.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.*	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
.0977	.10	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	1
.1077													2
													3
.....	a. 23½	a. 21	.....	.30	.....	b. 17	.19½	b. 19	b. 19	.....	.....	.....	4
	b. 21	a. 30				a. 18	.18½	a. 20	b. 17½				5
		a. 20				b. 16		b. 18	a. 20				6
		b. 19				a. 17½		a. 19	a. 18½				7
		b. 19											8
		b. 18											9
													10
													11
.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.3597	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	13
.2297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.29½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.1046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.06½	16
.0974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.0977	.15	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.15	.18	.....	.....	18
.1017													19
													20
.1097	.10	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.12	.18	.....	.....	21
.1097									.10				22
													23
.481	.0574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.26½	.....	.....	24
	.0471												25
.3467	.28	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.26½	.....	.....	.....	26
													27
.0997	.12	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.12	.11½	.....	.....	28
.0911	.10												29
													30
.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39½	.....	31
	.31												32
	.23												33
	.13½												34
.47	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	35
.65													36
.79	.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	37
													38
.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.82	.....	39
											.92		40
													41
.1349	.17	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.13	.12½	.....	.....	42
	.13												43
													44
.0777	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	45
.0977	.13								.10½				

* F. o. b.

REF0070797

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Chas. S. Higgins & Co.	Richard M. Colgate.	Leroy A. Hankins.	The Christian Lipp Co.	Warren Bells.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Sioux City.	Baltimore.	N. Y., Balt., Chic., St. L.
1	Soap, samples of not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished ..... lbs..	224,000	.0419	.0462	a.0425	.03	.0197	a.04	.04	.03½
2			.0468	.0412	.031	.03½		.036	.0344	.03½
3			.0397	.0394	.032	.03½			.0316	.04
4			.0334	.0389	.0415	.24				.04½
5				.0362	.0440					
6				.0360	.24					
7	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..lbs..	1,400	.....	.04½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8					.07½					
9	Soda, standard quality, in half-pound tin cans; packed same as one-pound cans..lbs.	495	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Soda, washing ..... do..	*18,860	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Starch ..... do..	5,750	.0250	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Syrup:									
13	In barrels of not exceeding 42 gallons ....gals..	2,800	.2199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14			.1999							
15			.1599							
16										
17	In 5-gallon 10 tin cans, cased.....gals..	11,000	.2999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18			.2679							
19			.2249							
20										
21	Vinegar:									
22	In barrels.....do...	1,000	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23										
24	In kegs .....do...	1,000	.24½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Additional for training schools.									
25	Soap:									
26	"Ivory," or equal...lbs..	4,970	.1066	.0362	c6.80	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....
27	Castile.....do..	200	.1097	.0387	c4.00					
28			.1477	.076	.....					
29	Oleine.....do..	8,000	.0451	.0441	d2.70	.....	.04½	.....	.0425	.....

NOTE.—For wooden ware, etc., see Class 10.
*No award.
†In lots of not less than 24,000 pounds; also for St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City, at 3½, 3¾, 4¼, and 4½ cents.
‡F. o. b.
aOmaha delivery preferred; but if not granted, either points as bid, and will make cakes like sample, or short or square shaped, as desired and ordered.

awarded were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Bisbee Soap Co.	Hay Walker, jr.	Edd. Murdock & Co.	Wm. Ashes.	Franklin W. Peter.	Henry W. Dudley.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Albert E. Wyland.	Chas. E. Aberns.	Jas. F. McElvane.	Henry C. Young.	Henry Adams, jr.	Waltham's Oil and Grease Co.	Ferdinand Herman.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
N. Y., Chic., or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	Chic., Omaha, Kan. City, or Sioux C.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Sioux City.	New York.	Chicago.	Omaha.	
.24	.24	.03½	a.03	.0356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.22	.23		.03	.0416											2
.21	.23														3
															4
															5
															6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
															8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.0421	.0370	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
										.04½					12
.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.3415	.37	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....		.....	.1840		.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	14
		.23						.1380				.17			15
												.15			16
.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.3115	.37	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	17
		.22						.2640				.26			18
		.20						.2060				.24			19
												.22			20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.12½	.....	.....	.08	21
											.15			.10	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.15	.....	.....	.10	23
											.15			.12	24
															25
.06½	b.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	27
.03	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	28

b"Water Lily" cut, 100 cakes, 60 pounds, per box, $3.65.
cPer box of 100 pounds.
dPer box of 60 pounds.
e184,000 pounds to Manhattan Supply Company, at .0425 cents, delivered at New York; 160,000 pounds to Leroy A. Hankins, at 4 cents, delivered at Sioux City.

REF0070798

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples accompanying bids.]

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Fred'k H. Doremus.	Valentine Storts.	Jas. K. Shaw.	Thos. R. Osborn.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Point of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Bowls, ironstone: Pint.....dos..	240	.....	.....	.47	.52	.54	.52	.....	1
2							.65	.52		2
3	Quart.....do...	240	.....	.....	.62½	.62	.82	.56	.....	3
4						.77	.83			4
5							.96			5
6							.97			6
7	Burners, lamps, heavy: No. 6.....do...	24	.....	.38	.40	.35	.39	.....	.....	7
8							.40			8
9	No. 1.....do...	56	.44	.43	.45	.40	.45	.....	.....	9
10							.44			10
11	No. 2.....do...	200	.73	.61	.60	.60	.64	.....	.....	11
12							.65			12
13							.90			13
14	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles, ...doz..	12	.....	.....	13.40	.....	22.50	.....	.....	14
15							23.50			15
16	Chambers, with covers, ironstone .....doz..	30	.....	.....	4.25	4.69	4.46	4.68	.....	16
17					5.13		4.45	4.13		17
18	Crocks, with covers: 1-gallon.....do..	9	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.70	.....	.....	18
19	2-gallon.....do..	12	.....	.....	3.95	.....	4.20	.....	.....	19
20	3-gallon.....do..	17	.....	.....	6.15	.....	5.70	.....	.....	20
21	Cups and saucers, ironstone: Coffee.....do...	1,000	.....	.....	.70	.72	.75	.82	.....	21
22					.83	.72	.87	.73		22
23					.85		.90			23
24					1.00		1.00			24
25	Tea.....do...	220	.....	.....	.83	.60	.64	.70	.....	25
26					.50		.73	.62		26
27					.83		.90			27
28					.70		1.00			28
29	Dishes, ironstone: Meat, 20-inch.....do...	21	.....	.....	5.50	8.57	6.34	6.36	.....	29
30					7.20	6.04	8.24	5.00		30
31						3.76				31
32	Vegetable, without covers.do...	100	.....	.....	1.20	1.47	2.05	1.56	.....	32
33					2.00	1.95	2.00	.90		33
34						2.43	2.63			34
35	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims.....doz..	30	.....	.58	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36					.39					36
37	Lamps: Heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete.....dos..	160	.....	5.48	4.81	5.07	25.80	.....	5.47	37
38					3.51		24.55		3.40	38
39							5.74		6.70	39
40							6.32			40
41							6.62			41

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples accompanying bids.]

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Fred'k H. Doremus.	Valentine Storts.	Jas. K. Shaw.	Thos. R. Osborn.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Point of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Lamps—Continued. Heavy glass or metal fount, table not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete.....dos..	56	.....	6.96	4.30	.....	3.63	.....	.....	1
2				4.39			3.89			2
3							4.19			3
4							5.93			4
5							4.39			5
6							4.64			6
7							4.94			7
8							4.69			8
9							5.19			9
10							4.89			10
11							5.14			11
12							5.44			12
13							14.00			13
14	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....dos..	164	.....	2.48	3.50	.....	2.40	.....	.....	14
15					3.81		2.55			15
16	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete .....dos..	27	.....	3.80	15.83	.....	1.75	.....	7.90	16
17					7.83		1.95			17
18							3.65			18
19	Tubular globe, hanging, with burners, complete..... No..	94	.....	2.86	a39.00	b2.74	2.93	.....	.....	19
20							2.75			20

a Per doz. b Chicago delivery.

REF0070799

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jos. D. Wilson.	C. H. Conover.	Fred'k H. Doremus.	Samuel B. Brown.	Valentine Stortz.	James K. Shaw.	Thos. E. Osborn.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1	Lamp chimneys, extra heavy: Sun-burner, No. 0.....doz..	90	.....	.29	.38	.....	.43	.55	.....	.80	1
2				.36	.26			.43½			2
3				.46				.34			3
4	Sun-burner, No. 1.....do..	250	.....	.38	.41	.....	.43	.58	.....	.88	4
5				.50	.21			.33			5
6				.61				.67			6
7	Sun-burner, No. 2.....do..	200	.....	.65	.57	.....	.55	.75	.....	.43	7
8				.68	.36			.58			8
9				.31				.45			9
10	Sun-hinge, No. 0.....do..	9	.....	.38	.48	.....	.45	.48	.....	.80	10
11				.48	.23			.33			11
12				.35							12
13	Sun-hinge, No. 1.....do..	43	.....	.41	.42	.....	.45	.61	.....	.80	13
14				.59	.23			.49			14
15				.50				.33			15
16	Sun-hinge, No. 2.....do..	190	.....	.58	.60	.....	.57	.79	.....	.43	16
17				.70	.36			.67			17
18								.45			18
19	Lamp chimneys, for students' lamp.....dos..	230	.....	.96	.22	.....	.26	.59	.....	.....	19
20								.24			20
21	Lamp globes, for hanging tubular lamps.....dos..	21	a14.92	3.00	3.30	.....	.....	3.15	.....	.....	21
	Lamp wicks, boiled:										
22	No. 0.....do..	58	a20.96	.013	a18	a.1422	.141	.1445	.....	.....	22
23	No. 1.....do..	350	a29.72	.026	a24	a.1993	.221	.2083	.....	.....	23
24	No. 2.....do..	270	a32.72	.021	a35	a.2848	.329	.2833	.....	.....	24
25	For students' lamp.....do..	170	.....	.08	a40	a.3132	.333	.39	.....	.....	25
26	For hanging tubular lamps.....dos..	100	.....	.04½	a58	.....	.50	.56	.....	.....	26
	Pitchers, ironstone:										
27	Pint.....do..	60	.....	.....	.88	.....	.90	.93	.88	.....	27
28					1.05			1.20	.75		28
29	Quart.....do..	130	.....	.....	1.25	.....	1.14	1.38	1.10	.....	29
30					1.50			1.55	.96		30
31								1.71			31
32								1.43			32
33	Water, 2-quart.....do..	150	.....	.....	2.15	.....	1.37	3.54	1.90	.....	33
34					2.55			2.20	1.25		34
35								4.58			35
36								2.90			36
	Plates, ironstone:										
37	Breakfast, 8½ to 9 inches..do..	400	.....	.....	.80	.....	.54½	.67	.68	.....	37
38					.85			.74	.80		38
39	Dinner, 9½ to 10 inches..do..	700	.....	.....	.96	.....	.63	.66	.65	.....	39
40					.90			.85	.65		40
41	Pie, 6½ to 7 inches.....do..	100	.....	.....	.53	.....	.38	.40	.40	.....	41
42					.40			.52	.80		42
43								.57			43
44	Sauce, 4½ to 5 inches....do..	240	.....	.....	.35	.....	.24½	.26	.25	.....	44
45					.27½			.37	.20		45
46								.33			46
47								.39			47
48	Soup, 9½ to 9¾ inches....do..	180	.....	.....	.66	.....	.67	.69	.60	.....	48
49					.80			.80	.55		49
50								.92			50
51	Tea, 7½ to 8 inches.....do..	64	.....	.....	.44	.....	.48	.48	.50	.....	51
52					.57			.63	.40		52

a Per gross.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jos. D. Wilson.	C. H. Conover.	Fred'k H. Doremus.	Samuel B. Brown.	Valentine Stortz.	James K. Shaw.	Thomas E. Osborn.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
53	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....doz..	38	.....	1.14	1.15	.....	1.19	1.25	.....	.....	53
54					.50			2.50			54
55	Salt sprinklers, glass.....dos..	170	.....	.....	4.00	.....	26	.75	.....	.....	55
56					3.25			1.10			56
57	Tumblers .....dos..	460	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.25			57
58					47		25	.25			58
59								.25			59
60	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 piece).....doz..	63	.....	.....	8.26	.....	7.20	7.40	7.75		60
61								7.41	6.10		61
62								7.42			62

a Per gross.

REF0070800

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	Additional for training schools.	
	Cups, ironstone:	
1	Coffee.....dozen..	175
2		
3		
4		
5	Tea.....do...	8
6		
7		
8		
	Dishes, ironstone:	
9	Meat, 12-inch.....do...	12
10		
11		
12	Meat, 15-inch.....do...	8
13		
14		
15	Vegetable, with covers.....do...	2
16		
17		
18		
	Lamps:	
19	Glass fount, burner and chimney, complete.....do...	10
20		
21		
22	Metal fount, with burner and chimney, complete, side fill, No. 2, ann burner.....dozen..	10
23	Glass fount, heavy, with burner and chimney, complete.....do...	*10
24		
25		
26	Lampwicks for students' lamps, No. 2.....do...	14
27	Mugs, ironstone, ½-pint.....do...	18
28		
29		
30		
	Pitchers:	
31	Molasses, with covers.....do...	2½
32		
33		
34		
35		
36	Water, ironstone, 4 quarts.....doz...	2
37		
38		
39		
	Scallop nappies, ironstone:	
40	7½-inch.....do...	5
41		
42	8½-inch.....do...	5
43		
44	Washpitchers, ironstone.....do...	4
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50	Washbowls, ironstone.....do...	2½
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		

* Awarded same as on estimate at $4.39.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Fred'k H. Downes.	Valentine Storrs.	Jas. E. Shaw.	Thos. B. Osborne.	Number.
Points of delivery.					
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	.70	.72	.48	.73	1
	.83	.72	.39		2
	.85		.60		3
	1.00		.45		4
	.50	.60	*.43	.62	5
	.70		.33	.50	6
	.63		.60		7
	.90		.45		8
	1.37	3.57	1.10	1.12	9
	1.80	6.04	2.00	.85	10
		3.76			11
	2.20	3.57	2.76	3.37	12
	3.15	6.04	2.12	1.65	13
		3.76	3.00		14
	3.96		3.85	4.20	15
	4.50		4.40		16
			4.56		17
			5.13		18
3.24	1.50	3.57	1.27		19
			1.29		20
			1.26		21
6.90	19.51		14.00		22
4.24	2.30	3.57	*4.39		23
4.39			1.28		24
			1.29		25
	.40	.40			26
	.53	.61	.74	.63	27
	.70	.77	.63	.55	28
		.91	1.14		29
			.97		30
	.63		2.75		31
			3.30		32
			3.90		33
			2.75		34
			2.40		35
	3.30	2.35	5.20	3.60	36
	4.00		2.54	3.00	37
			6.50		38
			4.56		39
	.88		1.25	1.15	40
	.95		1.43	1.00	41
	1.40		1.60	1.55	42
	1.75		2.00	1.40	43
	4.13	3.77	.83	4.50	44
			.84	4.00	45
			.85		46
			4.23		47
			4.24		48
			4.25		49
	4.13	3.77	.83	1.75	50
			.84	3.00	51
			.85		52
			3.45		53
			3.46		54
			3.47		55

* Awarded same as on estimate at $4.39. (Bid is 1.37).

REF0070801

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Conover.	Simeon H. Crane.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	See below.
	Baskets:					
1	Clothes, large ..... doz..	46	2.40	3.75	.....	.....
2	Measuring ½ bushel ..... do...	18	1.15	1.50	.....	.....
3	Measuring 1 bushel ..... do...	44	2.24	2.95	.....	.....
	Bedsteads, wrought iron frame:					
4	Double, with castors, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, with woven wire mattress ..... No..	730	.....	.....	2.01 3.00	b3.07 b3.16 c3.19 c3.26
5						
6						
7						
8	Single, with castors, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, with woven wire mattress ..... No..	1,460	.....	.....	2.68 2.77	b2.84 b2.93 c2.96 c3.05
9						
10						
11						
12	Blacking, shoe ..... boxes..	6,000	.03	.03½	.0308	.....
13						
14						
15	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in crates ..... doz..	25	1.60	1.60	.....	.....
16	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of one dozen required ..... doz..	1,000	.....	2.75 2.85	.....	.....
17						
18	Brooms, whisk ..... do...	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
19						
20	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over two in each crate ..... No..	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
21						
22						
23						
	Chairs:					
24	Reed seat, close wove ..... doz..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back ..... do...	450	.....	d4.05	.....	.....
26	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, with rod .. do...	12	.....	10.80	.....	.....
	Churns, barrel pattern, revolving:					
27	5-gallon ..... No..	50	2.14	2.40	.....	.....
28						
29	10-gallon ..... do...	30	2.27	2.55	.....	.....
30						
31	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day ..... do...	127	.....	2.30 3.34	.....	.....
32						
33						
34						
35	Clothes lines, galvanized wire, not smaller than ⅛ inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet ..... feet..	25,000	.18 .25	.18 .22	.....	.....
36				.27		
37	Clothespins ..... gross.	400	.09	.09	.....	.....
38	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ..... No..	*20	.....	.....	.....	.....
39						
40						
41						
42						

a New York delivery. b Chicago delivery. c St. Louis delivery.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Union Wire Mattress Co.	Smith and Davis Manufacturing Co.	Comstock Manufacturing Co.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Sam'l R. Brown.	Valentine Starck.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Martin G. Lee.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. B. Matteson.	Frank L. Hall.	
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chic., Kans. C., Omaha, and Sioux City.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
6.26	3.45	a3.70									4
3.90	4.00	a3.45									5
	3.50	b3.90									6
		b3.65									7
4.86	3.05	a3.70									8
3.30	3.90	a3.45									9
	3.10										10
											11
			.091	.024	.0247						12
					.033						13
					.044						14
						1.43					15
							3.50	2.73			16
								2.97			17
							1.75				18
							1.50				19
									4.75	4.40	20
									5.50	4.40	21
									6.50	4.80	22
										4.80	23
										6.50	24
										d4.15	25
										11.40	26
						2.78		4.40			27
								3.80			28
						2.94		7.32			29
								6.55			30
						2.58		3.95			31
						2.93		3.40			32
						3.50					33
						4.18					34
						4.78					35
						.24½					36
						.29					37
											38
											39
										10.75	40
										12.75	41
										12.75	42
										16.00	43

d 112 dozen to F. L. Hall at $4.15; 338 dozen to S. H. Crane at $4.05. *No award.

REF0070802

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Desks, school, with seats, double:	
2	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old ..... No..	54
3	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old ..... do..	54
4	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old ..... do..	63
5	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old ..... do..	76
6	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old ..... do..	30
7	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old ..... do..	22
8	Desks, school, back seats for double:	
9	No. 1 ..... No..	24
10	No. 2 ..... do..	23
11	No. 3 ..... do.	14
12	No. 4 ..... do..	12
13	No. 5 ..... do..	2
14	Desks, school, with seats, single:	
15	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old ..... No..	300
16	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old ..... do..	190
17	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old ..... do..	200
18	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old ..... do..	200
19	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old ..... do..	73
20	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old ..... do..	41
21	Desks, school, back seats for single:	
22	No. 1 ..... No..	60
23	No. 2 ..... do..	50
24	No. 3 ..... do..	40
25	No. 4 ..... do..	25
26	No. 5 ..... do..	25
27	Machines, sewing:	
28	Domestic, family, with cover and accessories ..... No..	*42
29	Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories ..... do..	*9
30	Singer's, vibrating shuttle No. 2, with cover and attachments ..... do..	18
31	Singer's, tailors', with attachments ..... do..	29
32	Mattresses, double, 6 x 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate ..... No..	500
33	Mattresses, single, 6 x 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate ..... No..	1,200

*No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

U. S. School Furniture Co.	Cleveland School Furniture Co.	Edward T. Howard.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Frank L. Hall.	Fred'k Schultz.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	Chicago, Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	
2.45	2.85					1
2.50	2.80					2
2.45	2.80					3
2.50	2.70					4
2.90	2.70					5
2.25	2.65					6
2.30	2.55					7
2.10	2.50					8
2.15	2.50					9
2.05	2.50					10
2.10						11
						12
1.75	2.00					13
1.90	1.95					14
1.70	1.90					15
1.75	1.90					16
1.70	1.90					17
1.75	1.90					18
1.70	1.90					19
1.75	1.85					20
1.65	1.85					21
1.70						22
1.95	2.25					23
2.00	2.20					24
1.90	2.20					25
1.95	2.05					26
1.85	2.05					27
1.90	2.00					28
1.95	2.00					29
1.90						30
1.70	1.85					31
1.75						32
1.65	1.80					33
1.70						34
1.50	1.70					35
1.55						36
1.50	1.65					37
1.55						38
1.50	1.60					39
1.55						40
1.50	1.60					41
1.55						42
1.50	1.60					43
1.65						44
.....	.....	35.00	35.00	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	38.75	38.00	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	34.90	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.21	3.12	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.65	2.63	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.34	52

REF0070803

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jos. D. Wilson.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
1	Measures, wood, iron-bound or all iron cased: 1-peck ....dos..	1½	.....	.....
2			.....	.....
3	½-bushel ....do..	7	.....	.....
4			.....	.....
5	Mop sticks ....do..	140	1.18	.....
6			.78	.....
7	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern ....do..	30	2.66	.....
8			.....	.....
9			.....	.....
10			.....	.....
11	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over twenty in one crate. No..	2,000	.....	.....
12			.....	.....
13			.....	.....
14			.....	.....
15			.....	.....
16	Rolling pins, 2½ x 12 inches, exclusive of handle ....dos..	16	.....	.....
	Rope, manila:			
17	⅜-inch ....lbs..	4,100	.1168	.11½
18	½-inch ....do..	4,400	.1118	.1000
19	⅝-inch ....do..	3,775	.1118	.1000
20	¾-inch ....do..	1,700	.1118	.1000
21	1-inch ....do..	3,000	.1118	.1000
22	1½-inch ....do..	500	.1118	.1000
23	Washboards, double sine, in bundles of one dozen, with 2 cleats 2 inches x ⅞ inch each side of bundle ....dos..	235	2.47	.....
24			2.07	
25			1.95	
26			2.57	
27			2.28	
28	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over four in one crate ....No..	488	.....	.....
29			.....	.....
30			.....	.....
31	Washing machines, No. 3 ....do..	50	.....	.....
32	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes ....dos..	*155	.....	.....
33			.....	.....
34			.....	.....
35			.....	.....
	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:			
36	No. 1 ....No..	52	2.86	.....
37			2.79	
38	No. 2 ....do..	62	1.96	.....
39			2.05	
	Additional for training schools.			
40	Broom wire, No. 20 ....lbs..	100	.....	.....
41	Mattresses, single, 6 x 3 feet, husk, packed in burlaps, crated, not over four in one crate ....No..	a300	.....	.....
42			.....	.....
43	Pails, indurated fiber or paper, heavy ....dos..	b1½	.....	.....
44			.....	.....
45			.....	.....
46			.....	.....
47	Pillows, 20 x 30, curled hair, 3 pounds each, packed in burlaps and crated ....No..	200	.....	.....
48			.....	.....
49			.....	.....
50			.....	.....
51			.....	.....
52	Rope, hemp, 1-inch ....lbs..	100	.....	.09½
53				11½

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.
*See class 13. Awarded to S. H. Crane at 7.30.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. E. Conover.	Geo. E. Mattson.	Frank L. Hall.	Henry G. Cordley.	Fredk. Schmits.	Valentine Sterin.	Manhattan Supply Co.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.62	1
							1.82	2
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.76	3
							2.53	4
.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	.85	5
.79							.95	6
.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....	4.40	2.25	7
			4.20			5.20	4.75	8
			5.00					9
			5.40					10
.....	.....	1.33	.....	1.09	.....	.....	.....	11
		.87		.93				12
		.58		.86				13
				.71				14
				.97				15
.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.1192	17
.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1097	.1142	18
.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1097	.1142	19
.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1097	.1142	20
.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1097	.1142	21
.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1097	.1142	22
2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.83	2.56	23
						2.90		24
								25
								26
								27
.....	3.50	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	1.25	2.82						29
		2.99						30
3.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.10	5.17	3.80	31
3.05	.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....	12.90	.....	32
			2.70			11.60		33
			12.40					34
			10.80					35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.81	.....	3.80	36
								37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.06	.....	2.00	38
								39
.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.63	.....	.....	.....	41
				2.34				42
.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
			4.20					44
			5.00					45
			5.40					46
.....	.....	1.33	.....	1.09	.....	.....	.....	47
		.87		.93				48
		.58		.86				49
				.71				50
				.97				51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
								53

a Not wanted.
b Open market.

REF0070804

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. M. Gwinnell.	Geo. W. Hassell.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tuteur & Schultz.	Geo. Maddock.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Philadelphia or New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago.	New York.
1	Bags, nose.....dozen	4½	2.75	3.00	9.25	2.70	12.00
2				9.00			4.20
3				8.00			2.00
4	Bits, malleable iron: Bridle, tinned curb.....do	30		.38			
5				.30			
6				.28			
7	Loose, ring, snaffle, X. C., 2½-inch, jointed.....dozen	77		.51	1.00	.51	
8							
9	Loose, ring, snaffle, X.C., 2½-inch, stiff.do	41		.51	1.00	.51	
10	Blankets, horse.....No	125		1.50	3.47	2.00	2.25
11				2.00			2.15
12							1.75
13							1.45
14							1.35
15	Bridles: Harness.....dozen	17		8.00	14.75		8.75
16				6.00			15.00
17							
18	Riding.....do	17		7.75	9.48		7.50
19				10.40			9.00
20				11.00			
21							
22	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do	91	10.00	4.40		11.00	12.00
23				6.40			9.00
24				8.30			6.75
25				9.50			
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36	Buckles, breast, straps, snaps, and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1¼ inch.....gross	10		8.00		7.50	
37							
38							
39	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.: ¾-inch.....gross	10	.72	.68	.74	.66	
40							
41	⅞-inch.....do	15	.75	.75	.84	.77	
42							
43	1-inch.....do	34	.86	.86	.96	.88	
44							
45	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron: X. C., ¾-inch.....gross	4	.47	.48	.50	.46	
46	X. C., ⅞-inch.....do	[illegible]	.60	.58	.66	.56	
47	X. C., 1-inch.....do	[illegible]	.68	.68	.74	.68	
48	X. C., 1¼-inch.....do	[illegible]	.72	.72	.78	.72	
49	1¼-inch.....do	7	1.35	1.35	1.50	1.35	
50	Buckles, roller, malleable iron, X. C.: Girth, 1¼-inch.....gross	14	.33		2.50	3.54	
51							
52	Harness, ¾-inch.....do	50	.40	.38	.45	.40	
53							
54	Harness, ⅞-inch.....do	44	.45	.48	.50	.50	
55							

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Thos. A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.	Jas. Bannerman.	C. H. Conover.	A. J. Treg.	Jno. Starkman.	Wm. F. Sawyer.	Julius Kiper.	Valentine Sterk.	E. H. Kenna.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	St. Louis, Carlisle, New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Baltimore.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
										1
										2
										3
.86	.75	.88								4
	.75	.80								5
		.90								6
.77	.85	.80	.68							7
		.68								8
.77	.85	.80	.70							9
		.68								10
	1.35	1.80								11
		1.35								12
		2.10								13
										14
	11.00	8.75		9.00	9.00	10.75	9.75			15
	10.50	9.00		12.07	16.00		7.50			16
	9.50	9.00					9.15			17
	8.75	8.00		7.20		12.50	7.50			18
	8.40	8.75		7.20		11.00	7.75			19
		9.25		9.35		9.75	8.30			20
							8.55			21
8.67	11.00	4.25	9.50					5.25	11.50	22
	11.20	5.50						6.50	9.50	23
	9.00	8.00						8.50	10.00	24
		10.00						6.50	12.00	25
								7.50	10.50	26
								9.50	11.00	27
								8.50		28
								9.00		29
								9.00		30
								9.50		31
								10.50		32
								13.50		33
								15.00		34
								15.00		35
										36
7.53	6.75	7.50								37
	7.50	8.50								38
		8.50								39
.59	.57	.60								40
	.57	.60								41
.71	.62	.74								42
	.62	.74								43
.79	.75	.82								44
	.75	.82								45
.47	.48	.46								46
.57	.58	.57								47
.68	.61	.65								48
.68	.68	.67								49
1.22	1.21	1.30								50
										51
1.09	.98	2.24								52
		1.00								53
.35	.36	.30								54
		.32								55
.43	.41	.37								56
		.43								57

REF0070805

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	A. J. Tracy.	Philip Costello.	Jas. M. Gwinnell.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	St. Louis, Carlisle, New York.	New York.
1	Buckles, roller, harness:					
2	Malleable iron, X. C., 1-inch ..... gross..	41	.54	.....	.50	.56
3						
4	Malleable iron, X. C., 1¼-inch ..... do...	35	.87	.....	.70	.85
5						
6	¾-inch, loop, malleable iron ..... do...	12	.38	.....	.53	.....
7	¾-inch, tinned iron, malleable ..... do...	1	.33	.....	.53	.34
8	¾-inch, tinned iron, malleable ..... do...	9	.38	.....	.53	.40
9						
10	1-inch, tinned iron, malleable ..... do...	2	.54	.....	.50	.50
11						
12	1¼-inch, tinned iron, malleable ..... do...	1	.87	.....	.70	.85
13	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:					
14	1¼-inch ..... pairs..	70	.....	.....	.04	.04
15						
16						
17	2-inch ..... do...	50	.....	.....	.08	.....
18						
19						
20	Barrel-roller, X. C., 1-inch ..... do...	90	.03	.....	.....	.03
21	Barrel-roller, X. C., 1¼-inch ..... do...	9	.03½	.....	.04	.04
22	Barrel-roller, X. C., 1½-inch ..... do...	90	.04	.....	.04	.04
23	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ..... doz..	15	1.58	.....	.....	1.65
24						
25	Cinches, hair ..... do...	90	.....	.....	5.25	.....
26					4.50	
27					3.50	
28					3.50	
29					3.00	
30	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron ..... do...	87	.17	.....	.12	.40
	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:					
31	2-inch ..... do...	17	.....	.....	.25	.90
32	2½-inch ..... do...	6	.....	.....	.34	1.00
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:					
33	1¼-inch ..... do...	12	.17	.....	.17	.19
34	1½-inch ..... do...	102	.19½	.....	.19	.23
35	2-inch ..... do...	5	.30	.....	.29	.35
36	2½-inch ..... do...	6	.41	.....	.38	.90
	Collars:					
37	Horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches .. do...	97	16.50	8.25	13.50	.....
38				10.00	13.50	
39				10.45	13.00	
40				12.90		
41				13.00		
42	Horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches ... do...	97	16.50	8.25	13.50	.....
43				10.00	13.50	
44				10.45	13.00	
45				12.90		
46				13.00		
47	Mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches ..... do...	49	.....	8.25	13.50	.....
48				10.00	13.50	
49				10.45	13.00	
50				12.90		
51				13.00		

a New York delivery.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. H. Conover.	Jas. Bannerman.	Jas. Shortman.	Frank B. Barclay.	Geo. W. Hassall.	Wm. F. Sawyer.	Valentine Stark.	Tiesot & Schultz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Julius Kiper.	Simeon H. Cross.	Geo. Murdock.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	St. Louis, Chicago.	Philadelphia and New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	New York, Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
.....	.45	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	1.07	1.19	.....	.....	.....	1
	.53											2
.....	.73	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	1.34	1.45	.....	.....	.....	3
	.78											4
.20	.46	.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	.53	.55	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.35	.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	.40	.36	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.38	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	7
	.38											8
.....	.46	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	1.07	1.19	.....	.....	.....	9
	.53											10
.....	.65	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	1.34	1.45	.....	.....	.....	11
	.78											12
												13
.....	.03	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.06	.06	.....	.....	.....	14
	.03½											15
	.03½											16
	.03½											17
.....	.07	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.06	.06	.....	.....	.....	18
	.08½											19
	.08											20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.04	.04	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.05	.06	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.04	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.05	.06	.....	.....	.....	23
1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45	1.85	.....	1.85	.....	24
										1.40		25
.....	2.30	.....	.....	3.80	12.00	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	6.25	26
	2.50			6.00	7.50				2.00		4.50	27
	2.00				6.50				2.75			28
	3.50				6.00							29
					12.00							30
.....	.12	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.26	.....	.....	.00	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.58	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.21	.18	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.21	.20	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.35	.30	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.46	.40	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
												38
.....	12.75	13.50	12.50	17.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	b13.25	.....	11.00	39
	13.75	14.25	14.50	16.00		14.50			b13.75		14.65	40
	11.40	14.50		13.00		18.50			b13.75			41
	16.40	15.00										42
												43
.....	12.75	13.50	13.00	17.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	b13.75	.....	11.00	44
	13.75	14.25	15.00	16.00		14.50			b14.25		14.65	45
	11.40	14.50		13.00		18.50			b14.25			46
	16.40	15.00										47
												48
.....	12.75	13.50	13.00	17.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	b13.50	.....	11.00	49
	13.75	14.25	14.00	16.00					b13.50		14.65	50
	11.40	14.50		13.00					b13.00			51
	16.40	15.00										52

b Chicago or Kansas City.

REF0070806

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	A. J. Tracy.	Philip Constam.	Jno. M. Gwinnell.	C. H. Conover.	Chas. F. Keifer.	Jas. Bannerman.	Jno. Sturtevant.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	St. L., Carlisle, New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.
1	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars, ...doz..	43	1.05	.....	1.75	1.15	1.45	....	1.02	.....
2					1.40				1.00	
3					1.35				**1.40**	
4									1.35	
5	Gauges, saddlers'.....doz..	1½	18.00	.....	**9.35**				12.00	.....
6	Halters .....do..	45	8.13	**8.00**	8.75	8.00	.....	.....	8.75	7.00
7				11.00	10.50				7.50	8.06
8					11.00				9.00	9.50
9									12.00	8.37
10										10.05
11										11.05
12	Hair, gray goat.....lbs..	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....
13	Hames, Concord, size, 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip..pairs..	450	.47	.49½	.50	.....	.....	.....	.50	.50
14	Harness, double:									
15	Complete, with breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	616	.....	15.60	15.45	.....	.....	.....	15.40	15.97
16				16.62	14.90				15.75	16.52
17										
18										
19										
20	Complete, without breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	218	.....	13.61	14.60	.....	.....	.....	13.90	14.62
21				14.46	13.80				14.26	15.27
22										
23										
24										
25	Plow, with back band and collars, Concord hames..sets..	286	.....	6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.35
26				7.40						
27	Knives, saddlers'.....doz..	3½	.....	.....	**11.00**	2.00	.....	.....	2.10	.....
28					12.50					
29	Leather:									
30	Calfskin .....lbs..	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side) .....lbs..	31,300	.24½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.27
31			.24							
32										
33	Kip (about 5-lb sides).....do..	4,300	d .17	.....	.....	.....	d .13½	.....	.48	.....
34	Lace (sides).....per lb..	95	d .16						.50	
35										
36	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	9,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37										
38										
39										
40										
41										

* New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Carlisle.
e New York delivery.

Number.	Norman J. Rees.	Geo. W. Hansell.	Wm. F. Sawyer.	Valentine Stortz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tiesot & Schulz.	Julius Kiper.	Geo. Murdock.	Eugene E. Conklin.	Haskell Institute.	Jesse St. John.	Chas. R. Goldsmith.	Wm. M. Knight.	Henry Frank.	Chas. S. Walton.	S. C. Forsaith Machine Co.	Nathan Allen.	Simon Wolfstein.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																		
	New York.	Philadelphia, New York.	Kansas City.	As stated.	New York.	N. York, Chic.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	N. Y., Chic., Carlisle.	(*)	All points.	New York.	
1		1.10				1.29													1
2						1.92													2
3																			3
4																			4
5																			5
6		8.00	10.08	a5.75	9.10	5.75	7.65	6.00											6
7		9.00		a5.75			8.80	8.74											7
8		16.00					8.90	12.90											8
9							10.35												9
10							9.15												10
11																			11
12																			12
13		.05			.06½														13
14		.51		b .50½	.60	.55													14
				b .50½															
15		16.80	25.92				11.80	**16.43**											15
16		19.00					14.90	15.00											16
17		17.50					16.25	14.23											17
18							17.20												18
19							18.15												19
20		14.75	20.87				10.75	**13.45**		17.50									20
21		16.30					13.90	13.92											21
22		15.65					14.25	12.65											22
23							16.50												23
24							16.85												24
25		18.35						**5.68**											25
26																			26
27						2.20													27
28																			28
29									.82			.78	.69	.80	.75	.73			29
30																			30
31	28½			c .27½	.30							.26		.29	.28	.28½	.21	.26	31
32				c .25½	.35											.27	.20		32
33																.25	.19		33
34									.45				.43	.39		.40½			34
35	.46	.62½			.41		.39		.47½			.55		.55	.60				35
36																			36
37	.17½				.18½							.17½	16.75	17.00	.17½	.19½			37
38					.18								18.00	17.00					38
39					.17½														39
40					.17														40
41					.18½														41
					.17½														

b Chicago.
c Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.
d Square feet.

REF0070807

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. B. Goldsmith.	David P. Lea.	Henry Frank.	Philip Comtesse.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis, Carlisle, and New York.
1	Leather, sole, oak ..... lbs.	7,400	.....	2699	.28	.28	.....
2					.26		
3	Pad hooks, band, X. C ..... gross.	1½	5.97	.....	.....	.....	5.25
4							5.25
5	Pad screws, X. C ..... do.	13	1.38	.....	.....	.....	1.23
6							1.23
7							1.23
8							1.15
9	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ½-inch ..... lbs.	76	.09	.....	.....	.....	.08½
	Rings, breeching, malleable iron, X. C.:						
10	1¼-inch ..... gross.	5	.87	.....	.....	.....	.80
11	1½-inch ..... do.	13	.97	.....	.....	.....	.93
12							
13	1¾-inch ..... do.	16	1.28	.....	.....	.....	1.08
14							
15	Rings, halter ..... do.	7	.97	.....	.....	.....	.62
16							.70
	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:						
17	⅞-inch ..... do.	6	.31	.....	.....	.....	.29
18	1-inch ..... do.	7	.37	.....	.....	.....	.36
19	1-inch ..... do.	14	.44	.....	.....	.....	.43
20	1¼-inch ..... do.	12	.64	.....	.....	.....	.56
	Rosettes, nickel plate:						
21	1¼-inch ..... do.	20	2.08	.....	.....	.....	1.45
22							1.45
23							
24							
25							
26							
27	2-inch ..... do.	20	2.38	.....	.....	.....	3.25
28							3.25
29							3.00
30	Saddles ..... No.	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.60
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:						
36	⅞-inch ..... gross.	18	2.48	.....	.....	.....	1.38
37							
38							
39	1-inch ..... do.	34	2.48	.....	.....	.....	2.38
40							
41							
42	1¼-inch ..... do.	26	3.43	.....	.....	.....	3.30
43							
44							
45	Spots, silvered, 1-inch ..... do.	7	.93	.....	.....	.....	.90
46	Surcingles ..... doz.	7	2.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
47			2.45				
48			2.94				
	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loops:						
49	⅝-inch ..... gross.	13	1.28	.....	.....	.....	1.35
50							1.22
51	¾-inch ..... do.	1	1.08	.....	.....	.....	1.50
52							1.35
53							1.00

*Delivery at New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Carlisle.

Awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John M. Gwinnell.	Jas. Bannerman.	Geo. W. Hassell.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tisdel & Schultz.	Norman J. Bee.	Chas. S. Walton.	S. C. Forsaith Co.	Jesse St. John.	C. H. Conover.	John Startzman.	Wm. F. Sawyer.	Julius Kiper.	Geo. Murdock.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
New York.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia and New York.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, and Carlisle.	See below.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.28	.25½	*.27½	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
			.28				*.25½							2
.....	5.40	.....	.....	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	5.40													4
1.35	1.15	1.25	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		1.25												6
														7
														8
.12	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.85	.75	.63	1.08	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.05	.85	1.25	1.38	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		1.10												12
1.15	1.20	1.35	1.70	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		1.15												14
.....	.77	.75	1.08	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
														16
.36	.35	.26	.33	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.43	.40	.42	.42	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.53	.50	.50	.56	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.74	.68	.63	.73	.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
2.75	1.65	2.70	3.00	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
3.00	1.75													22
	1.75													23
	2.00													24
	2.50													25
	2.50													26
6.00	3.75	.....	4.80	3.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
3.50														28
														29
.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	11.25	8.15	13.00	30
	7.75									5.50		8.50	8.15	31
	8.25									6.30		8.75	6.60	32
	9.00											7.50	10.49	33
	10.00											8.65	12.37	34
												8.50		35
2.75	1.65	2.15	4.00	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	2.26													37
	2.40													38
2.75	1.65	2.45	4.00	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
	2.25													40
	2.40													41
4.00	2.25	3.70	6.25	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	3.70													43
	4.00													44
.....	.90	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
3.00	.....	3.35	2.88	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
		3.45		3.30										47
														48
1.15	1.10	.....	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
	1.20													50
.....	1.50	.....	1.30	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
														52
														53

REF0070808

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	St. Louis, Carlisle, New York.
	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
1	1-inch.....doz..	4	.32	**.33**
2	1¼-inch.....do..	**157**	.42	**.40**
3	Trace carriers, X. C.....do..	**6**	.29	**.28**
4				.28
5	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C.....do..	**8**	3.04	**2.90**
6				
	Wax:			
7	Saddlers', African.....lbs..	**96**	.....	.....
8	Shoemakers' African, small ball.....do..	**60**	.....	.....
9	Shoemakers', African, small ball.....balls..	**1,900**	a.47	.....
10	Winkers, ¼-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.....doz..	**7**	2.28	3.50
	Additional for training schools.		Chicago, Carlisle.	
11	Bits, joint, loosering, without snaffle, malleable iron, 2¼-inch, X. C.....doz..	**18**	.53	.65
12				
13	Bits, joint, No. 47, X. C.....do..	**25**	.57	.48
14	Breast-strap slides, X. C., 1¼-inch.....do..	**34**	.30	.20
15				.36
16	Bridle bits, tinned, curb, 1¼-inch, malleable iron.....do..	**3**	.93	**1.15**
17				3.40
	Buckles:			
18	Combined loop, ¾-inch, X. C., malleable.....gross..	**3**	.64	**.50**
19	Roller, harness, ¾-inch, X. C., malleable.....do..	**13**	.35	**.32**
20				
21	Roller harness, 1¼-inch, X. C., malleable.....do..	**20**	1.03	**.93**
22				
23	Trace, 1¼-inch, ¾-loop, "Champion," X. C.....pairs..	**120**	.07½	.06
24	Trace, 1¼-inch, ¾ "Champion".....do..	**875**	.06½	.06
25	Trace, 1¼-inch, "Champion".....do..	**12**	.07½	.06
26				
	Cockeyes:			
27	Japanned, screwed, 1¼-inch.....doz..	**2**	.24½	**.22**
28	Triangle, 1¼-inch.....do..	*40	.....	.17
29	Dressing, harness, Miller's or equal.....gals..	**35**	.85	.....
30				
31				
32				
33	Edge ink, Miller's or equal.....do..	**25**	.29	.....
34	Gauge, splitting, 10-inch.....No..	*1	.....	4.90
35	Halter bolts, X. C., 5 gross, 1-inch; 5 gross, 1¼-inch..gross..	**10**	.....	**.45**
36				**.55**
37	Halter squares, 5 gross, 1-inch; 10 gross, 1¼-inch; 5 gross, 1½-inch.....gross..	**20**	.84	**.60**
38			1.08	**.78**
39			1.33	**.93**
40				.78
41				.93
42				1.22
43	Hames, common Concord, 18 and 20 inches, natural wood, high top, clip and breast ring.....pairs..	**700**	**.47**	.50
44				
45	Hames, varnished hook.....do..	*100	.....	.....
46	Harness makers' rule, 2-foot.....doz..	**1-4**	.....	**3.00**
47	Irons, cup-blind.....pairs..	**300**	.....	.03
	Knives:			
48	Head, Osborne's, large size or equal.....doz..	**1-2**	.....	**5.40**
49	Saddlers', round, 5-inch, Osborne's or equal.....do..	**1-4**	.....	**11.00**
50	Straight, Osborne's or equal.....do..	**1-2**	.....	**2.00**

a per 100 balls.
c pint cans.
* no award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jas. M. Gwinnell.	C. H. Conover.	Jas. Zimmerman.	Geo. W. Hassell.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tissot & Schultz.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Valentine Shorts.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia, New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
		.35	.40	.45				1
.50		.42	.50	.50				2
		.30			.31			3
		.30						4
		3.00	.28		3.40			5
		3.10						6
			.06		.06	.04		7
			.06		.06	.04		8
					.41	a.38		9
3.05			3.25	3.70	3.60			10
	.52	**.66**		1.00	.51			1
		1.05						1
	.63	**.50**	.58		.58			13
.42	.31	g**3.60**	.23	.44				14
								15
								16
								17
				.72				18
.36		.25	.36					19
		.25						20
1.00		.68	1.00	1.70				21
		1.05						22
.06		.05½	.07	.06½				23
.06		.05	.06	.06½				24
.07		.07	.07	.08				25
		.06½						26
.28		.25	.27	.38				27
.19		.18	.20					28
		.60	.72	c2.50				29
				d4.25				30
				e1.00				31
				f4.95				32
		.18	.18					33
								34
.53			.52	.58				35
.65			.63	.72				36
.90		.92	.95	.96				37
1.15			1.25	1.26				38
1.44			1.65	1.56				39
								40
								41
								42
		.50	.51	.59	.55		.50½	43
							.50½	44
		.25	.29	.59	.55			45
								46
.05		.03		.06				47
								48
								49
								50

d quart cans.
e gallon cans.
f 5 gallon kegs.
g per gross.

REF0070809

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded]

Number	Class No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.	Jno. M. Gwinnell.	Jas. Bannerman.
			Points of delivery.			
			Carlisle or Chicago.	St. Louis, Carlisle, New York.	New York.	St. Louis.
	Leather:					
1	Calfskin, oak ..... lbs.	750				
2	Cowhide, light weight ..... do.	100				
3	Pebble morocco, dull ..... sides.	72				
4						
5	Machine, creasing, iron roller, single crease ..... No.	[1]		31.00		
6	Ornaments, nickel: 6 gross each ½, ¾, ⅞, 1, and 1¼ inches ..... gross.	30	.39	.35	.44	1.30
7			.49	.40	.50	
8			.62	.50	.65	
9			.74	.50	.75	
10			1.14	.60	1.15	
11	Pad hooks, loop, X. C. ..... do.	6	5.97	5.25		5.40
12				5.25		5.40
13	Pad screws, X. C., "perfection" ..... do.	4	1.38	1.15		1.15
14	Rivets, hame, Norway, 1-inch, malleable ..... lbs.	25	.00	.08½	.12	.10
	Rings, malleable iron, X. C.:					
15	Harness, ⅞-inch, ¾-inch, and 1¼-inch ..... gross.	4	.31	1.10		.42
16			.28			
17			.51			
18	Martingale, 2-inch ..... do.	2		1.50		1.75
19	Screws, pad, underplate, "perfection" ..... do.	3		85		.85
20	Skins, dongola kid ..... doz.	8				
21						
22	Skins, oiled goat ..... doz.	8½				
23						
24	Sheepskin, or shoe linings; russet and colored ..... do.	25				7.00
25						
26						
27						
28						
29	Snaps, harness, German, ¾-inch ..... gross.	4	1.23	1.25	1.30	1.30
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:					
30	Bristol; 2 gross, ¾-inch; 6 gross, 1-inch; and 2 gross, 1¼ inch ..... gross.	8	2.57	2.70	2.70	3.60
31			2.57	2.70	2.70	
32				4.00	4.25	
33	¾-inch ..... gross.	6	2.52	2.38		1.65
34						2.40
35						2.00
36	⅞-inch ..... do.	4	2.57	2.38		2.40
37	1¼-inch ..... do.	7	3.87	3.75		3.85
38						4.00
39						4.25
40	Swivels, bridle, ¾-inch, X. C., 3 gross Latta's or equal; 20 gross Climax or equal ..... gross.	23	1.34	1.35		1.50
41			1.59	1.50		
42				1.05		
43	Tacks, iron, Swede, 2 doz. each 2½, 4, 6, 10, and 20 oz. ..... pprs.	120		.03	.04	
44				.04	.05	
45				.05	.06	
46				.06½	.08	
47				.12	.14	
48	Thread, saddlers', No. 10, black ..... lbs.	10	.96	.95		.90
49	Trace carriers, X. C, 32 doz. Cooper's or equal; 50 doz. Kanaga or equal ..... doz.	75	.29	.28		.30
50			.37	.25		
51	Trees, X. C., perfection, pad ..... pairs.	75		.58		.60
52	Wax, shoemakers', yellow, small ball ..... balls.	200				
53	Wax, saddlers', African, black ..... lbs.	100				
54	Webbing, backband, white, 3-inch ..... feet.	400	.09	.02		
55				.01½		

NOTE.—See also class 17—Hardware.

[1] No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. W. Hassell.	Tiese & Schultz.	Chas. B. Goldsmith.	Wm. M. Knight.	Henry Frank.	Chas. H. Conover.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Emory M. Downs.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Number
Points of delivery.										
Philadelphia and New York.	New York, Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
		.73	.73	.80					.82	1
		c.18		c.20					c.15	2
									c.12	3
										4
										5
.65										6
.70										7
1.00										8
1.30		•								9
1.70										10
							6.50			11
							1.44			12
.11										13
										14
.26							.30			15
.30							.33			16
.55							.57			17
1.55							2.15			18
										19
		c.18		c.20					c.19	20
									c.21	21
		c.18		c.20					c.20	22
									c.25	23
	6.00	4.50		4.50			7.10		5.50	24
									5.50	25
									6.00	26
									c.09	27
									c.06½	28
1.45							1.45			29
										30
3.24										31
4.79										32
3.24										33
2.10							4.00			34
										35
1.90							4.00			36
4.00					4.00		5.10			37
										38
										39
1.65							1.70			40
1.49										41
										42
						.03				43
						.02				44
						.03				45
						.03				46
						.09½				47
1.08								.87		48
.30										49
.29										50
.55							.67			51
.08										52
.08									5.00	53
.02½									.04	54
.01½							.06			55

[a] Per foot. [b] Per 100. [c] Per square foot.

REF0070810

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	A. J. Tracy.	C. H. Conover.	Peter C. Simmons.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City.
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ..... dos..	7	7.87		6.00	
2	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen cases..	840	.58		.53	
3					.48	
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, not less than 12 pounds per dozen ..... dos..	350	2.03			
5	Corn planters:					
	Hand ..... No..	100			.17	
6	1-horse ..... do..	5				
7	2-horse ..... do..	24				
8	Corn sheilers, wood or frame, good ..... do..	90		a 5.25		
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases ..... dos..	90	14.95			
15			14.95			
	Cultivators:					
16	1-horse, iron frame, 5 blade, with wheels.. No..	63				3.25
17	Walking, 2 horse ..... do..	83				19.00
18	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or two steel blades with two wood handles ..... No..	154	.64		.54	
19			.89		.91	
20	Fanning mills ..... do..	15		19.10		
21	Feed cutters ..... do..	11		3.50		
	Forks, c. s., packed in cases:					
22	Hay, 3 oval tines, 5½-feet handles ..... dos..	127	2.33		2.70	
23			2.63			
24			2.67			
25						
26	Hay, 4 oval tines, 5½-feet handles ..... do..	141	3.08		3.60	
27			3.62			
28			3.59			
29			3.55			
30			3.67			
31	Manure, 4 oval tines, long handles ..... do..	42	3.11		3.54	
32			3.57			
33			3.67			
34	Manure, 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule ..... dos..	116	5.37		5.95	
35			5.87			
	Handles:					
36	Ax, 36 inch, hickory, all white (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases ..... dos..	1,130	1.23		2.10	
37			1.13			
38						
39	Hay fork, 5½ feet (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases ..... dos..	35			.60	
40					.35	
41	Hoe, planters' (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases ..... dos..	65			.90	
42	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases ..... dos..	195	1.15		1.40	
43			.95			
44	Plow, left-hand ..... do..	52				
45	Plow, right hand ..... do..	36				

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Fred'k Mass.	Sarah E. Pickst.	Jas. W. Good.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Waltham Oil and Grease Co.	Geo. H. Francis.	Valentine Storts.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Thos. Fisher.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	All points except New York, Baltimore, and Carlisle.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points except Baltimore, New York, and Carlisle.	New York and Chicago.	As stated.	New York or Chicago.	
8.24				6.90						1
				.69	c6.00			d.69	.60	2
								d.56		3
				2.32				c2.19		4
				.48						5
		9.00								6
		b24.50								7
				4.80			e4.50			8
							e4.65			9
							e5.00			10
							e4.65			11
							e4.80			12
							e5.15			13
				16.57						14
										15
						2.95				16
						11.00				17
	c.90			.57						18
				.99						19
										20
				9.40						21
	2.54			3.18						22
				2.45						23
				2.32						24
				2.50						25
	3.54			2.97						26
				2.38						27
										28
										29
										30
	3.54			2.92						31
				3.32						32
										33
	5.95			5.03						34
				5.56						35
				1.59			c1.58	d1.53		36
				1.38			1.31	d1.99		37
							1.10			38
	.58			.46						39
				.56						40
	.75			.75						41
				1.35			c1.31	d1.44		42
				.95			.91			43
1.17			1.08							44
1.37			1.24							45

a Two steel blades with two wood handles.
b With wood wheels.
c Per gross.
d New York or Chicago.
e Chicago.
f New York.

REF0070811

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Ewing.	R. A. Robbins.	C. H. Conover.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	Handles (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases:				
1	Shovel, long ..... doz..	6	.....	.....	.90
2			.....	.....	
3	Spade ..... do..	12	.....	.....	.90
4			.....	.....	1.22
5	Harrow teeth, square, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 10 inches, headed ..... lbs..	9,000	2.62	.....	.....
6	Harrows, 40 teeth, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 10 inches, headed with drawbar and clevises ..... No..	180	.....	.....	.....
	Hoes, c. s.:				
7	Garden, solid shanks, 8-inch ..... dos..	194	2.23	.....	2.36
8			2.38		2.56
9	Grub, oval eye, No. 2 ..... do..	93	2.49	.....	3.60
10					
11	Planters', solid shank, 8-inch ..... do...	35	3.15	.....	2.97
12			3.28		
13			2.53		
14	Planters', 10-inch, with eye ..... do...	25	.....	.....	3.00
15					
16	Knives, hay ..... do...	13	6.99	.....	6.20
17			6.94		7.20
18	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections ..... No..	180	.....	34.40	.....
19					
20	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping ..... No..	2	.....	67.00	.....
21					
22	Machines, reaping, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yokes complete, with 2 dozen extra sections ..... No..	10	.....	56.40	.....
23	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete ..... No..	1	.....	.....	.....
24					
25					
26	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 27 inches, with 8-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yoke, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete ..... No..	2	.....	.....	.....
27					
28					
29	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete ..... No..	3	.....	.....	.....
30					
31					
32	Mattocks, ax, c. s. ..... doz..	18	4.84	.....	4.80
33			4.89		
34					
35	Ox-bow keys, 3-inch ..... do...	23	40	.....	.36
36					.45
37	Ox-bows, 3-inch ..... do...	24	3.24	.....	2.85

a Chicago or St. Louis.
b Kansas City or Omaha.
c St. Paul.
d $600 for 2, or $310 each.
e $1,200 for 2, or $600 each.
f Cut, 4 feet 6 inches, Champion, new.
g Cut, 4 feet, Champion, light.

mands were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

Peter C. Simons.	Jos. W. French.	Sarah E. Pickel.	Lawrence D. Kingsland.	Jno. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Cross.	Valentine Storts.	Tisdel & Shults.	Asa S. Bushnell.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chic., Kas. City, Sioux C.	Chic., St. L., Kas. C., Omaha.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	.....	.84	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....		.....	.....	.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	2.65	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	2.38	.....	.....	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	3.15	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.18	3.62	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.27	3.99	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.42	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	6.98	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	5.98	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f35.00	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g54.99	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	h67.50	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	i71.50	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	j57.00	.....	
.....	a200.00	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	b315.00									24
	c310.00									25
.....	a301.00	.....	d320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	b296.50		310							27
	c291.50									28
.....	a307.00	.....	e1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
	b349.50		330							30
	c337.50									31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.84	4.79	.....	.....	5.80	32
					4.93	4.84				33
					5.23					34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
										36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	37

a Cut, 4 feet 6 inches, Champion, No. 4, combined self-rake attachment.
b Cut, 5 feet, Champion, No. 4, combined self-rake attachment.
c Cut, 5 feet, Champion, light.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Peter C. Simon.	Albert M. Rees.	Fred'k. K. Mann.	Sarah E. Pickel.	Jno. W. Good.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Geo. H. Francis.	Valentine Storts.	A. J. Tracy.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Kans. C., Sioux C.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points except New York and Baltimore.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points except N.Y., Balt., and Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York.	
1	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds....dos..	79	3.64	3.80	.....	.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	3.48	.....	3.59	.....	1
2											3.66				2
3											3.84				3
	Plows, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share:														
4	7-inch.....Number..	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	4
5	8-inch.....do..	91	.....	.....	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....	5
6	9-inch.....do..	77	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	6
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:														
7	10-inch.....do..	78	.....	.....	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.15	.....	.....	7
8	11-inch.....do..	36	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	8
9	12-inch.....do..	220	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	9
10	14-inch.....do..	77	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	10
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:														
11	10-inch.....No..	72	.....	.....	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	12-inch.....do..	80	.....	.....	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.25	.....	.....	12
13	13-inch.....do..	2	.....	.....	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	Plows, shovel, with iron beam:														
14	Double.....do..	131	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	14
15	Single.....do..	3	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	15
	Plow beams:														
16	For 7-inch plow.....do..	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	For 8-inch plow.....do..	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	For 10-inch plow.....do..	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	For 12-inch plow.....do..	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	For 14-inch plow.....do..	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	For 12-inch breaking plow.....do..	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	For 14-inch breaking plow.....do..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	Pumps:						.60	.....	.....	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....do..	11	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Wood.....do..	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot..feet..	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67½	.....	.....	.....	25
	Rakes:														
26	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth.....No..	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....dos..	50	1.35	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	b12.50	.....	.....	c12.00	.....	.....	27
28			1.20	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	28
29											1.30				29
30	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do..	107	1.48	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	30
31											1.43				31
32	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....dos..	8	5.38	5.75	.....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	1.55	.....	d1.40	.....	32
33				5.60											33
34				6.00											34
35	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases..do..	78	3.93	4.10	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.....	5.60	.....	35
36				4.20											36
37				3.80											37
38	Scythe snaths.....do..	70	4.23	4.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	4.15	.....	38
39	Scythe stones.....do..	140	.53	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.13	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Seed drills, for garden use.....No..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
	Seeders, broadcast:														
41	Hand.....do..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	41
42	For 2-horse wagon.....do..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	42
	Shovels, steel:														
	Long-handled, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....dos..	143	4.73	5.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	41
43			5.73	6.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e5.50	43
44			4.95	5.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Short-handled, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	54	4.73	5.48	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	6.94	5.60	.....	4.73	.....	45
46			5.73	5.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.10	.....	4.46	.....	46
47			4.95	5.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Sickles, No. 2, grain.....do..	108	1.97	1.98	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	6.74	5.60	.....	4.73	.....	48
49										4.66	6.10		4.66		49
50											2.20				50

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

a Chicago delivery.

b With wood wheels.

c Surprise combination pole and shafts, steel wheels.

d Bundled. If burlapped, 5 cents a dozen extra; if cased, 10 cents a dozen extra.

REF0070813

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 13. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Peter C. Simmen.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Kans. C., Sioux C.
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:				
1	Long-handled ..... dos..	53	4.73	6.30	.....
2			5.73		
3			4.95		
4	Short-handled ..... do..	62	4.73	6.30	.....
5			5.73		
6			4.95		
7	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... do..	9	6.58	5.60	.....
8					
9	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular or equal ..... No..	70	5.29	.. ..	.....
10	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size ..... do..	50	2.17	.....	.....
11	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted ..... do..	60	3.64	.....	.....

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert M. Ross.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Sarah E. Pickst.	Jas. W. Good.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Geo. H. Francis.	Valentine Sterk.	A. J. Tracy.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points except New York and Baltimore.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points except N.Y., Balt. and Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York.	
5.75	.....	.....	.....	7.24	6.60	.....	4.77	.....	1
					6.10				2
									3
6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.60	.....	4.77	.....	4
					6.10				5
									6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90	.....	.....	.....	7
					9.00				8
.....	2.39	.....	.....	5.29	5.37	.....	.....	4.80	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

REF0070814

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.	Quantity awarded.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:				
1	2½ by 3½, narrow track ..... Number..	36	.32	.32½	1
2	2½ by 3½, narrow track ..... do..	48	.33	.32½	2
3	2½ by 3½, narrow track ..... do..	92	.35	.36	3
4	3 by 4, narrow track ..... do..	26	.49	.44½	4
5	3½ by 4½, narrow track ..... do..	264	.54	.49½	5
6	3½ by 4½, narrow track ..... do..	66	.59	.59	6
7	4 by 5, narrow track ..... do..	22	.70	.69	7
8	4½ by 5½, narrow track ..... do..	58	.99	.87½	8
9	2½ by 3½, wide track ..... do..	82	.32	.32½	9
10	2½ by 3½, wide track ..... do..	46	.33	.32½	10
11	3 by 4, wide track ..... do..	170	.49	.49	11
12	3½ by 4½, wide track ..... do..	91	.54	.59	12
13	3½ by 4½, wide track ..... do..	74	.59	.72	13
14	4 by 5, wide track ..... do..	53	.70	.79	14
15	4½ by 5½, wide track ..... do..	32	.99	.99	15
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon:				
16	Front, 2½ by 3½, narrow track ..... do..	110	.20	.21	16
17	Front, 2½ by 4½, narrow track ..... do..	52	.27	.28	17
18	Front, 3 by 4½, narrow track ..... do..	158	.37	.35	18
19	Front, 3½ by 5, narrow track ..... do..	123	.41	.47	19
20	Front, 2½ by 3½, wide track ..... do..	20	.22	.25	20
21	Front, 2½ by 4½, wide track ..... do..	165	.28	.24	21
22	Front, 3 by 4½, wide track ..... do..	82	.37	.39	22
23	Front, 3½ by 5, wide track ..... do..	78	.44	.45	23
24	Rear, 2½ by 2, narrow track ..... do..	65	.20	.19½	24
25	Rear, 2½ by 3½, narrow track ..... do..	51	.23	.27	25
26	Rear, 3 by 4, narrow track ..... do..	155	.27	.25	26
27	Rear, 3½ by 4½, narrow track ..... do..	90	.34	.38	27
28	Rear, 2½ by 3, wide track ..... do..	4	.20	.19½	28
29	Rear, 2½ by 3½, wide track ..... do..	99	.24	.27	29
30	Rear, 3 by 4, wide track ..... do..	94	.36	.39	30
31	Rear, 3½ by 4½, wide track ..... do..	53	.41	.41	31
32	Borers, hub ..... do..	2	.1945	a14.89	32
	Bows, round top, ¾ by 1½ inches, per set of 5:				
33	Narrow track farm wagon ..... sets..	285	.37	.35	33
34	Wide track farm wagon ..... do..		.37	.35	34

a Doles's.

NOTE.—All wood wagon material must be clear, straight grain, free from all imperfections, tough, and thoroughly seasoned.

NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, felloes, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Alex. Clemens.	Thos. W. B. Murray.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Covers, 29-inch 10-ounce duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw-rope each end, and three tie-ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover ..... No..	250	.....	2.85	3.29	.....	1
2	Eveners, white oak, wagon, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ¾-inch hole and slay-chain eyes; narrow track ..... No..	895	.32	.....	.....	.27	2
3	Eveners, white oak, wagon, wide track, same conditions as narrow track, next above ..... No..		.32	.....	.....	.27	3
	Eveners, white oak, wagon, plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends:						
4	Narrow track ..... No..	400	.12	.....	.....	.11½	4
5	Wide track ..... do..	80	.12	.....	.....	.11½	5
	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:						
6	1½ by 1½ inches ..... sets..	73	.53	.....	.....	.60	6
7	1½ by 1½ inches ..... do..	38	.65	.....	.....	.74	7
8	1½ by 1½ inches ..... do..	78	.78	.....	.....	.86	8
9	1½ by 1½ inches ..... do..	28	.93	.....	.....	1.03	9
10	1½ by 1½ inches ..... do..	52	1.10	.....	.....	1.19	10
11	2 by 2 inches ..... do..	54	1.50	.....	.....	1.49	11
	Felloes, white oak, wagon, bent:						
12	2 by 2 inches ..... do..	38	1.35	.....	.....	1.29	12
13	2½ by 2½ inches ..... do..	20	1.65	.....	.....	1.49	13
14	2½ by 2½ inches ..... do..	33	1.85	.....	.....	1.74	14
	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced:						
15	1½ by 2 inches, cased ..... sets..	240	1.09	.....	.....	1.24	15
16	1½ by 2½ inches, cased ..... do..	30	1.09	.....	.....	.98	16
17	2 by 2½ inches, cased ..... do..	178	1.25	.....	.....	1.74	17
18	2 by 2½ inches, cased ..... do..	39	1.58	.....	.....	1.89	18
19	2½ by 3 inches, cased ..... do..	11	1.99	.....	.....	2.49	19
	Hounds, white oak, wagon:						
20	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased ..... sets..	376	.38	.....	.....	.28	20
21	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased ..... sets..	470	.23	.....	.....	.20	21
22	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased ..... sets..	400	.32	.....	.....	.22	22
23	Rear, 4½ feet long, etc ..... do..	50	.80	.....	.....	.49	23

REF0070815

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 18. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frederick K. Mann.	Clement Studebaker.	Joseph J. Parkhurst.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Hubs, white-oak, cupped, crated:					
1	7½ by 9.....sets..	15	.85	.....	.78	1
2	8 by 10.....do...	25	1.05	.....	1.00	2
3	8½ by 11.....do...	22	1.20	.....	1.15	3
4	9 by 12.....do...	9	1.40	.....	1.35	4
5	10 by 12.....do...	12	1.85	.....	1.6.	5
	Reaches, white-oak, butt cut, tough, sliding:					
6	For 2-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end....No..	762	.38	.....	.38	6
7	For 2½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end..No..	778	.38	.....	.38	7
8	For 2¾-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end..No..	595	.38	.....	.38	8
9	For 3-inch wagon, 11 feet 6 inches long, etc.....do..	100	.45	.....	.44	9
10	For 3½-inch wagon, etc.....do..	100	.45	.....	.44	10
	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:					
11	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds per set....sets..	17	1.01	.90	.96	11
12	2½ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set.....do...	19	1.18	1.01	1.14	12
13	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set.....do...	45	1.35	1.20	1.35	13
14	3½ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set....do...	76	1.70	1.50	1.64	14
15	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set....do...	22	1.87	1.66	1.79	15
16	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch, "A" quality, cased.....do...	71	1.70	.....	1.80	16
	Spokes, white-oak, wagon, "B select" quality, tough, cased:					
17	1¼-inch.....sets..	70	1.45	.....	1.39	17
18	1½-inch.....do...	65	1.50	.....	1.39	18
19	2-inch.....do...	175	1.85	.....	1.49	19
20	2¼-inch.....do...	194	2.05	.....	1.85	20
21	2½-inch.....do...	126	2.20	.....	1.92	21
22	2¾-inch.....do...	24	2.15	.....	1.99	22
23	2⅞-inch.....do...	16	2.45	.....	2.12	23
24	3-inch.....do...	30	2.65	.....	2.30	24
25	3¼-inch.....do...	32	3.10	.....	2.51	25
26	3½-inch.....do...	11	3.40	.....	2.76	26

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 18. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Conover.	Frederick K. Mann.	Simon H. Crane.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 28 by 1½ inches, per pair.....No..	524	.49	.45	.46	.47	.45	.46½	1
2	Tongues, white-ash, butt cut, tough: For 2-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3¼ inches wide and 3½ inches thick at bounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of bounds tapering to 2½ inches square.....No..	500	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.79	2
3	For 2½-inch wagon, same as for 2-inch.....No..	541	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.79	3
4	For 3-inch wagon, same as for 2-inch.....No..	693	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.79	4
5	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 36 inches long: Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends, and clamp iron with rings at center, cased....No..	1,825	.23	.28	.....	.....	.....	.26	5
6	Plain, cased.....No..	1,025	.07	.06	.....	.....	.....	.06½	6
7	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long: Full-ironed, cased.....No..	750	.32	.32	.....	.....	.....	.32	7
8	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....No..	350	.07½	.06	.....	.....	.....	.07½	8
9	Boxes, shaft, or shackles, 1½-inch, Wilcox, clipped.....pairs..	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.34	9
10	Buttons, tufting, japanned.....gross..	10	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.07½	10
11	Cord, welting, heavy, for cushions..lbs..	12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.12	11
12	Knobs, carriage, to drive, with good tang.....gross..	2	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.34	12
13	Moss, for upholstering, XXX.....lbs..	200	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.0724	13
14	Nails, lining, japanned, 3-oz.....papers..	100	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.04½	14
15	Springs, wagon, platform, side 1½, 5 ply, 40 inches long, cross 1½, 6 ply, 38 inches long.....sets..	12	.....	.05½	.....	a.05½	.....	.0545	15
16	Tongues, white-ash, 2½ by 1½, double bend, for carriage.....No..	12	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.60	16
17	Wheels, wagon, Sarvin's patent, XX, spoke 1⅛, hub 7 inches by 4 inches, tread 1½-inch, height 4 feet and 3 feet 6 inches.....sets..	12	.....	7.19	.....	.....	.....	6.13	17

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

a Per pound.

REF0070816

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Geo. R. Hodson.*	Wm. C. Nones.†	Edward T. Maury.‡	Clement Studebaker.§	Kansas City. Geo. R. Hodson.*	Wm. C. Nones.†	Lawrence School.	Edward T. Maury.‡	C. Studebaker.§
1	Wagons:** 2½ by 8 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	59	33.88	c34.50 c36.50	37.25	d37.23 f38.48	36.38	c36.00 c38.00	.....	38.75	d39.65 f40.90
3	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	109	35.88	c36.00 c38.00	39.25	d39.64 f41.14	38.38	c37.50 c39.50	.....	40.75	d42.08 f43.58
5	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	125	37.40	c37.50 c39.50	40.75	d41.11 f42.96	39.90	c39.00 c41.00	A40.00	42.25	d43.54 f45.29
7	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	6	39.88	c39.50 c41.50	43.25	d43.54 f45.54	42.38	c41.00 c43.00	.....	44.75	d45.96 f47.96
9	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	110	33.88	c34.50 c36.50	37.25	d37.23 f38.48	36.38	c36.00 c38.00	.....	38.75	d39.65 f40.90
11	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, complete wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	74	35.88	c36.00 c38.00	39.25	d39.64 f41.14	38.38	c37.50 c39.50	.....	40.75	d42.08 f43.58
13	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	44	37.40	c37.50 c39.50	40.75	d41.11 f42.86	39.90	c39.00 c41.00	.....	42.25	d43.54 f45.29
15	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds..No..	24	39.88	c39.50 c41.50	43.25	d43.54 f45.54	42.38	c41.00 c43.00	.....	44.75	d45.96 f47.96

*The Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, Ohio.
†Kentucky Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.
‡Standard Moline wagons. For wagons with Gear brakes add $2.
§Studebaker Manufacturing Company. Wagons fitted with California brake in place of regular brake, $6 extra.
‖Standard Moline wagons.
¶Studebaker Manufacturing Company.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Points of delivery. Sioux City. Geo. R. Hodson.*	W. C. Nones.†	St. Louis. E. T. Maury.‡	C. Studebaker.§	St. Paul. E. T. Maury.‡	C. Studebaker.§	Omaha. E. T. Maury.‡	C. Studebaker.§	San Francisco. Wm. C. Nones.†	Edward T. Maury.‖	Clement Studebaker.¶	Union City, Ind. Jos. J. Parkhurst.
1	36.38	c36.50 c38.50	39.25	d39.65 f40.90	38.25	d37.86 f39.11	38.25	d39.00 f40.25	38.75	d39.65 f40.90	c58.00	d57.00 g60.00	c60.00	45.00
2														
3	38.38	c36.00 c40.00	41.25	d42.08 f43.58	39.25	d40.29 f41.79	40.25	d41.40 f42.90	40.75	d42.08 f43.58	c59.50	d59.00 g62.50	c62.00	47.50
4														
5	39.90	c39.50 c41.50	42.75	d43.54 f45.29	40.75	d41.74 f43.49	41.75	d42.75 f44.50	42.25	d43.54 f45.29	c61.00	d60.00 g64.00	c63.50	.....
6														
7	42.38	c41.50 c43.50	45.25	d45.96 f47.96	43.25	d44.17 f46.17	44.25	d45.20 f47.20	44.75	d45.96 f47.96	c64.00	d62.00 g67.00	c67.00	.....
8														
9	36.38	c36.50 c38.50	39.25	d39.65 f40.90	37.25	d37.86 f39.11	38.25	d39.00 f40.25	38.75	d39.65 f40.90	c58.00	d57.00 g60.00	c60.00	.....
10														
11	38.38	c38.00 c40.00	41.25	d42.08 f43.58	39.25	d40.29 f41.79	40.25	d41.40 f42.90	40.75	d42.08 f43.58	c59.50	d59.00 g62.50	c62.00	.....
12														
13	39.90	c39.50 c41.50	42.75	d43.54 f45.29	40.75	d41.74 f43.49	41.75	d42.75 f44.50	42.25	d43.54 f45.29	c61.00	d60.00 g64.00	c63.50	.....
14														
15	42.38	c41.50 c43.50	45.25	d45.96 f47.96	43.25	d44.17 f46.17	44.25	d45.20 f47.20	44.75	d45.96 f47.96	c64.00	d62.00 g67.00	c67.00	.....
16														

**Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. All boxes to have bow stanchions. Wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing, and to be subject to two inspections, first, in the white when ready for painting, second, when painted and ready for shipment.

a With body or box brake. b Cast skeins. c With California brake.
d Riveted tires, cast thimble skein with truss bar underneath axle. e Riveted tires, steel skeins.
f Steel skeins. g Riveted tires, with steel thimble skeins clipped.
h Price includes spring seat and top box (can deliver September 1).

REF0070817

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Geo. R. Hudson.*	Wm. C. Nomes.†	Edward T. Mumy.‡	Clement Studebaker.§	Kansas City. Geo. R. Hudson.*	Wm. C. Nomes.†	Lawrence School.	Edward T. Mumy.‡	C. Studebaker.§
	Wagons—Continued.										
1	Bows		.70	.50	a.50	.50	.70	.50		a.50	.50
2	Covers (according to specification on page 160)		2.70	3.50	a3.40		2.70	3.50		a3.40	
3	Spring seats		2.00	2.00	a2.00	a2.00	2.00	2.00		a2.00	a2.00
4	Top boxes		b2.00	2.00	a2.00	a2.00	b2.00	2.00		a3.00	a2.00
5			c1.90				c1.90				
6	Wagon, log (or log truck), 4½ by 12 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axles with flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length	1 No.	88.80	115.00	110.00	100.00				112.00	
	Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, viz:										
7	2½ by 8 inches		35.59		41.25					42.75	
8	2½ by 9 inches		38.73		43.25					44.75	
9	2½ by 10 inches		42.43		44.75					46.25	
10	2½ by 11 inches		45.88		48.25					49.75	

Wm. C. Nomes, 273 wagons awarded (Kentucky Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.); Clement Studebaker, 18 wagons awarded for the Pacific Coast (Studebaker Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.); Geo. R. Hudson, 202 wagons awarded (Milburn Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio); Lawrence School, 13 wagons awarded.

NOTE.—Prices of wagons must include brake, evener, lower box, neck-yoke, single trees, stay-chain, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for bows, covers, spring seat and top boxes. Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, evener, hickory axle 4½ by 5 inches, hubs 11 by 12 inches, neckyoke, pole, singletrees, spokes 1½ by 3½ inches, 4 stakes 2 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires ⅞ by 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be 3½ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other woodwork, including evener, hounds, neck yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in preportion, fully and firmly ironed. Bidders are requested to quote prices for wagons with California brakes; and also for wagons adapted to the Pacific coast climate, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Points of delivery. Sioux City. Geo. R. Hudson.*	W. C. Nomes.†	St. Louis. E. T. Mumy.‡	C. Studebaker.§	St. Paul. E. T. Mumy.‡	C. Studebaker.§	Omaha. E. T. Mumy.‡	C. Studebaker.§	San Francisco. Wm. C. Nomes.†	Edward T. Mumy.‖	Clement Studebaker.¶	Union City, Ind. Jos. J. Parkhurst.
1	.70	.50	a.50	.50	a.50	.50	a.50	.50	a.50			
2	2.70	3.50	a3.40		a3.40		a3.40		a3.50			
3	2.00	2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	2.25	
4	b2.00	2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	a2.00	c2.50	
5	c1.90										b300	
6			112.00		110.00		112.00					
7			43.25		41.25		42.75			d62.00		
8			45.25		43.25		44.75			d64.00		
9			46.75		44.75		46.25			d66.00		
10			50.25		48.25		49.75			d70.00		

* The Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, Ohio.
† Kentucky Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.
‡ Standard Moline wagons. For wagons with Gear brakes add $2.
§ Studebaker Manufacturing Company. Wagons fitted with California brake in place of regular brake, $4 extra.
‖ Standard Moline wagons.
¶ Studebaker Manufacturing Company.
a With wagons only. b 10-inch. c 8-inch. d Riveted tires, self oiling.

REF0070818

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	Quantity awarded.	J. Sayer Page.	Hans Meakins.		Valentine Storts.	
			Points of delivery.				
			New York, Chicago.	New York.		New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.	
1	Borax.....lbs.	900					
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs.	650	a.09				
3	Coal tar.....galls.	64					
	Glass, window:						
4	8 by 10.....boxes.	67	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
5	8 by 12.....do.	5	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
6	9 by 12.....do.	93	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
7	9 by 13.....do.	24	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
8	9 by 14.....do.	19	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
9	9 by 15.....do.	5	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
10	10 by 12.....do.	96	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
11	10 by 13.....do.	4	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
12	10 by 14.....do.	67	.....	1.90	2.89	2.00	2.65
13	10 by 16.....do.	24	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
14	10 by 18.....do.	24	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
15	12 by 14.....do.	38	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
16	12 by 16.....do.	39	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
17	12 by 18.....do.	46	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
18	12 by 22.....do.	13	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
19	12 by 28.....do.	25	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
20	12 by 30.....do.	11	.....	3.09	4.50	3.06	4.15
21	12 by 36.....do.	17	.....	3.09	4.50	3.06	(4.15
22	14 by 20.....do.	24	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
23	16 by 20.....box.	1	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
24	16 by 22.....boxes.	6	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
25	16 by 24.....do.	12	.....	2.39	3.50	2.37	3.26
26	Glaziers' glass cutters.....No.	34	.....				
27							
28	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....lbs.	500	.08	.....		.....	
29							
30	Japan, in cans, cased.....galls.	420	.55	.....		ca.55 db.63	
31							
32	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers.....lbs.	200	.13	.....		.....	
33	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs.	5,000	.07	.....		.....	
34	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs.	30,000	b.06¼	.....		.....	
35	Oatum.....do.	320	.....	.....		.....	
36	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2-pound tins cased.....lbs.	925	a.07	.....		.....	
	Oil:						
37	Harness, in cans, cased.....galls.	114	b.40	.....		a c.70	
38						a c. 40	
39						a d. 78	
40						a d. 48	
41	Kerosene, water-white, fire-test not less than 150°, in barrels. (Sample of 1 gallon required).....galls.	30,000	.....	.....		b.08¼ bf.13½	
42							
44	Lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....galls.	16,000	.....	.....		a. 67	
45						a. 69	
46						a.56	
47							

NOTE.—All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.

a New York.
b Chicago delivery.
c In 5 gallons.
d In 1 gallon.
* Single glass.
† Double glass.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Simon H. Cross.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Thos. A. Havy.	C. H. Conover.	Fred. K. Mann.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	Wadham's Oil & Grease Co.	Jos. T. Bender.	Manhattan Supply Co.		Thos. Fiske.	
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago or Carlisle.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.		New York, Chicago.	Number.
.095	.095	.099	.0675	.095	.0949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.106	.0874	.084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
* †											
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.24 2.70	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2.30 2.33	.....	b1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
2.30 2.70	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2.30 2.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
2.27 4.23	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
2.27 4.23	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
2.30 3.33	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
								2.90	4.(e)	.....	26
								3.23	4.97	.....	27
.085	.0775	.....	.0675	.125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.13	.12										29
.54	.53										30
											31
.10	.1175	b.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.064	.....	b.0675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.091	.....	b.0675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.075	.055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.08	.0641	b.0635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.165	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.45	.43	.....	79	.....	37
						d.65		.....	.55		38
						e.95					39
											40
c.0620	.....	b.062	.143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b.075	41
h.1349		b.127								.0725	42
										b.11	43
.65	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.56	.61	.....	.64	.63	44
.50			.65			.76		.....	.64	.61	45
.60						1.06		.....	.67	.61	46
.65										.64	47

e In 1 quart cans.
f In 5 gallons.
g Barrels.
h Cans.
‡ Chicago or Carlisle delivery.

REF0070819

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Class No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quarterly awarded.	Valentine Starts.		Hans Hamlen.	
			Points of delivery.			
			New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.		New York.	
1	Oil:					
2	Linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....galls.	3,300	.52	.....	.....	.....
3	Linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do...	750	.49	.....	.....	.....
4	Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased..do...	1,560	.19	.....	.....	.....
5			.22			
6			.24			
7	Neat's-foot, in cans, cased.....do...	136	c.66	c.74	.....	.....
8			c.71	c.79		
9			c.68	c.76		
10	Sewing machine.....bottles..	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls.	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Paper, building.....lbs.	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
13						
14	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do...	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pitch.....do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do...	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Resin.....do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls.	1,210	.44	.....	.....	.....
19	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs.	975	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans, cased.....galls.	130	c.77	.....	.....	.....
21						
22	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans, cased.....do.	170	c.70	.....	.....	.....
23						
24	Whiting.....lbs.	975	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Additional for training schools.					
25	Asphaltum.....galls.	*25	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Chrome yellow, dry.....lbs.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Chinese blue.....do.	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Drop black, in Japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased..do...	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	French green, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased..do...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glass, window:					
30	10 by 22.....boxes..	3	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.56
31	10 by 24.....do...	4	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
32	10 by 26.....do...	3	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
33	11 by 14.....box..	1	2.00	2.65	1.99	2.50
34	11 by 16.....boxes..	4	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
35	12 by 18.....do...	4	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
36	12 by 19.....box..	1	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
37	12 by 20.....boxes..	6	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
38	12 by 24.....do...	4	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
39	12 by 26.....do...	2	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
40	12 by 30.....box..	*1	3.06	4.15	3.07	4.50
41	13 by 22.....do...	1	3.06	4.15	3.07	4.50
42	13 by 28.....do...	1	3.06	4.15	3.07	4.50
43	13 by 30.....boxes..	2	3.06	4.15	3.07	4.50
44	13 by 32.....do...	2	3.25	f4.50	3.07	5.07
45	14 by 16.....do...	2	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
46	14 by 26.....do...	4	2.37	3.26	2.39	3.50
47	14 by 28.....box..	1	3.06	4.15	3.07	4.50
48	14 by 30.....boxes..	14	3.06	4.15	3.07	4.50
49	14 by 32.....do...	8	3.06	f4.15	3.07	4.50

* No award. a Chicago delivery. b Gross. c New York.
† Single glass. ‡ Double glass.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

Simeon H. Cross.		J. Seaver Page.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Thos. Fiske.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Wadham's Oil and Grease Co.	Jos. T. Bender.	Manhattan Supply Co.	R. R. Hamen.	Jas. M. Gwinnell.	
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.		New York, Chicago.	New York.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago or Carlisle.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.53	.....	a.51	.....	.....	a.56	.54	.....	.54	.53	.....	.....	1
.50	.....	a.48	.....	.....	a.53	.51	.....	.52	.50	.....	.....	2
.19	.....	.....	.....	a.18	.....	.20	.....	.23	.22	.....	.....	3
.91	.....	.....	.....	c1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.50	.....	a.56	.....	.....	.....	.57	.53	.63	.....	.....	.....	6
.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.03	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	77.60	.03½	.04	.03½	d.75	9
.038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	10
.50	.....	a.47	.38	.....	a.40½	.56	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.45	.....	.....	.02½	.....	a1.30	.014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	.....	.....	.02½	.....	a.2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.035	.....	.....	.04	.....	a.034	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.015	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.46½	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	18
.11	.....	.09	.0099	.....	a.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
												20
.63	.....	.65	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.56	.....	.60	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.015	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	.60	.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.10	.....	.15	.10½	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.45	.....	.32	.45	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.19	.....	.19	.13	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.13	.....	.19	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
3.15	4.50	.....	.....	.....	2.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
2.30	3.33	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
2.97	4.23	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49

d Per dozen. e New York or Chicago. f Chicago or Carlisle delivery.

REF0070820

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 14. GLASS, PAINTS, AND OILS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Valentine Storts.	
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago or Carlisle.	Chicago or Carlisle.	
	Additional for training schools—Continued.				
	Glass, window:			*Single.*	*Double.*
1	14 by 34 ..... boxes..	15	2.78	3.06	4.15
2	14 by 36 ..... do..	6	2.78	3.06	4.15
3	14 by 38 ..... do..	22	2.98	3.25	4.50
4	14 by 42 ..... do..	25	3.28	3.62	4.85
5	15 by 20 ..... do..	52	2.17	2.37	3.26
6	15 by 29 ..... do..	22	2.78	3.06	4.15
7	15 by 32 ..... box..	1	2.78	3.06	4.15
8	15 by 33 ..... boxes..	6	2.98	3.25	4.50
9	15 by 38 ..... box..	1	2.98	3.25	4.50
10	15 by 40 ..... boxes..	2	3.28	3.62	4.85
11	15 by 44 ..... do..	25	3.28	3.62	4.85
12	16 by 18 ..... do..	5	2.17	2.37	3.26
13	16 by 26 ..... do..	6	2.78	3.06	4.15
14	16 by 32 ..... do..	3	2.78	3.06	4.15
15	16 by 36 ..... do..	3	2.98	3.25	4.50
16	16 by 44 ..... do..	2	3.28	3.62	4.85
17	16 by 46 ..... do..	2	3.47	3.81	5.20
18	18 by 18 ..... do..	4	2.17	2.37	3.26
19	18 by 24 ..... do..	3	2.78	3.06	4.15
20	18 by 36 ..... do..	3	2.98	3.25	4.50
21	18 by 42 ..... box..	1	3.28	3.62	4.85
22	18 by 46 ..... do..	1	3.47	3.81	5.20
23	18½ by 20 ..... boxes..	2	2.78	2.37	3.26
24	20 by 24 ..... do..	2	2.78	3.06	4.15
25	20 by 26 ..... do..	2	2.78	3.06	4.15
26	20 by 29 ..... do..	2	2.78	3.06	4.15
27	20 by 32 ..... do..	4	2.98	3.25	4.50
28	20 by 36 ..... do..	2	3.28	3.62	4.85
29	22 by 26 ..... do..	2	2.78	3.06	4.15
30	22 by 30 ..... do..	4	2.98	3.25	4.50
31	22 by 32 ..... do..	2	2.98	3.25	4.50
32	22 by 26 ..... do..	2	2.78	3.06	4.15
33	24 by 26 ..... do..	2	2.78	3.06	4.15
34	24 by 32 ..... do..	2	3.28	3.62	4.85
35	24 by 36 ..... do..	2	3.28	3.62	4.85
36	24 by 40 ..... do..	2	3.47	3.81	5.20
37	24 by 42 ..... box..	1	3.47	3.81	5.20
38	24 by 46 ..... do..	1	3.47	3.81	5.20
39	26 by 30 ..... boxes..	2	3.28	3.62	4.85
40	26 by 34 ..... box..	1	3.28	3.62	4.85
41	26 by 36 ..... boxes..	5	3.47	3.81	5.20
42	26 by 38 ..... do..	2	3.47	3.81	5.20
43	26 by 46 ..... do..	4	3.88	4.28	5.65
44	26 by 48 ..... box..	1	3.88	4.28	5.65
45	28 by 34 ..... do..	1	3.47	3.81	5.20
46	40 by 42 ..... do..	1	4.05	4.47	5.91
47	40 by 46 ..... do..	1	4.32	4.74	6.18
48	Glue, furniture ..... lbs..	25			
49					
50	Indian red, in Japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .. do..	40	.25		
51	Indian red, dry ..... do..	50	.06		
52	Ivory, black, in Japan, 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .... do..	20	.25		
53	Magnesia, green ..... do..	1,250	.12		
54	Knives, putty, square end ..... doz..	1-2			
55	Ochre, Roebelle, dry ..... lbs..	300	.02½		
56	Oil, cylinder, valvoline, in cans, cased ..... galls..	25			
57	Paint, radiator, in cans, cased ..... do..	30			
58					
	Pumice stone:				
59	Bulk ..... lbs..	*10			
60	Ground ..... do..	*10			

*No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Hans Henken.		Simeon H. Crane.		J. Seaver Page.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Wadham's Oil and Grease Co.	Jos. T. Bender.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.		Chicago.		New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
Single.	*Double.*	*Single.*	*Double.*						
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						1
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						2
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						3
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						4
2.39	3.50	2.30	3.33						5
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						6
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						7
3.07	4.80	3.15	4.59						8
3.07	5.50	3.51	4.95						9
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						10
2.39	3.50	2.30	3.33						11
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						12
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						13
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						14
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						15
3.79	5.90	3.66	5.31						16
2.39	3.50	2.30	3.33						17
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						18
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						19
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						20
3.79	5.90	3.66	5.31						21
2.46	3.50	2.37	4.23						22
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						23
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						24
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						25
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						26
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						27
3.07	4.50	2.97	4.23						28
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						29
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						30
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						31
3.27	4.80	3.15	4.59						32
3.07	4.50	2.92	4.23						33
3.07	4.50	2.92	4.23						34
3.71	5.50	3.51	4.95						35
3.87	5.90	3.66	5.31						36
3.87	5.90	3.66	5.31						37
3.87	5.90	3.66	5.31						38
3.67	5.50	3.51	4.95						39
3.87	5.90	3.51	4.95						40
3.87	5.90	3.89	5.31						41
3.87	5.90	3.89	5.31						42
4.40	5.90	3.89	5.16						43
4.40	5.90	4.14	5.16						44
3.67	5.90	4.14	5.16						45
3.87	5.90	3.89	5.31						46
4.50	6.90		6.43						47
4.70	7.10		6.50						48
		.08½		.08	.16	.12½			49
		.12							50
		.20		.25	.26				51
		.07		.09	.14				52
		.26		.10	.18				53
		.15		.12					54
		1.75			2.75				55
		2.50		.01½	.02½			.55	56
		.56							57
		1.25							58
		1.85							
									59
		.08			.08½				60
		.06			.06½				

REF0070821

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, PAINTS, AND OILS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Valentine Storts.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago or Carlisle.	Chicago or Carlisle.
	Additional for training schools—Continued.			
	Prussian blue:			
1	In japan.....lbs..	10	.48	
2	In oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....do...	13	.41	
3	Shellac, white, alcohol, in 1 gallon cans, cased....galls..	10	2.95	
4	Sienna, burnt, in oil, 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	25	.10½	
5	Umber, raw, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....do...	54	.09½	
	Vandyke brown:			
6	Dry.....do...	25	.05	
7	Water distemper.....do...	10	.11	
8	Varnish, in 1-gallon cans, cased:			a2.10
9	Rubbing, body.....galls..	5		a2.85
10	Wearing, body.....do...	5		b1.66
11	Couch, No. 1.....do...	50		
	Venetian red:			
12	In oil, 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	100	.07½	
13	Dry.....do...	30	.02½	
14	Vermillion, English.....do...	35	.74	

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware. a New York. b New York or Chicago.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Hans Hamphus.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. Sawyer Page.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Waldhan's Oil and Grease Co.	Jos. T. Bender.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.			
							1
	.88	.60					2
	.80	.35					3
	2.50	2.80	2.44				4
	.12½	.16					5
	.12	.09					
	.09	.09					6
	.13						7
		2.00	1.99				8
	1.98	3.50	2.70	3.50			9
	2.88	1.09	1.56	2.75			10
	.98						
	1.02						11
	.09	.07	.02½				12
	.02½	.03					13
	.75	.03	.89				

REF0070822

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates bid which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantities awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. H. Conover.	Henry G. Cordley.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Storts.	Mervin S. Near.	Tisdel & Smiths.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James K. Shaw.	Number.
			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago and New York.	New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.		
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.....doz..	75	12.23	12.00	.....	11.20 12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.65	12 00	.....	1 2
3	Bucket, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....doz..	258	3.78	.....	4.25	a3.75 a3.50 a3.50 a3.85	.....	10.56	.....	3.65	3.70	.....	3 4 5 6
7	Candle molds, in stands of 8 molds.....do...	1-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.79	.....	.....	7
8	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do...	28	.....	.45	.....	.48	.....	.....	.....	.41	.44	.....	8
9	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do...	20	1.53	1.35	.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	1.54	1.49	.....	9
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:												
10	2-quart.....do...	135	1.43	2.00	.....	1.15	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.20	.....	10
11						1.48							11
12	4-quart.....do...	207	1.98	2.75	.....	2.37	.....	.....	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	12
13						1.60							13
14	6-quart.....do...	55	2.98	3.25	.....	3.60	4.33	.....	.....	3.25	3.10	.....	14
15						4.00	4.48						15
	Coffee-mills:												
16	Iron hopper box.....doz..	108	.....	4.85 5.90	.....	3.49 4.15 5.20 4.27	d3.35 d3.42 d3.47 d3.63 d3.98 d4.00	.....	3.95 4.00	.....	4.35 5.60	.....	16 17 18 19 20
21	Side, large.....do...	17	.....	2.40 5.75	.....	3.52	d3.52 d3.53 d6.06	.....	4.50	.....	6.20	.....	21 22 23 24
25	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds.....No..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	c12.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:												
26	Pint.....doz..	845	.49	.50	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.87	.85	.....	26
27				.48									27
28	Quart.....do...	300	.....	1.44	.....	1 45	.....	.....	.....	1.36	1.30	.....	28
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:												
29	1-quart.....do...	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	.....	29
30	2-quart.....do...	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	30
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:												
31	1-quart.....do...	84	.38	.75	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	31
32	2-quart.....do...	6	.58	1.00	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	32
33	Graters, nutmeg.....do...	7	.....	.13	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	33
	Kettle cans, tinned, per gross pairs:												
34	No. 1.....gross..	21	.34	.34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	.40	.....	34
35	No. 2.....do...	24	.47	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.60	.....	35
36	No. 3.....do...	4	.53	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.70	.....	36
37	No. 4.....do...	3½	.61	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61	.80	.....	37
38	No. 5.....do...	3½	.78	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1.00	.....	38
39	No. 6.....do...	4½	.93	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.92	1.20	.....	39
	Kettles, brass:												
40	2-gallon.....No..	2	.....	.67	.....	b.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	2½-gallon.....do...	2	.....	.70	.....	b.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	5-gallon.....do...	7	.....	1.45	.....	b.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	10-gallon.....do...	4	.....	2.60	.....	b.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts):												
44	Galvanized iron, rollipped, strapped bottom, or wrought steel hollow ware, not less than 16 Stubb's gauge.....nests..	417	.....	1.50	.....	1.50	.....	e3.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45						2.50							45
46	Plain iron, strapped bottom.....do...	75	.....	1.00	.....	1.34	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
47						2.00							47
	Kettles, galvanized iron:												
48	7-quart.....doz..	30	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	13.32	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	48
49	11-quart.....do...	125	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	14.83	.....	2.34	2.25	.....	49
50	14-quart.....do...	13	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	16.56	.....	2.61	2.50	.....	50
51	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do...	30	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	51
52	Match safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.....do...	12	.....	2.24	.....	1.20	.....	.....	1.23	.....	.....	.....	52
53					.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

a Cased add 15 cents per dozen. b Per pound. c New York. d Chicago. e Per nest, 9, 12 and 15 quarts, wrought steel, "Never Break."

REF0070823

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey. Points of delivery. Chicago.	C. R. Conover. Points of delivery. Chicago.
1	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:			
2	10-quart ..... dozen	255	3.33	2.60
3	14-quart ..... do	246	3.33	3.00
4	Pans:			
5	1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned ..... do	123	38	.40
6	2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned ..... do	442	47	.62
7	Dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... do	165	a2.48	2.45
8	Dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... do	83	53.39	2.40
9	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... do	130	.73	.70
10	Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge ..... dozen	322	3.27	1.75
11				3.24
12				3.90
13	Tin, 2-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned ..... do	114	.62	.75
14	Tin, 4-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned ..... do	212	.88	.95
15	Tin, 6-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned ..... do	264	1.13	1.245
16	Plates, stamped tin:			
17	Jelly, 9-inch, baking, deep ..... do	196	.41	.35
18	9-inch, dinner ..... do	472	.31	.28
19	9-inch, pie ..... do	220	.29	.25
20	Punches, tinners', hollow, ½-inch ..... do	1-4		
21	Scoops, grocers', hand:			
	No. 30			
22	No. 40 ..... do	2½	1.59	1.60
23	Shears, tinners':	6	2.28	2.25
24	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ..... No	2	3.48	3.50
25	Hand, No. 7 ..... do	2	1.69	1.70
26	Hand, No. 9 ..... do	25	.99	1.00
27	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs	938	.13	.115
28	Soldering irons:			.125
29	1½ pounds each, per pair ..... pairs	7	.58	.57
30	2 pounds each, per pair ..... do	4	.78	.76
31	3 pounds each, per pair ..... do	11	1.18	1.14
32	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:			
33	Basting, 14-inch, forged ..... dozen	86	.37	.36
34			.73	.75
35	Table ..... do	1,175	.115	.24
36			.34	.29
37				
38	Tea ..... do	1,067	.095	.10
39			.19	.19
40	Teapots, pianished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do	26	3.06	
41	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:			
42	10 by 14 inches ..... boxes	10	6.88	6.74
43				6.24
44	12 by 12 inches ..... do	8	6.88	6.74
45				6.24
46	14 by 20 inches ..... do	21	6.88	6.74
47				6.24
48	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:			
49	10 by 14 inches ..... do	14	8.17	8.74
50				7.74
51	12 by 12 inches ..... do	2	8.17	8.74
52				7.74
53	14 by 20 inches ..... do	30	8.17	8.74
54				7.74
55	12 by 24 inches			
56	14 by 20 inches, boiler ..... boxes	7		
57	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches ..... dozen	1		
		535	.54	d31.50
			.63	.96
	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19¼ inches, 21½ inches, and 23¾ inches, diameter, by 10¼ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottoms, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... dozen	'17	8.73	7.75
			9.73	
	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... lbs	7,300	6.23	.05½
	Additional for training schools.			
	Block tin ..... lbs	100		.215
	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 2-gallon ..... dozen	5		2.75
	Pails, slop, with covers, galvanized iron, heavy ..... do	7		4.20
	Tin plate, XXXX, 20 by 28, bright ..... box	1		20.44

* See also Class 10.
a Cased, add 12½ cents per dozen.
c 14-quart as per sample.
d 100 sheets to box.
e Per nest.
b 21-quart as per sample.
f Per dozen.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry G. Cordley. Points of delivery. All points.	S. H. Crane. Chicago.	Manhattan Supply Co. New York.	Mervin S. Near. N. Y., Balto., St. L., Chic., Carlisle.	Wm. R. Thompson. New York.	Valentine Sierts. New York.	Tiesot & Schultz. Chicago.	Number
3.20	c2.58	3.80		3.56			1
	c3.00						2
3.55	c2.88	3.65		3.84			3
	c3.30						4
	.46	.46		.46			5
	.58	.62		.65			6
	2.30	2.25		2.41			7
	3.30	3.25		3.51			8
	.75	.75		.76			9
	1.13	1.10	2.27	1.14			10
			c2.70				11
							12
	.64	.64		.87			13
	.97	.96		1.12			14
	1.25	1.25		1.32			15
	.33	.35		.35			16
	.25	.26		.27			17
	.23	.24		.25			18
	2.40						19
	1.65	1.40		1.48			20
	2.35	2.00		2.19			21
	3.48						22
	1.69						23
	.99						24
	.13	.185					25
	.145						26
	.58	.55		.55			27
	.76	.74		.60			28
	1.14	1.10		1.09			29
	.40	.74		.76	.65	.80	30
	.18½	g.24		.26	.105	.26	31
	.22	g.26			.205	.24	32
	.25	g.29			.285	.35	33
		g.28					34
	.08	g.095		.11	.11½	.16	35
	.105	g.115			.11½	.125	36
		g.18			.155		37
	2.75	2.50		2.63			38
	6.87						40
							41
	6.87						42
							43
	6.87						44
							45
	8.62						46
							47
	8.62						48
							49
	8.62						50
							51
	10.87						52
	25.74						53
1.75	.80	.76		.81			54
	.90						55
g8.10	h7.30	g8.40					56
f12.40							57
c2.70							58
f10.80							59
	.0502						60
	.24						61
	2.85						62
	3.25						63
	3.50			3.88			64

g New York or Chicago delivery.
h See also Class 10.
i No. 8, wrought steel, "Never Break."

REF0070824

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOWWARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	St. L., Chic., or St. Paul.
	Caldron, iron:			
1	Plain, kettle, 20 gallons actual capacity...No..	1	.....	2.75
2	Plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity...do..	1	.....	4.00
3	Portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity...do..	2	.....	11.00
4	Portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity...do..	3	.....	.....
5	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized...do..	300	.....	.27
	*Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
6	*Size, 5-inch...do..	80	.06¼	.07
7			.16¼	
8	*Size, 6-inch...do..	1,900	.07¼	.07
9			.17¾	
10	*Size, 7-inch...do..	90	.08¼	.09
11			.21¾	
	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern:			
12	10 inches diameter inside, crated...do..	460	.48	.52
13				.48
14	12 inches diameter inside, crated...do..	420	.61	.65
	†Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:			
15	†5-inch...joints..	170	.09¾	.09
16			.09¾	
17	†6-inch...do..	9,200	.10¼	.10
18			.10¼	
19	†7-inch...do..	221	.13¼	.13
20			.13¼	
21	Polish, stove...gross..	34	.....	2.75
22				
23				
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
24	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds...No..	70	.....	3.36
25	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds...do..	124	.....	4.07
26	33 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds...do..	277	.....	5.00
27	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds...do..	31	.....	14.00
	Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:			
28	†Coal, 7-inch; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture...No..	83	.....	11.80
29	†Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture...No..	38	.....	13.00
30	†Coal, 9-inch; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 260 pounds without furniture...No..	54	.....	15.00
31	†Wood, 6-inch; length of wood 20 inches; oven not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture...No..	13	.....	10.20
32	†Wood, 7-inch; length of wood 22 inches; oven not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture...No..	223	.....	13.00
33				14.50
34	†Wood, 8-inch; length of wood 24 inches; oven not less than 18 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture...No..	360	12.85	15.60
35			16.50	17.00
36			13.30	
37			17.17	
38	†Wood, 9-inch; length of wood 26 inches; oven not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture...No..	175	14.02	18.00
39			17.67	19.25
40			14.47	
41			18.87	
	Stoves, heating:			
42	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds...do..	64	.....	6.25
43	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds...do..	38	.....	7.00
44	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch, with outside rods...do..	9	.....	.....
45	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds...No..	18	.....	23.50
46	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds...No..	16	.....	.....
47	Bidders are also requested to quote prices for stoves crated	.....	.....	6.40
	Additional for schools.			
48	Shovels, fire, long-handled...doz..	11	.....	.....

† NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6 quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8¼ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each, 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron or steel dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion.

All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jas. W. Emery.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Castle.	S. H. Crane.	Manhattan Supply Company.	Wm. R. Thompson.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Not stated.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
.....	3.57	3.50	3.30	.....	.....	1
.....	5.50	5.00	5.30	.....	.....	2
.....	20.40	21.00	19.50	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	30.00	31.80	.....	3.29	4
.....	.26	.29	.27	.....	.....	5
.....						6
.....	.06½	.07	.06	.....	.....	7
.....	.14½	.06¼	.14	.....	.....	8
.....	.06½	.08¼	.08	.....	.....	9
.....	.18½	.08	.18	.....	.....	10
.....	.08¼	.09¼	.09	.....	.....	11
.....	.23	.09	.22	.....	.....	
						12
.....	.52	.45	.49	.....	.....	13
.....						14
.....	.70	.55	.63	.....	.....	
						15
.....	.10½	.09¼	.10¼	.....	.....	16
.....		.10	.10¼	.....	.....	17
.....	.10½	.11	.10¼	.....	.....	18
.....		.10¼	.09¼	.....	.....	19
.....	.13½	.14	.13¼	.....	.....	20
.....		.14	.13	.....	.....	21
.....	4.00	4.00	5.20	5.70	.....	22
.....				5.40		23
				2.70		
						24
3.40	.....	3.15	.....	.....	.....	25
4.15	.....	3.80	.....	.....	.....	26
4.90	.....	4.40	.....	.....	.....	27
7.10	.....	6.30	.....	.....	.....	
						28
.....	.....	a12.35	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	a15.10	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	a17.45	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	
						31
10.93	.....	b10.10	.....	.....	.....	
						32
14.45	.....	a14.70	.....	.....	.....	
						33
17.10	.....	a17.35	.....	.....	.....	34
						35
						36
						37
						38
19.95	.....	a20.35	.....	.....	.....	39
						40
						41
5.20	.....	4.65	.....	.....	.....	42
1.90	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	11.60	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	18.25	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	16.60	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	
						48
.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	

a Steelware trimmings. b Iron and tin furniture. c Each crate.
* Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.
† Bids for patent pipe will also be considered.

REF0070825

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	The Manhattan Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	As stated.
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', 4½-inch, square head ....dos..	1½	10.34	.....
2				
	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face:			
3	100 pounds, per pound ....No..	1	.10½	.....
4	140 pounds, per pound ....do..	2	.10½	.....
5	200 pounds per pound ....do..	3	.10½	.....
	Augers, cast steel, c. s., with nut:			
6	½-inch ....dos..	5	1.29	a2.12
7				
8				
9	¾-inch ....do..	9	1.80	a3.10
10				
11				
12	1-inch ....do..	22	2.24	a3.70
13				
14				
15	1¼-inch ....do..	8	2.73	a4.48
16				
17				
18	1½-inch ....do..	22	3.29	a5.48
19				
20				
21	2-inch ....do..	14	4.09	a7.90
22				
23				
	Augers, c. s., hollow:			
24	½-inch ....do..	1-2	7.05	.....
25				
26	¾-inch ....do..	1-2	8.19	.....
27				
28	1-inch ....do..	1-2	9.67	.....
29				
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular:			
30	Saddlers' ....do..	80	.07	.....
31				
32	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg ....do..	60	.03½	.....
33				
34	Shoemakers', sewing ....do..	114	.07	.....
35				
	Axes:			
36	Assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel ...do..	315	5.07	.....
37			5.07	
38				
39				
40	c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head ....do..	9½	14.97	.....
41			13.80	
42	c. s., hunters', inserted steel, handled ....do..	92	3.93	.....
43				
44	Babbitt metal, medium quality ....lbs..	755	.0635	.....
45			5.90	
	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard:			
46	36-inch ....No..	3	5.93	.....
47	38-inch ....do..	4	6.52	.....
48	42-inch ....do..	4	8.93	.....
	Bells:			
49	Cow, large, wrought, No. 1 ....dos..	3½	2.76	.....
50	Cow, small, wrought, No. 3 ....do..	21	.33	.....
51	Hand, No. 6, polished ....do..	3½	4.36	.....
52	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds ....No..	1	19.95	$21.70
53			24.95	
54	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds ....No..	1	33.15	$27.40
55				
56	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ....No..	4	38.75	$40.40
57			45.90	

a New York delivery. b New York or Chicago delivery.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. H. Conover.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Henry C. Wells.	Fred'k E. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eugene H. Conklin.	S. H. Crane.	Wm. T. Norton.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.90	.....	1
8.00									2
.....	.10½	.....	.....	.10	.f0.24	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.10½	.....	.....	.10	.f0.24	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.10½	.....	.....	.10	.f0.24	.....	.....	.....	5
1.37	.....	a1.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	6
		a1.30					1.98		7
		a1.27							8
2.00	.....	a1.76½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	9
		a1.90					2.97		10
		a1.84½							11
2.36	.....	a2.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.37	.....	12
		a2.25½					3.08		13
		a2.19							14
2.83	.....	a2.53½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.87	.....	15
		a2.73					4.05		16
		a2.63							17
3.49	.....	a3.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	18
		a3.32					5.92		19
		a3.23							20
4.99	.....	a4.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	21
		a4.75					7.92		22
		a4.61							23
7.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.15	.....	24
							7.60		25
8.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.35	.....	26
							8.80		27
9.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.85	.....	28
							10.40		29
.06	.....	a.06	.....	.....	.....	.12	.06½	.....	30
		a.06					.14		31
.03	.....	a.03	.....	.....	.....	.12	.05½	.....	32
							.14		33
.07	.....	a.06	.....	.....	.....	.12	.06½	.....	34
.06	.....	a.06	.....	.....	.....		.14		35
5.35	5.20	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	5.45	5.34	36
6.25								5.15	37
5.20								4.95	38
15.00	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	39
									40
4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	3.75	41
3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.....	42
.0639	.....	.....	.....	.06	.0624	.....	.06	.....	43
.07							.07		44
							.15		45
									46
.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	5.93	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.64	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	9.45	8.97	.....	.....	.....	
									49
2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.68	.....	50
.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.79	.....	51
4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.....	
									52
.....	.....	a20.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
		c21.00							
									54
.....	.....	a24.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
		c25.00							
									56
.....	.....	a35.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
		c37.00							

f Chicago delivery.

REF0070826

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.	N. J. Car Spring and Rubber Co.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mann.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	As stated.	N. Y. or Chi.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Belting, leather:										
1	2-inch.....feet..	255	.09½	a.0720							1
2	3-inch.....do..	185	.14½	b.11½							2
3	4-inch.....do..	255	.20½	b.157							3
4	5-inch.....do..	85	.25½	b.194							4
	Belting, rubber, 3-ply:										
5	3-inch.....feet..	115	.074	b.06	.10	.0643½					5
6					.12½						6
7					.13½						7
8	4-inch.....do..	100	.09½	b.10	.13	.1105					8
9					.16						9
10					.18						10
11	6-inch.....do..	445	.149	b.16	.19½	.1655					11
12					.25						12
13					.27						13
14	8-inch.....do..	60	.201	b.20	.26½	.2365					14
15					.33						15
16					.36½						16
	Belting, rubber, 4-ply:										
17	3-inch.....feet..	175	.089	b.09½	.12	.1064½					17
18					.14						18
19					.16						19
20	4-inch.....do..	150	.12	b.12	.16	.2041					20
21					.20						21
22					.22						22
23	6-inch.....do..	250	.17½	b.18	.23½	.2008					23
24					.29½						24
25					.32½						25
26	8-inch.....do..	305	.23½	b.24	.32	*.27+					26
27					.40						27
28					.44						28
29	10-inch.....do..	50	.29½	b.30	.40½	.3468					29
30					.51						30
31					.56						31
32	12-inch.....do..	160	.36½	b.36	.50	.4212½					32
33					.62						33
34					.68						34
35	14-inch.....do..	71	.43½	b.44	.58½	.4990					35
36					.73						36
37					.80½						37
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:										
38	½ inch.....doz..	21	.69	a1.70			.88	.74	1.97	.93	38
39			1.03				.92	.81		.99	39
40							1.11	1.43		1.30	40
41	⅝-inch.....do..	31	.69	a1.90			1.00	.74	2.23	1.07	41
42			1.13				1.05	.81		1.13	42
43							1.23½	1.53		1.39	43
44	¾-inch.....do..	29	.74	a2.10			1.12	.80	2.49	1.19	44
45			1.29				1.18	.88		1.25	45
46							1.40	1.61		1.48	46
47	⅞-inch.....do..	27	.74	a2.45			1.29	.80	2.89	1.38	47
48			1.50				1.35	.88		1.47	48
49							1.62	1.79		1.65	49
50	1-inch.....do..	30	.80	a2.70			1.41	.87	3.15	1.50	50
51			1.65				1.48	.96		1.60	51
52							1.77	1.97		1.81	52
53	1⅛-inch.....do..	26	.92	a2.90			1.53	.99	3.41	1.63	53
54			1.89				1.60	1.09		1.73	54
55							1.92	2.15		1.92	55
56	1¼-inch.....do..	28	1.03	a3.20			1.65	1.11	3.67	1.76	56
57			1.93				1.73	1.22		1.87	57
58							2.07	2.28		2.16	58
59	1⅜-inch.....do..	17	1.15	a3.35			1.79	1.23	4.00	1.92	59
60			2.08				1.88	1.35		2.02	60
61							2.25	2.60		2.36	61

* The exact award is .27219624. a New York delivery. b New York or Chicago delivery.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	The Manhattan Supply Company.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Charles H. Conover.	Frederick K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip: ½ inch.....doz..	24	1.25	3.75	.....	1.94	1.36	4.33	.....	2.07	1
2			2.27			2.04	1.49			2.20	2
3						2.44	2.88			2.64	3
4	⅝-inch.....do...	15	1.38	3.97	.....	2.12	1.49	4.73	.....	2.26	4
5			2.47			2.24	1.63			2.39	5
6						2.65	3.14			2.89	6
7	¾-inch.....do...	18	1.50	4.40	.....	2.29	1.61	5.12	.....	2.45	7
8			2.68			2.31	1.77			2.60	8
9						2.88	3.32			3.05	9
10	1-inch.....do...	18	1.84	5.15	.....	2.64½	1.99	5.91	.....	2.83	10
11			3.08			2.77	2.19			3.00	11
12						3.23	3.86			3.55	12
13	Bits, twist-drill, for metal: For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ½ inch by 32ds..sets..	40	.95	.....	.91	.....	.86	1.34	.....	1.26	13
14					1.20						14
15	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ½ to ½ inch by 32ds..sets..	10	1.79	.....	1.86	.....	.....	1.80		1.79	15
16	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ¼ to ½ inch, ...doz..	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.00	.....	.28	16
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:										
17	¼ by 1.....No..	3,050	.273	.....	.....	.....	.273	.27	.289	.48	17
18	¼ by 1½.....do..	5,200	.273	.....	.....	.....	.273	.27	.289	.48	18
19	¼ by 2.....do..	5,775	.293	.....	.....	.....	.293	.29	.31	.50	19
20	¼ by 2½.....do..	4,250	.313	.....	.....	.....	.313	.31	.33½	.52	20
21	¼ by 3.....do..	4,975	.338	.....	.....	.....	.334	.33	.35½	.54	21
22	¼ by 3½.....do..	2,725	.354	.....	.....	.....	.354	.35½	.37½	.56	22
23	¼ by 4.....do..	3,475	.376	.....	.....	.....	.374	.37	.39½	.58	23
24	¼ by 4½.....do..	1,275	.396	.....	.....	.....	.394	.39½	.417	.60	24
25	¼ by 5.....do..	1,875	.417	.....	.....	.....	.41½	.41½	.439	.62	25
26	⅜ by 1½.....do..	200	.328	.....	.....	.....	.324	.32	.34½	.54	26
27	⅜ by 2.....do..	400	.358	.....	.....	.....	.354	.35	.37½	.58	27
28	⅜ by 2½.....do..	400	.383	.....	.....	.....	.384	.38	.40½	.62	28
29	⅜ by 3.....do..	400	.417	.....	.....	.....	.41½	.42	.439	.66	29
30	⅜ by 3½.....do..	400	.451	.....	.....	.....	.44½	.45	.47	.70	30
31	⅜ by 4.....do..	400	.48½	.....	.....	.....	.473	.48	.48	.74	31
32	⅜ by 5.....do..	300	.54½	.....	.....	.....	.536	.54	.567	.82	32
33	⅜ by 6.....do..	100	.61	.....	.....	.....	.597	.60	.631	.90	33
34	⅜ by 9.....do..	500	.707	.....	.....	.....	.78	.78	.867	1.14	34
35	½ by 2.....do..	4,700	.471	.....	.....	.....	.46½	.47	.49½	.74	35
36	½ by 2½.....do..	4,975	.517	.....	.....	.....	.506	.51	.53½	.79	36
37	½ by 3.....do..	5,950	.551	.....	.....	.....	.546	.55	.57½	.84	37
38	½ by 4.....do..	5,675	.633	.....	.....	.....	.627	.63	.66½	.94	38
39	½ by 5.....do..	3,825	.711	.....	.....	.....	.708	.71	.71½	1.04	39
40	½ by 6.....do..	1,925	.801	.....	.....	.....	.789	.79	.83½	1.14	40
41	½ by 7.....do..	2,575	.883	.....	.....	.....	.867	.87	.92	1.24	41
42	½ by 8.....do..	3,925	.966	.....	.....	.....	.95	.95	1.01	1.34	42
43	½ by 9.....do..	3,675	1.047	.....	.....	.....	1.03	1.03	1.09	1.44	43
44	½ by 4.....do..	3,800	1.046	.....	.....	.....	1.02	1.03	1.09	1.76	44
45	½ by 5.....do..	2,000	1.177	.....	.....	.....	1.15	1.16	1.23	1.92	45
46	½ by 6.....do..	3,000	1.29	.....	.....	.....	1.26	1.29	1.36	2.08	46
47	½ by 7.....do..	1,500	1.43½	.....	.....	.....	1.41	1.42	1.50	2.24	47
48	½ by 8.....do..	2,000	1.56½	.....	.....	.....	1.54	1.55	1.63	2.40	48
49	½ by 10.....do..	3,750	1.83½	.....	.....	.....	1.80	1.80	1.91	2.72	49
50	½ by 11.....do..	2,300	1.95½	.....	.....	.....	1.93	1.94	2.04	2.88	50
51	½ by 12.....do..	3,500	2.09	.....	.....	.....	2.06	2.07	2.18	3.04	51
52	½ by 14.....do..	1,000	2.35	.....	.....	.....	2.32	2.33	2.46	3.36	52
53	½ by 16.....do..	100	2.61	.....	.....	.....	2.58	2.58	2.73	3.68	53
	Bolts, door, wrought iron barrel:										
54	5-inch.....doz..	9	.61	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.60	54
55	8-inch.....do...	7	1.31	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	1.33	55
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:										
56	¼ by 1.....No..	975	.478	.....	.....	.....	.49	.48	.50½	.49	56
57	¼ by 1½.....do..	625	.478	.....	.....	.....	.49	.48	.50½	.49	57
58	¼ by 2.....do..	1,445	.48½	.....	.....	.....	.507	.49	.52½	.51	58
59	¼ by 2½.....do..	1,133	.51½	.....	.....	.....	.53½	.51	.54	.53	59

REF0070827

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			To be delivered at Chicago.					
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:							
1	⅜ by 3 No.	1,200	.53	.54½	.53	.56	.54	1
2	⅜ by 3½ do.	2,250	.547	.56	.55	.58	.55	2
3	⅜ by 4 do.	2,250	.561	.57	.56	.58	.56	3
4	⅜ by 4½ do.	2,250	.56	.57	.56	.61	.56	4
5	½ by 1 do.	1,250	.546	.56	.55	.57	.55	5
6	½ by 1½ do.	1,250	.546	.56	.55	.57	.55	6
7	½ by 2 do.	2,250	.571	.58	.56	.59	.56	7
8	½ by 2½ do.	2,250	.596	.61	.59	.62	.59	8
9	½ by 3 do.	4,250	.621	.63	.62	.63	.61	9
10	½ by 3½ do.	5,250	.646	.66	.64	.65	.64	10
11	½ by 4 do.	5,250	.671	.68	.67	.67	.67	11
12	½ by 4½ do.	1,250	.696	.71	.69	.71	.69	12
13	½ by 5 do.	1,250	.720	.743	.720	.74	.74	13
14	½ by 5½ do.	250	.753	.77	.753	.78	.77	14
15	½ by 6 do.	250	.778	.79½	.777	.82	.80	15
16	⅝ by 1 do.	1,000	.611	.63	.611	.65	.63	16
17	⅝ by 1½ do.	1,250	.611	.63	.611	.65	.63	17
18	⅝ by 2 do.	1,250	.649	.66½	.649	.65	.67	18
19	⅝ by 2½ do.	1,250	.661	.70	.658	.74	.70	19
20	⅝ by 3 do.	1,250	.718	.72½	.718	.74	.73	20
21	⅝ by 3½ do.	1,250	.752	.75	.725	.78	.77	21
22	⅝ by 4 do.	1,250	.786	.80	.728	.82	.80	22
23	⅝ by 4½ do.	250	.82	.84	.828	.86	.84	23
24	⅝ by 5 do.	1,250	.85	.87½	.825	.90	.88	24
25	⅝ by 5½ do.	250	.888	.91	.828	.93	.91	25
26	⅝ by 6 do.	1,000	.923	.94½	.925	.97	.94	26
27	⅝ by 6½ do.	250	.957	.98	.925	1.01	.93	27
28	⅝ by 7 do.	250	.991	1.01	1.025	1.04½	1.01	28
29	⅝ by 7½ do.	100	1.024	1.05	1.025	1.08	1.05	29
30	⅝ by 8 do.	500	1.05	1.08	1.025	1.11½	1.08	30
31	⅝ by 8½ do.	500	1.09	1.12	1.025	1.19	1.12	31

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			To be delivered at Chicago.					
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:							
1	⅞ by 3 No.	900	.94	.96½	.94	.99	.96	1
2	⅞ by 3½ do.	550	.99	1.02	.99	1.04½	1.01	2
3	⅞ by 4 do.	950	1.04	1.09	1.04	1.10	1.07	3
4	⅞ by 4½ do.	400	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.15½	1.12	4
5	⅞ by 5 do.	550	1.14	1.17	1.14	1.20½	1.17	5
6	⅞ by 6 do.	400	1.24	1.27	1.24	1.30½	1.28	6
7	⅞ by 7 do.	500	1.35	1.38	1.34	1.42	1.38	7
8	1 by 3½ do.	1,700	1.29	1.29	1.25	1.33½	1.30	8
9	1 by 4 do.	1,675	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.39½	1.36	9
10	1 by 4½ do.	900	1.41	1.41	1.38	1.46	1.42	10
11	1 by 5 do.	925	1.47	1.47	1.44	1.52½	1.48	11
12	1 by 5½ do.	550	1.54	1.54	1.50	1.58½	1.54	12
13	1 by 6 do.	975	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.64½	1.62	13
14	1 by 7 do.	950	1.73	1.75	1.67	1.77½	1.72	14
15	1 by 8 do.	750	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.91	1.85	15
16	1 by 9 do.	1,000	1.95	1.97	1.92	2.03½	1.98	16
17	1 by 7 do.	750	2.61	2.63	2.55	2.71	2.63	17
18	1 by 8 do.	1,975	2.81	2.83	2.75	2.92	2.84	18
	Bolts, tire, per 100:							
19	⅞ by 1½ do.	1,875	.172	.18½	.18	.20	.20	19
20	⅞ by 1½ do.	2,775	.182	.20	.20	.20½	.22	20
21	⅞ by 2 do.	2,725	.202	.22	.22	.22	.23	21
22	1 by 1½ do.	1,250	.232	.24½	.25	.25	.27	22
23	1 by 2 do.	2,500	.257	.28	.28	.28	.30	23
24	1 by 2½ do.	1,000	.307	.31	.31	.31	.33	24
25	1 by 3 do.	1,250	.337	.34	.34	.34½	.36	25
26	⅞ by 2 do.	550	.347	.36½	.36	.37	.39	26
27	⅞ by 2½ do.	450	.399	.41	.40	.41½	.44	27
28	⅞ by 3 do.	400	.42	.45½	.44	.45	.46	28
29	⅞ by 3½ do.	450	.472	.49½	.48	.50½	.53	29
30	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob doz.	153	.06	.06	.....	.....	.06	30

REF0070828

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Tisot & Schultz.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	As stated.	New York.
	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12 or equal:				
1	Grip ..... doz..	19	2.73	a1.00	.....
2					
3					
4					
5	Ratchet ..... do..	10	5.58	a1.35	.....
6					
7					
	Brass, sheet:				
8	Nos. 14 to 18 gauge ..... lbs..	80	.18½	.....	.....
9	No. 22 gauge ..... lbs..	235	.18½	.....	.....
10	Brushes, dust ..... doz..	26	4.08	a2.60	4.67
11			4.85	a2.97	3.85
12					5.08
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	Brushes, marking, assorted ..... do..	15	.21	a.35	2.50
18					3.85
	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:				
19	No. 1 ..... do..	13	2.77	a5.20	5.50
20					5.50
21					5.22
22					
23					
24	No. ¾ ..... do..	23	3.47	a6.75	8.25
25					7.70
26					7.15
27					
28					
29	No. ½ ..... do..	22	5.17	a9.47	12.00
30					11.00
31					
32					
33					
34	No. 2 ..... do..	11	1.73	a3.47	3.30
35					
36					
37					
38					
	Brushes:				
39	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ..... do..	112	1.03	b1.45	1.61
40			1.13	b1.47	1.38
41			.97	b1.58	1.25
42				b1.49	1.18
43					
44	Shoe ..... do..	130	1.48	a2.25	3.30
45			1.78	a2.55	3.00
46			2.38	a2.00	2.75
47					2.25
48					2.25
49					2.25
50					
51					
52					
53	Stove, 5-row, 10 inch ..... do..	24	1.23	a1.35	2.20
54				a1.47	1.92
55				a2.77	1.65
56					1.51
57					1.37
58					.96
59	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... do..	10	1.07	a2.20	2.91
60					
61					
62	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle ..... doz..	25	8.49	.....	9.07
63					
64					
65					
66					

a New York delivery.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lindner.	Valentine Stertz.	Charles H. Coover.	Eugene H. Conklin.	S. H. Crane.	Fred'k K. Kane.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
						1
	10.95	3.00	.....	3.06	6.77	2
		3.25		9.00		3
		4.00				4
		8.75				5
	14.58	6.00	.....	5.67	14.00	6
		6.25		12.80		7
		19.30				8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	10
.....	3.90	.....	.....	3.12	.....	11
	3.25			3.40		12
	4.00			3.65		13
	5.00			3.95		14
	6.50			3.87		15
				4.95		16
				6.00		17
.....	.25	.....	.....	.24	.....	18
	.50					19
.....	2.67	.....	.....	4.80	.....	20
	3.12			5.40		21
	4.00					22
	6.50					23
	5.00					24
.....	3.38	.....	.....	6.75	.....	25
	4.50			8.10		26
	6.00					27
	8.00					28
	7.25					29
.....	5.00	.....	.....	9.90	.....	30
	6.00			10.80		31
	7.50					32
	9.50					33
	10.50					34
.....	1.90	.....	.....	1.86	.....	35
	2.18			3.60		36
	3.00					37
	4.50					38
	2.75					39
1.20	1.60	1.25	.....	.90	.....	40
	1.40			1.13		41
	1.43			1.24		42
	1.25					43
	1.50					44
5.50	2.50	3.00	2.75	1.57	.....	45
3.44	3.00		3.50			46
3.00	3.00					47
	3.50					48
	3.75					49
	4.50					50
	5.00					51
	6.00					52
	6.50					53
.....	1.50	1.75	.....	1.10	.....	54
	1.63			1.20		55
	2.00			2.00		56
	2.25					57
	4.50					58
.....	2.50	.....	.....	1.80	.....	59
	3.50			2.55		60
	2.75					61
9.75	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
	6.50					63
	7.50					64
	8.75					65
	10.50					66

b New York delivery or Chicago.

REF0070829

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Butts, brass, narrow: 1½-inch ....doz..	29	.13	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.13	1
2	2-inch ....do..	30	.22	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.....	.....	.20	2
3	2½-inch ....do..	32	.33	.....	.....	.....	.34½	.....	.....	.32	3
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:										
4	2½ by 2 inches ....doz..	37	.27	.....	.....	c.25½	.29	.....	.....	.27	4
5			.54			c.51	.57			.60	5
6	3 by 2½ inches ....do..	76	.40	.....	.....	c.38	.40	.....	.....	.38	6
7			.64			c.60	.69			.70	7
8	3 by 3 inches ....do..	85	.43	.....	.....	c.39½	.44	.....	.....	.42	8
9			.69			c.64½	.74			.75	9
10	3½ by 3 inches ....do..	81	.56	.....	.....	c.51	.53	.....	.....	.54	10
11			.74			c.69½	.80			.80	11
12	3½ by 3½ inches....do..	37	.63	.....	.....	c.57½	.59	.....	.....	.60	12
13			.79			c.73	.84			.85	13
14	4 by 3½ inches ....do..	16	.72	.....	.....	c.64½	.67	.....	.....	.67½	14
15			.94			c.84½	1.06			1.00	15
16	4 by 4 inches ....do..	30	.78	.....	.....	c.70½	.72	.....	.....	.73	16
17			1.04			c.91	1.10			1.12	17
18	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches....do..	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.38	.....	.....	.....	18
19			.....	.....	.....	.....	1.38	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Cards, cattle....do..	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.50	20
21	Catches, iron, cupboard do..	89	.33	.....	.....	.....	.34½	.....	.....	.34	21
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:										
22	⅜-inch....lbs..	2,320	.0409	.....	.....	.....	.0410	.0439	.0394	.0415	22
23	½-inch ....do..	640	.0359	.....	.....	.....	.036	.0389	.0350	.0363	23
24	⅝-inch ....do..	90	.0334	.....	.....	.....	.033	.0354	.0334	.0339	24
	Chains, log, short links with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:										
25	½-inch....No..	91	.0414	.....	.....	.....	.0418	.0449	.0409	.0412	25
26	⅝-inch ....do..	164	.0364	.....	.....	.....	.0365	.0404	.0389	.0374	26
27	¾-inch ....do..	5	.0339	.....	.....	.....	.0335	.0369	.0379	.0342	27
28	Chains, surveyors', 66 feet, iron with brass handles....No..	1	3.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	28
29	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size....pairs..	57	.37	.....	.38	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	29
	Chalk, carpenters:										
30	Blue....lbs..	128	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	30
31	Red....do..	36	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.065	31
32	White....do..	41	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	32
33	Chalk crayon....gross..	200	.6½	a.07½	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.08	33
34	Chalk lines, medium size, ...doz..	64	.11	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	.14	34
35	Chisels, c. s. cold, octagon, ⅝ by 6 inches....doz..	7	.87	.....	.....	.....	.84	.....	.....	.88	35
	Chisels, c. s., socket handled:										
36	Corner, 1-inch ....doz..	2	5.92	.....	.....	b5.76 b5.90	6.07	.....	.....	6.25	36 37
38	Firmer, ¼-inch ....do..	3½	1.47	b3.00	.....	b1.44 b1.48	1.51	.....	.....	1.53	38 39
40	Firmer, ⅜-inch ....do..	4½	1.47	b3.00	.....	b1.44 b1.48	1.51	.....	.....	1.53 1.77	40 41
42	Firmer, ½-inch ....do..	5	1.65	b3.34	.....	b1.62 b1.66	1.70	.....	.....	1.71 2.09	42 43

a New York or Chicago. b New York delivery. c Chicago delivery.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k. K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Chisels, c. s., socket handled—continued.										
1	Firmer, ¾-inch ....doz..	6	2.03	b4.00	.....	1.98 b2.03	2.09	.....	.....	2.09	1
2										2.51	2
3	Firmer, 1-inch ....do..	8	2.19	4.40	.....	2.16 2.21	2.27	.....	.....	2.28	3
4										2.78	4
5	Firmer, 1¼-inch....do..	5	2.39	4.70	.....	2.34 2.40	2.48	.....	.....	2.47	5
6										3.04	6
7	Firmer, 1½-inch....do..	8	2.57	5.10	.....	2.52 2.58	2.65	.....	.....	2.66	7
8										3.29	8
9	Firmer, 2-inch....do..	7	2.94	5.80	.....	2.88 2.95	3.03	.....	.....	3.02	9
10										3.74	10
11	Framing, ¾-inch ...do..	3½	2.19	.....	.....	2.16 2.21	2.27	.....	.....	2.28	11
12											12
13	Framing, ⅞-inch ...do..	5	2.19	.....	.....	2.16 2.21	2.27	.....	.....	2.28	13
14											14
15	Framing, 1-inch...do..	6	2.19	.....	.....	2.16 2.21	2.27	.....	.....	2.28	15
16											16
17	Framing, 1¼-inch ...do..	7	2.57	.....	.....	2.52 2.58	2.65	.....	.....	2.66	17
18											18

REF0070830

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples accompanying bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jas. W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago or New York.
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:			
1	1-inch....dos..	7	2.94	
2				
3	1¼-inch....do..	6	3.29	
4				
5	1½-inch....do..	6	3.67	
6				
7	2-inch....do..	7	4.42	
8				
9	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches....do..	6	2.67	
10	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch....do..	5½	15.73	
	Compasses:			
11	Carpenters', 6-inch, cast steel....do..	2½	1.03	
12	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel....do..	5	1.33	
13	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case....do..	½	2.33	
14	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound....No..	15	2.93	
	Dividers, c. s., wing:			
15	8 inches long....dos..	2½	1.79	
16	10 inches long....do..	6	2.43	
	Drills:			
17	Blacksmiths'....No..	7	1.31	
18	Breast....do..	5	5.83	
19	Hand, light, for metal....do..	2	.89	
	Faucets:			
20	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key....dos..	1½	4.27	
21	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2....do..	4½	.45	
	Files, flat:			
22	Bastard, 8-inch....do..	34	.884	a.89½
23				
24	Bastard, 12-inch....do..	28	1.74	a1.78
25				
26	Bastard, 14-inch....do..	31	2.47	a2.53
27				
28	Wood, 12-inch....do..	26	1.74	a1.78
29				
30	Wood, 14-inch....do..	10	2.47	a2.53
31				
	Files, half-round, bastard:			
32	8-inch....do.	12	1.11	a1.14
33				
34	10-inch....do..	7	1.49	a1.53½
35				
36	12-inch....do..	14	2.02	a2.06½
37				
	Files, mill-saw:			
38	6-inch....do..	33	.58	a.58
39				
40	8-inch....do..	35	.75	a.76½
41				
42	10-inch....do..	48	.98	.99½
43				
44	12-inch....do..	55	1.38	1.43
45				
46	14-inch....do..	45	2.02	2.07½
47				
	Files, round, bastard:			
48	6-inch....do..	10	.58	.58
49				
50	8-inch....do..	10	.75	.76½
51				
52	10-inch....do..	7	.98	.99½
53				
54	12-inch....do..	4½	1.38	1.43
55				
56	14-inch....do..	8	2.02	2.07
57				
58	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch....do..	11	1.74	1.77½
59				

a The New American File Company's make, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Courtland H. Clark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Starts.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
3.03				3.04	2.88	1
					2.95	2
3.41				3.42	3.24	3
					3.32	4
3.79				3.80	3.60	5
					3.89	6
4.55				4.56	4.32	7
					4.43	8
2.85			.24	2.89		9
13.89				13.87		10
1.08				1.03	.91	11
1.43				1.40	1.23	12
				2.75		13
2.94			.0291	.03		14
1.85				1.87	1.68	15
2.49				2.50	2.35	16
	1.50		1.20			17
	2.40			1.88		18
	8.25			.94		19
4.24				4.22		20
.59				.55		21
.89	.92	.85	.90	.88		22
				.95		23
1.77	1.81	1.68	1.81	1.74		24
				1.87		25
2.53	2.67	2.33	2.59	2.46		26
				2.65		27
1.77	1.81	1.95	1.81	1.74		28
				1.87		29
2.53	2.57	2.65	2.59	2.46		30
				2.65		31
1.13	1.16	1.03	1.16	1.12		32
				1.20		33
1.53	1.57	1.45	1.56½	1.50		34
				1.63		35
2.06	2.10	1.95	2.10½	2.03		36
				2.18		37
.58	.61	.56	.60½	.58		38
				.62		39
.76	.78	.73	.78½	.75		40
				.81		41
.99	1.03	.95	1.02½	.99		42
				1.06		43
1.43	1.46	1.35	1.46	1.40		44
				1.51		45
2.07	2.10	1.95	2.10½	2.04		46
				2.18		47
.58	.61	.56	.60½	.58		48
				.62		49
.76	.78	.73	.78½	.75		50
				.81		51
.99	1.03	.95	1.02½	.99		52
				1.06		53
1.43	1.46	1.35	1.46	1.40		54
				1.51		55
2.07	2.10	1.95	2.10½	2.03		56
				2.18		57
1.77	1.81	1.68	1.81	1.74		58
				1.87		59

REF0070831

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mans.	Courtland H. Clark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Files, taper, saw: 3-inch ..... doz..	73	.28	a .28½	.....	.28½	.30	.28	.29½	.28	1
2										.30	2
3	3½-inch ..... do..	43	.28	a .28½	.....	.28½	.30	.28	.29½	.28	3
4										.30	4
5	4-inch ..... do..	91	.30½	a .31	.....	.32	.33	.30	.32½	.31	5
6										.33	6
7	4½-inch ..... do..	57	.36	a .36½	.....	.36	.38	.35	.37½	.36	7
8										.39	8
9	5-inch ..... do..	93	.44	a .44½	.....	.44½	.46	.43	.46	.44	9
10										.47	10
11	6-inch ..... do..	84	.62	a .63	.....	.63	.65	.60	.64½	.62	11
12										.67	12
	Flatirons, per pound:										
13	5 pounds ..... pairs..	16	.0233							.0233	13
14	6 pounds ..... do..	27	.0233							.0235	14
15	7 pounds ..... do..	72	.0233							.0235	15
16	8 pounds ..... do..	104	.0233							.0235	16
17	Gates, molasses, 2-iron..dos.	1-2	1.58			1.58				1.60	17
	Gauges:										
18	Marking ..... doz..	13	2.89			.27				.34	18
19						.36				.70	19
20										1.60	20
21	Mortise, screw alike..do..	3½	3.31			3.60				3.35	21
22										4.00	22
23	Slitting, with handle..do	1	2.97			3.24				3.40	23
	Gimlets, metal heads, assorted, large:										
24	Nail ..... doz..	17	.13			.14				.14	24
25	Spike ..... do..	2	.25			.29				.29	25
26	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned..No.	45	.26			.35				.27½	26
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:										
27	½-inch socket ..... doz..	1½	2.97		2.70	2.98				3.00	27
28					3.51						28
29	¼-inch socket ..... do..	2	3.47		3.15	3.47				3.34	29
30					4.09						30
31	⅝-inch socket ..... do..	1½	3.97		3.60	3.95				3.72	31
32					4.67						32
33	¾-inch socket ..... do..	3½	4.21		3.83	4.20				3.94	33
34					4.97						34
35	1-inch socket ..... do..	4	4.69		4.27½	4.45				4.37	35
36					5.56						36
	Grindstones, per pound:										
37	Weighing 50 lbs..No..	342	.0067			.006	.0030			.003	37
38	Weighing 75 lbs...do..	89	.0067			.006	.0045			.005	38
39	Weighing 100 lbs...do..	36	.0067			.006	.0060			.005	39
40	Weighing 125 lbs...do..	1	.0067			.006	.0075			.005	40
41	Weighing 150 lbs...do..	10	.0067			.006	.0090			.005	41
42	Weighing 250 lbs...do..	9	.0067			.006	.0021			.005	42
43	Weighing 500 lbs...do..	1	.0067			.006	.0041			.011	43
44	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy....No..	410	.23			.21				.48	44
45			.44½								45
	Hammers:										
46	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½..doz.	60	3.39	3.35	3.03	3.83	2.75	.....	4.04	4.16	46
47					3.67	4.98				4.72	47
48					2.75	3.83				7.00	48
49					3.75					3.96	49
50	Farriers', shoeing, c. s ..... doz..	7	2.68	2.95	.....	3.15	2.48	.....	5.74	2.12	50
51										2.98	51
52	Farriers', turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ lbs ..... doz..	1½	.....	11.85	.....	.....	12.00	.....	13.74	13.40	52
53				13.40						13.90	53

a New American File Company's make, Pawtucket, R. I.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eugene H. Conklin.	S. H. Crane.	Wm. T. Norton.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	New Yorkor Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Hammers, hand or forging, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 2 pounds, handled ..... doz..	1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5.32	.....	5.40	.....	1
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:											
2	1-inch ..... doz..	4½	.....	2.72	.....	2.89	2.16	2.54	.....	2.56	.....	2
3	1¼-inch ..... do..	1½	.....	2.95	.....	2.98	2.25	2.64	.....	3.00	.....	3
4	1½-inch ..... do..	2-3	.....	3.20	.....	3.18	2.34	2.24	.....	3.40	.....	4
5	Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1 ..... doz..	5	2.68	.....	.....	2.37	2.00	.....	2.85	2.65	.....	5
6									1.35			6
7									1.65			7
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:											
8	2 lbs., ball pene..No..	6		.54		.....	.50	.59	.....	6.66	.....	8
9	2 pounds ..... do..	24	.187	.19½	.....	.18	.50	.23	.....	.22	.....	9
10	4 pounds ..... do..	14	.303	.31	.....	.28½	.24	.30½	.....	.31	.....	10
11	8 pounds ..... do..	4	.504	.51	.....	.48	.48	.49	.....	.57	.....	11
12	10 pounds ..... do..	21	.624	.62	.....	.59	.60	.63	.....	.62	.....	12
13	12 pounds ..... do..	9	.753	.75	.....	.71	.72	.74	.....	.75	.....	13
	Hammers, stone, solid, c. s.:											
14	Size, 5 pounds ..No..	6	.368	.37½	.....	.30	.36½	.39	.....	.44	.....	14
15	Size, 8 pounds ..do..	3	.607	.59½	.....	.47½	.48	.61	.....	.62	.....	15
16	Size, 12 pounds ..do..	3	.91	.88	.....	.71½	.72	.86	.....	.90	.....	16
17	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern, malleable iron ..... doz..	7	2.89			1.57				1.44	.....	17
	Handles, awl:											
18	Ordinary peg ..... do..	36	.11½	.....	.....	.12	.45	.....	.12	.12	.....	18
19	Ordinary sewing..do..	146	.11½	.....	.....	.12	.38	.....	.12	.12	.....	19
	Hatchets, c. s.:											
20	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled..dos..	43	6.47	.....	.....	7.65	.....	.....	.....	7.42	6.00	20
21											5.90	21
22	Shingling, No. 2..do..	72	3.27	.....	.....	3.09	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.23	22
23						3.44				3.57	3.15	23
24						3.83				3.74		24
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:											
25	6-inch ..... dos..	33	1.09	.....	1.16	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	25
26	10-inch ..... do..	13	1.59	.....	1.68	1.55	.....	.....	.....	1.63	.....	26
27	12-inch ..... do..	30	2.33	.....	2.27	2.20	.....	.....	.....	2.23	.....	27
	Hinges, heavy, strap:											
28	8-inch ..... dos..	31	.99	.....	1.02	.90	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	28
29	10-inch ..... do..	26	1.48	.....	1.49	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.47	.....	29
30	12-inch ..... do..	24	2.19	.....	1.95	2.00	.....	.....	.....	2.09	.....	30
	Hinges, light, strap:											
31	6-inch ..... do..	75	.41	.....	.41	.38	.....	.....	.....	.39	.....	31
32	8-inch ..... do..	24	.56	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	32
33	10-inch ..... do..	21	.82	.....	.62	.76	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	33
34	12-inch ..... do..	4	1.39	.....	1.39	1.20	.....	.....	.....	1.31	.....	34
	Hinges, light, strap and T:											
35	6-inch ..... dos..	34	.39	.....	.38	.35½	.....	.....	.....	.38	.....	35
36	8-inch ..... do..	21	.47	.....	.47½	.42	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	36
37	10-inch ..... do..	16	.56	.....	.60	.56	.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	37
38	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy ..... doz..	454	.134	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	38
39						.14						39

REF0070832

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Frederick K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:					
1	¼ by ½ lbs.	1,300	.026	2.64	2.98	1
2	¼ by 1 do.	1,400	.021	2.34	2.13	2
3	¼ by 1½ do.	900	.021	2.34	2.13	3
4	¼ by 1½ do.	2,100	.02	2.14	2.03	4
5	¼ by 1½ do.	2,800	.03	2.14	2.03	5
6	¼ by 2 do.	2,275	.03	2.14	2.03	6
7	¼ by 3 do.	400	.02	2.14	2.03	7
8	¼ by 3½ do.	300	.02	2.14	2.03	8
9	⅛ by 1 do.	1,150	.02	2.34	2.13	9
10	⅛ by 2 do.	600	.019	2.14	2.03	10
11	⅛ by 3 do.	550	.019	2.14	2.03	11
12	⅛ by 3½ do.	550	.019	2.14	2.03	12
13	⅛ by 3½ do.	200	.019	2.14	2.03	13
	Iron, boiler, per 100 pounds:					
14	½-inch do.	100			2.99	14
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:					
15	¼ by ½ do.	500	.024	2.64	2.98	15
16	¼ by 1 do.	1,000	.02	2.14	2.03	16
17	¼ by 1 do.	4,175	.016	1.99	1.93	17
18	¼ by 1½ do.	2,950	.019	1.99	1.93	18
19	¼ by 1½ do.	1,975	.018	1.89	1.83	19
20	¼ by 1½ do.	1,900	.018	1.89	1.83	20
21	¼ by 2 do.	2,100	.018	1.89	1.83	21
22	¼ by 2½ do.	400	.018	1.89	1.83	22
23	¼ by 2½ do.	300	.018	1.89	1.83	23
24	¼ by 4 do.	700	.018	1.89	1.83	24
25	⅛ by 2 do.	850	.018	1.89	1.83	25
26	⅛ by 2½ do.	400	.018	1.89	1.83	26
27	⅛ by 2½ do.	100	.018	1.89	1.83	27
28	½ by ½ do.	700		2.49	2.03	28
29	½ by ½ do.	550	.02	2.09	1.93	29
30	½ by 1 do.	1,000	.02	2.09	1.93	30
31	½ by 1 do.	2,200	.018	1.89	1.83	31
32	½ by 1½ do.	1,300	.011	1.89	1.83	32
33	½ by 1½ do.	1,000	.017	1.74	1.78	33
34	½ by 2 do.	1,075	.017	1.74	1.78	34
35	½ by 2½ do.	400	.017	1.74	1.78	35
36	½ by 3 do.	250	.017	1.74	1.78	36
37	½ by 3½ do.	300	.017	1.74	1.78	37
38	⅛ by ½ do.	100	.02	2.09	1.93	38
39	⅛ by ½ do.	500	.017	1.74	1.78	39
40	⅛ by 1 do.	400	.02	2.09	1.93	40

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. H. Conover.	Frederick K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds—Continued.							
1	⅛ by 1 lbs.	1,250	.018	.....	1.89	1.88	.....	1
2	⅛ by 1½ do.	2,150	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	2
3	⅛ by 1½ do.	1,700	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	3
4	⅛ by 2 do.	400	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	4
5	⅛ by 2½ do.	100	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	5
6	⅛ by 3½ do.	250	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	6
7	⅛ by 1½ do.	500	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	7
8	⅛ by 2 do.	100	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	8
9	⅛ by 3½ do.	150	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	9
	Iron, half round, per 100 pounds:							
10	¼-inch lbs.	150	.....	.....	4.00	4.54	.....	10
11	¼-inch do.	250	.037	.....	3.49	3.98	.....	11
12	¼-inch do.	1,650	.026	.....	2.64	2.53	.....	12
13	¼-inch do.	2,575	.024	.....	2.49	2.38	.....	13
14	¼-inch do.	1,350	.024	.....	2.39	2.38	.....	14
15	¼-inch do.	200	.022	.....	2.39	2.13	.....	15
16	¼-inch do.	650	.022	.....	2.24	2.13	.....	16
17	½-inch do.	200	.02½	.....	2.24	2.13	.....	17
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:							
18	¼ by 2 lbs.	50	.....	.....	2.44	2.98	.....	18
19	¼ by 2 do.	300	.....	.....	2.44	2.13	.....	19
20	¼ by 4 do.	300	.....	.....	2.44	2.98	.....	20
	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28-inch, per 100 pounds:							
21	Galvanized No. 24 lbs.	125	4.28	4.20	.....	4.64	.044	21
22	Galvanized, No. 25 do.	600	4.58	4.50	.....	5.14	.047	22
23	Galvanized, No. 27 do.	100	4.88	4.80	.....	5.49	.05	23
24	No. 26 do.	1,050	3.98	3.90	.....	3.48	.043	24
	Iron, per 100 pounds:							
25	Nail rod, ordinary size lbs.	1,150	.04½	.....	3.74	3.98	.....	25
26	Norway, ¼ by 1 do.	3,100	.037	.....	3.44	3.23	.....	26
27	Norway, ¼ inch square do.	1,275	.03½	.....	3.24	3.23	.....	27
28	Half-oval, ¼ inch do.	100	.026	.....	2.64	2.53	.....	28
29	Half-oval, ½ inch do.	70	.026	.....	2.39	2.38	.....	29
30	Oval, ¼ to 1 inch assorted do.	900	.02½	.....	2.64	2.34	.....	30
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:							
31	⅛ inch, Norway lbs.	100	.04½	.....	3.84	3.49	.....	31
32	¼ inch, Norway do.	100	.04	.....	3.64	3.39	.....	32
33	⅜ inch, Norway do.	100	.04	.....	3.44	3.23	.....	33
34	⅛ inch do.	1,950	.024	.....	2.39	2.28	.....	34
35	⅛ inch do.	2,300	.02½	.....	2.29	2.18	.....	35
36	¼ inch do.	6,100	2.15	.....	2.19	2.08	.....	36
37	⅛ inch do.	3,750	1.95	.....	2.09	1.98	.....	37
38	⅜ inch do.	7,950	1.93	.....	2.09	1.98	.....	38
39	⅛ inch do.	2,650	.018	.....	1.89	1.88	.....	39
40	½ inch do.	7,250	.018	.....	1.89	1.88	.....	40
41	⅝ inch do.	3,900	.01½	.....	1.84	1.83	.....	41

REF0070833

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. H. Conover.	Frederick K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Tisnet and Schultz.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:									
1	¼-inch.....lbs..	2,525	.01½	.....	1.84	1.85	.....	.....	.....	1
2	⅜-inch.....do...	4,000	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	.....	.....	2
3	½-inch.....do...	200	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	.....	.....	3
4	1¼-inch.....do...	100	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Iron, Russia, No. 20, per 100 pounds.....lbs..	200	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:									
6	¼-inch thick.....lbs..	625	2.84	2.61	2.75	2.74	.0280	.....	.....	6
7	⅛-inch thick.....do...	700	2.59	2.61	2.60	2.49	.0280	.....	.....	7
8	¼-inch thick.....do...	125	2.44	2.61	.....	2.39	.0280	.....	.....	8
9	No. 18.....do...	250	2.84	2.61	2.75	2.74	.0280	.....	.....	9
10	No. 20.....do...	200	2.59	2.71	2.90	2.89	.0281	.....	.....	10
11	No. 22.....do...	200	2.78	2.81	3.00	2.94	.0289	.....	.....	11
12	No. 24.....do...	200	2.78	2.81	3.00	2.98	.0279	.....	.....	12
13	No. 25.....do...	200	2.68	2.91	3.10	3.09	.0289	.....	.....	13
14	No. 26.....do...	200	2.68	2.91	3.10	3.29	.0289	.....	.....	14
15	Galvanized, No. 22...do...	200	3.96	3.80	.....	4.44	.044	.....	.....	15
16	Galvanized, No. 24...do...	200	4.26	4.00	.....	4.84	.044	.....	.....	16
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:									
17	¼-inch.....lbs..	50	.074	.....	2.59	2.58	.....	.....	.....	17
18	⅜-inch.....do...	200	2.15	.....	2.19	2.08	.....	.....	.....	18
19	½-inch.....do...	1,000	1.95	.....	2.09	1.98	.....	.....	.....	19
20	⅝-inch.....do...	2,700	.018	.....	1.89	1.88	.....	.....	.....	20
21	¾-inch.....do...	1,775	.013	.....	1.84	1.83	.....	.....	.....	21
22	⅞-inch.....do...	1,150	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	.....	.....	22
23	1¼ inch.....do...	400	.017	.....	1.74	1.78	.....	.....	.....	23
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:									
24	¼ by ¾ inch.....lbs..	250	.....	.....	10.00	4.25	.....	.....	.....	24
25	¼ by ½ inch.....do...	200	.....	.....	4.99	3.75	.....	.....	.....	25
26	¼ by 1 inch.....do...	500	.....	.....	3.99	3.50	.....	.....	.....	26
27	¼ by 1¼ inch.....do...	400	.....	.....	4.24	3.49	.....	.....	.....	27
28	¼ by 1½ inch.....do...	1,025	.....	.....	3.44	3.24	.....	.....	.....	28
29	¼ by 1¾ inches.....do...	500	.....	.....	3.34	3.23	.....	.....	.....	29
30	¼ by 2 inches.....do...	1,150	.....	.....	3.24	3.23	.....	.....	.....	30
31	¼ by 2½ inches.....do...	150	.....	.....	3.24	3.23	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair, ...pairs..	14,300	.01¼	.08½	.....	.....	.07½	.10	.....	32
33			.060	.09½			.10	.07		33
34			.067	.11½			.11	.11½		34
35			.066	.12½			.11½	.14		35
36				.13½			.13	.15½		36
37	Knives, butcher, 6 inch, cocoa handle, without bolster. .....doz..	430	.83	.87	.....	.....	.84	1.10	.61	37
38				1.70			1.10	1.79		38
39				1.65			1.56	2.33		39
40							2.38			40
41							1.80			41
42							1.92			42
43	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair..... .....pairs..	94	.....	.48	.....	.....	.50	.62	.55	43
44				.50			.60	.65		44
45				.70				.90		45
46								1.40		46

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Tisnet & Schultz.	Valentine Sturtz.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eugene H. Cocklin.	S. H. Crane.	Milton Jackson.	Number.
			Points of delivery.											
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
	Knives:													
1	Chopping, iron handles.... .....doz..	5	.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1
2	Drawing, 10 inch, c. e., carpenters'.....doz..	13	3.84	.....	.....	.....	2.90	3.04	.....	.....	.....	3.98	.....	2
3							2.78	3.20						3
4							3.70							4
5							3.98							5
6	Drawing, 12 inch, c. e., carpenters'.....doz..	9	4.19	.....	.....	.....	3.98	4.34	.....	.....	.....	4.30	.....	6
7							4.14							7
8							1.28							8
9							4.48							9
10	Horseshoeing .....doz..	9	2.57	.....	2.25	.....	.....	2.97	.....	3.24	.....	2.88	.....	10
11			3.15											11
12	Hunting, 6 inch, scorer, ebony handle, with bolster .....doz..	38	.....	3.24	.....	1.80	.....	2.37	2.80	.....	.....	1.50	.....	12
13								2.48				1.52		13
14								1.79				1.66		14
15												2.30		15
16	Shoemakers', square point, No. 3.....doz..	20	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	.75	.64	.....	16
17			62					.77						17
18	Skinning, 6 inch, cocoa handle, without bolster..doz..	90	1.49	2.45	.....	1.40	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	18
19			1.73	2.78				2.35				1.83		19
20			1.98									2.25		20
21			1.98											71
22	Ladles, melting, 5 inch bowl.. .....doz..	1-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.07	.....	.....	3.40	.....	22
23	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	49	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....	23
24												.55		24
25	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	225	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.044	.....	25
	Locks, two keys:													
26	Closet, 3½ inch, iron bolt, dead.....doz..	27	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....	26
27								1.05						27
28	Drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron. .....doz..	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.88	.....	28
29	Mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt.....doz..	113	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.72	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	29
30								2.10						30
31	Mineral knob, rim, 4½ inches, iron bolt....doz..	96	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.57	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	31
32								2.25						32
33								2.73						33
34	Mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt..... ....dos..	43	3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.65	.....	.....	.....	3.40	.....	34
35								3.38						35
36	Mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt.....doz..	21	4.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.65	.....	.....	.....	4.92	.....	36
37	Mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt....doz..	17	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.03	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	37
38								1.73						38
39								2.20						39
40	Locks, pad, brass, 3 tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....dos..	73	3.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	40
41			2.37											41
42			3.17											42
43	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches...dos..	5	1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	43

REF0070834

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, and Sioux City.
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:	lbs.	2,125	2.69	2.79	2.94
1	Casing, 6d, steel	do	5,350	2.54	2.64	2.79
2	Casing, 8d, steel	do	5,000	2.39	2.49	2.64
3	Casing, 12d, steel	do	6,750	2.54	2.64	2.79
4	6d, steel	do	33,500	2.39	2.49	2.64
5	8d, steel	do	40,400	2.29	2.39	2.54
6	10d, steel	do	19,750	2.24	2.34	2.49
7	12d, steel	do	200	2.24	2.34	2.49
8	16d, steel	do	21,450	2.14	2.24	2.39
9	20d, steel	do	8,000	2.04	2.14	2.29
10	30d, steel	do	5,000	2.04	2.14	2.29
11	40d, steel	do	3,500	1.79	1.89	2.04
12	60d, steel	do	2,000	2.39	2.49	2.64
13	Fence, 8d, steel	do	2,000	2.29	2.39	2.54
14	Fence, 10d, steel	do	4,000	2.24	2.34	2.49
15	Fence, 12d, steel	do	600	2.89	2.99	3.14
16	Finishing, 6d, steel	do	1,300	2.89	2.99	2.94
17	Finishing, 8d, steel	do				
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:					
18	No. 4	do	75	.26		
19	No. 5	do	75	.15		
20	No. 6	do	2,000	.13½		
21				.11½		
22	No. 7	do	2,380	.12		
23				.10½		
24	No. 8	do	1,135	.11½		
25				.09½		
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:					
26	Lath, 3d, steel	do	2,750	2.99	3.09	3.24
	Nails, ox-shoe, per 100 pounds:					
27	Nos. 3 and 4	do	50			
28						
29	No. 5	do	475			
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:					
30	Shingle, 4d, steel	do	5,175	2.69	2.79	2.94
31	Wrought, 6d, steel	do	1,300	2.09	2.79	2.94
32	Wrought, 8d, steel	do	1,725	2.59	2.69	2.84
	Nuts, iron, square:					
33	For ¼-inch bolt	do	87	.074		
34	For ⅜-inch bolt	do	35	.059		
35	For ½-inch bolt	do	482	.044		
36	For ⅝-inch bolt	do	100	.034		
37	For ¾-inch bolt	do	585	.031		
38	For ⅞-inch bolt	do	365	.029		
39	For 1-inch bolt	do	100	.028		
40	For 1¼-inch bolt	do	530	.026		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles H. Conover. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, and Sioux City.	S. H. Crane.* Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Fred'k K. Mans. Chicago.	J. O. Livingston. Chicago.	J. J. Parkhurst. Chicago.	Number.
2.54	2.79½	2.89½	2.65	2.77	2.90	2.92	3.78	.....	.....	1
2.39	2.57½	2.67½	2.50	2.63	2.75	2.77	2.63	.....	.....	2
2.24	2.42½	2.52½	2.35	2.47	2.60	2.62	2.48	.....	.....	3
2.39	2.57½	2.67½	2.50	2.63	2.75	2.77	2.63	.....	.....	4
2.24	2.42½	2.52½	2.35	2.47	2.60	2.62	2.48	.....	.....	5
2.14	2.32½	2.42½	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.52	2.38	.....	.....	6
2.09	2.27½	2.37½	2.20	2.32	2.45	2.47	2.33	.....	.....	7
2.09	2.27½	2.37½	2.20	2.32	2.45	2.47	2.33	.....	.....	8
1.99	2.17½	2.27½	2.10	2.22	2.35	2.37	2.23	.....	.....	9
1.89	2.07½	2.17½	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.27	2.13	.....	.....	10
1.89	2.07½	2.17½	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.27	2.13	.....	.....	11
1.64	1.82½	1.90½	1.75	1.87	2.00	2.02	1.88	.....	.....	12
2.24	2.42½	2.52½	2.35	2.47	2.60	2.62	2.48	.....	.....	13
2.14	2.32½	2.42½	2.25	2.37	2.50	2.52	2.38	.....	.....	14
2.09	2.27½	2.37½	2.20	2.32	2.45	2.47	2.33	.....	.....	15
2.74	2.92½	3.00½	2.85	2.97	3.10	3.12	2.98	.....	.....	16
2.54	2.72½	2.80½	2.65	2.77	2.90	2.92	2.78	.....	.....	17
15.50	.....	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	13.24	18
11.90	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	10.49	19
11.90	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	10.49	20
										21
10.90	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	9.49	22
										23
9.90	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	9.49	24
										25
2.84	3.02½	3.10½	2.95	3.07	3.20	3.22	3.48	.....	.....	26
8.50	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	14.54	27
15.50	.....	.....						.14		28
11.90	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	10.49	29
2.54	2.72½	2.80½	2.65	2.77	2.90	2.92	2.78	.....	.....	30
2.54	2.72½	2.80½	2.65	2.77	2.90	2.92	2.78	.....	.....	31
2.44	2.62½	2.70½	2.55	2.67	2.80	2.82	2.68	.....	.....	32
.077	.....	.....	.074	.....	.....	.....	.074	.....	.079	33
.071	.....	.....	.068	.....	.....	.....	.067	.....	.069	34
.044	.....	.....	.044	.....	.....	.....	.044	.....	.054	35
.036	.....	.....	.036	.....	.....	.....	.038	.....	.04	36
.034	.....	.....	.034	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.034	37
.031	.....	.....	.031	.....	.....	.....	.027	.....	.034	38
.031	.....	.....	.029	.....	.....	.....	.027	.....	.034	39
.029	.....	.....	.029	.....	.....	.....	.0255	.....	.034	40

* S. H. Crane offers steel cut nails, all sizes, Chicago delivery, at 5 cents per keg less.

REF0070835

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Manhattan Supply Company.	Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
	Nuts, iron, square:				
1	For ¼-inch bolt ..... lbs..	195	.02½		
2	For 1-inch bolt ..... no..	139	.02½		
3	Oilers, zinc, medium size ..... doz..	64	.53		
4			.63		
5	Oil-stones, Washita ..... doz..	12			
	Packing:				
6	Hemp ..... lbs..	186	.11	.15	
7			.09		
8	Rubber, ¼-inch ..... do..	173	.114		.16
9					.20
10					.25
11	Rubber, ⅛-inch ..... do..	76	.114		.16
12					.20
13					.25
14	Rubber, ½-inch ..... do..	96	.114		.16
15					.20
16					.25
17	Yarn, cotton waste ..... do..	600	.08½	.11	
18			.09½		
	Paper, per quire:				
19	Emery (assorted) ..... qrs..	100	.158		
20	Sand (assorted) ..... do..	425	.108		
21	Pencils, carpenters' ..... doz..	216	.128		
22	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-pound ..... do..	4½			
23	Pinking-irons, 1-inch ..... do..	2½	.53		
	Pipe, iron:				
24	¼-inch ..... feet..	1,648	.019		
25	⅜-inch ..... do..	2,350	.02½		
26	1-inch ..... do..	2,448	.03½		
27	1¼-inch ..... do..	2,025	.05		
28	1½-inch ..... do..	2,550	.06½		
29	2-inch ..... do..	2,050	.08½		
30	Galvanized, 1-inch ..... do..	200	.06		
31	Galvanized, 1¼-inch ..... do..	200	.08½		
32	Galvanized, 1½-inch ..... do..	400	.10		
	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:				
33	1-inch ..... do..	470	4.94		
34	1¼-inch ..... do..	270	4.94		
	Planes:				
35	Fore, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s ..... No..	52	.44		
36			.98		
37	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s ..... pairs..	5	.30		
38	Hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. s ..... do..	2	.36		
39	Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. s ..... do..	6	.36		
40	Jack, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s ..... No..	85	.31		
41			.88		
42	Jointer, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s ..... do..	62	.47		
43			1.17		
44	Match, ¾-inch, plated ..... pairs..	6	.50		
45	Match, 1-inch, plated ..... do..	12	.50		
46	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle ..... No..	11	2.20		
47					
48	Skew-rabbet, ¼-inch ..... do..	4	.24		
49	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch ..... do..	7	.24		
50	Skew-rabbet, 1¼-inch ..... do..	9	.28		
51	Smooth, 2¼-inch, double iron, c. s ..... do..	58	.29		
52			.68		
53					
54					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James W. Soper.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. H. Conover.	New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company.	Fred'k K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eugene H. Conklin.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Point of delivery.								
Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
		.028		.023	.031		.027	1
		.028		.023	.031		.027	2
		.65					.59	3
							.66	4
		.045				3.25	1.97	5
								6
		.074						7
								8
			.14					9
								10
								11
			.14					12
								13
								14
			.14					15
								16
								17
								18
		.15			.15½		.14	19
		.10			.11		.09½	20
		.13					.12½	21
								22
6.65	8.40	.53		3.25			.53	23
							.02	24
							.0284	25
							.04	26
							.053	27
							.0656	28
							.0855	29
							.0842	30
							.0879	31
							.0988	32
		5.05					.054	33
		5.05					.054	34
	.50	.99					1.10	35
		1.11						36
	.39	.43					.39	37
	.39	.43					.39	38
	.39	.54					.39	39
	.36	.80					1.00	40
		.91						41
	.54	1.07					1.30	42
		1.22						43
	.64	.73					.64	44
	.64	.73					.64	45
	2.55	2.19					2.34	46
							4.83	47
	.26	.29					.26	48
	.26	.29					.26	49
	.30	.34					.31	50
	.32	.72					.80	51
		.81						52
		.90						53
		1.00						54

REF0070836

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	New York.
1	Pliers, c. s., heavy:				
2	Flat-nose, 7-inch....doz..	2½	**1.73**	1.85	
3					
4	Round-nose, 7-inch....do...				
5	Side-cutting, 7-inch....do...	1½	**1.73**	1.85	
	Punches:	2½	6.43	6.65	
6	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6..do...	13	.69		
7	Conductors', assorted shapes of holes....do...	3½	5.47		**.63**
8					**6.15**
9					
10	Rotary spring, 4 tubes....do...	3	4.77		**4.79**
11	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes....do...	3½	1.98		**1.98**
	Rasps:				
12	Horse, 14-inch....do...	25	3.93	3.39½	
13					
14	Horse, 16-inch....do...	27	6.07	4.71½	
15					
16	Wood, flat, 12-inch....do...	10	3.27	3.28½	
17					
18	Wood, flat, 14-inch....do...	13	4.51	4.52½	
19					
20	Wood, half-round, 12-inch....do...	10	3.27	3.28½	
21					
22	Wood, half-round, 14-inch....do...	7	4.51	4.52½	
23					
	Rivet-sets:				
24	No. 2....do...	8	**1.43**		1.62
25	No. 3....do...	7	**1.43**		1.57
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:				
26	¼-inch....lbs..	56	.171		.20
27	⅜-inch....do...	189	.171		.20
28	½-inch....do...	310	.171		.20
29	⅝-inch....do...	220	.171		.20
30	¾-inch....do...	155	.171		.20
	Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head:				
31	¼-inch....do...	47	.14½		
32	⅜-inch....do...	51	.14½		
33	½-inch....do...	42	.14½		
34	⅝-inch....do...	19	.14½		
35	¾-inch....do...	13	.14½		
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:				
36	¼-inch....do...	16	.10		
37	⅜-inch....do...	38	.10		
38	½-inch....do...	18	.10		
39	⅝-inch....do...	50	.10		
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:				
40	¼ by 2 inches....do...	280	.05½		
41	¼ by 4 inches....do...	92	.05½		
42	⅜ by 1½ inches....do...	551	.0469		
43	⅜ by 2 inches....do...	475	.0469		
44	⅜ by 2½ inches....do...	319	.0469		
45	⅜ by 3½ inches....do...	247	.0469		
46	⅜ by 4 inches....do...	297	.0469		
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:				
47	10-oz....M..	30	.121		
48	12-oz....do...	31	.133		
49	16-oz....do...	14	.157		
50	24-oz....do...	7	.198		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Maus.	Courtland H. Clark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eugene H. Conklin.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
1.92					3.83	1
					6.00	2
					7.00	3
1.92					3.90	4
6.72					**7.98**	5
.70	.80				.80	6
5.00					4.70	7
					6.20	8
					7.18	9
4.80				8.00	4.80	10
					2.00	11
3.39	4.75	3.42	3.99		**3.32**	12
					3.60	13
4.71	6.25	4.75	5.69		**4.62**	14
					5.00	15
3.28	3.75	3.08			**3.22**	16
					3.50	17
4.52	5.00	4.23			**4.42**	18
					4.80	19
3.28	3.75	3.08			**3.22**	20
					3.50	21
4.52	5.00	4.23			**4.42**	22
					4.80	23
					1.80	24
					1.62	25
.18	.18				.17	26
.18	.18				.18	27
.18	.18				.18	28
.18	.18				.18	29
.18	.18				.18	30
.14	.08½				.14½	31
.14	.08½				.14½	32
.14	.08½				.14½	33
.14	.08½				.14½	34
.14	.08½				.14½	35
.09	.08½				.10	36
.09	.08½				.10	37
.09	.08½				.10	38
.09	.08½				.10	39
.05½	.05½		.059		.0574	40
.05½	.05½		.059		.0574	41
.04½	.05		.03		.0574	42
.04½	.05		.05		.0474	43
.04½	.05		.05		.0474	44
.04½	.05		.05		.0474	45
.04½	.05		.05		.0474	46
.123					.13	47
.136					.14½	48
.16					.17	49
.20					.23	50

REF0070837

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Manhattan Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	As stated.
1	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound.....doz..	28	2.37	.....
2				
3	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do..	3½	.....	.....
4				
	Saw-sets:			
5	For crosscut saw .....do..	3½	**10.45**	.....
6	For hand-saws.... .....do..	6	**6.87**	.....
7			6.63.	
	Saws:			
8	Back (or tenon), 12-inch .....do..	1	9.43	.....
9				
10	Bracket.....do..	1-2	**11.50**	.....
11	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do..	32	5.43	.....
12				
13				
14				
	Saws, circular:			
15	12-inch, crosscut.....No..	1	1.83	.....
16	12-inch, rip .....do..	1	1.83	.....
17	24-inch, crosscut .....do..	1	5.93	.....
18	30-inch, crosscut .....do..	7	8.87	.....
19	30-inch, rip.....do..	1	8.87	.....
20	Saws, crosscut, 6 feet, tangs riveted on .....do..	153	1.54	c1.55
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
	Saws, hand, 26-inch:			
26	6 to 8 points to the inch..... .....doz..	23	11.63	a14.15
27			12.97	
28				
29				
30				
31	7 to 9 points to the inch.....do..	26	11.63	a14.15
32			12.97	
33				
34				
35				
36	8 to 10 points to the inch.....do..	15	11.63	a14.15
37			12.97	
38				
39				
40				
	Saws:			
41	Key-hole, 12-inch compass .....do..	13	1.84	.....
42				
43	Meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches.....do..	3½	10.58	.....
44				
45				
46	Rip, 28 inches, 5 points .....do..	13	14.13	.....
47			15.13	
48				
49				
50				
	Scales:			
51	Butchers' dial-face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.....No..	5	.....	.....
52	Counter, 62 pounds .....do..	10	.....	c7.40
53	Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet.....do..	1	65.25	c137.50
54			57.25	

a New York or Chicago delivery. b Chicago delivery.

wards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James W. Soper.	Chas. H. Conover.	Alfred A. Houghton.	Henry G. Conley.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Points of delivery.					
As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	2.23	.....	.....	**2.20**	1
				2.34	2
a3.33	3.74	.....	.....	3.50	3
3.33					4
.....	10.98	.....	.....	10.93	5
.....	7.13	.....	.....	6.98	6
					7
a7.13	8.18	.....	.....	10.62	8
7.72					9
.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10
5.20	5.40	.....	.....	6.56	11
a5.20	6.05				12
	6.40				13
	6.60				14
a1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.47	15
a1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.47	16
a5.60	.....	.....	.....	5.90	17
a7.00	.....	.....	.....	8.80	18
a7.00	.....	.....	.....	8.80	19
c1.43	1.60	.....	.....	1.80	20
c1.43					21
c1.43					22
b1.48					23
a1.48					24
b1.48					25
a13.40	13.09	.....	.....	13.06	26
a11.88	10.00				27
a10.35	12.00				28
a7.30	10.80				29
	8.67				30
a13.40	13.09	.....	.....	13.06	31
a11.88	10.00				32
a10.35	12.00				33
a7.30	10.80				34
	8.67				35
a13.40	13.09	.....	.....	13.06	36
a11.88	10.00				37
a10.35	12.00				38
a7.30	10.80				39
	8.67				40
a2.70	1.80	.....	.....	2.92	41
a2.08	3.00				42
a13.00	11.87	.....	.....	9.40	43
a10.65				11.67	44
a10.35					45
a14.88	15.87	.....	.....	15.57	46
a13.98	11.50				47
a11.85	13.00				48
	12.68				49
	10.67				50
.....	3.14	.....	.....	**3.24**	51
.....	.....	**4.95**	4.75	.....	52
.....	.....	**67.00**	.....	.....	53
					54

c New York delivery.

REF0070838

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS No. 17, HARDWARE—continued.	Quantities awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Alfred A. Houghton.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
1	Scales, letter 34 ounces.....No..	2	.....	3.65	**2.90**
2	Scales, platform, counter, 240 pounds.....do..	14	4.73	8.55	**4.80**
3			5.13		
	Scales, platform, drop-lever, on wheels:				
4	1,000 pounds.....do..	9	17.15	31.00	**19.00**
5	1,500 pounds.....do..	1	19.15	42.00	**27.50**
6	2,000 pounds.....do..	4	27.00	49.90	**38.70**
7	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....doz..	187	1.58	.....	.....
8			2.03		
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
	Screw-drivers:				
14	6-inch steel blade.....do..	24	.74	.....	.....
15					
16	8-inch steel blade.....do..	8	1.04	.....	.....
17					
18	10-inch steel blade.....do..	8	1.24	.....	.....
19					
20	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1¼ inch.....No..	20	.34	.....	.....
21	Screws, wood, bench, 2½ inch.....do..	21	.23	.....	.....
	Screws, wood, iron:				
22	½-inch, No. 4.....gross..	90	.08½	.....	.....
23	½-inch, No. 5.....do..	65	.09	.....	.....
24	½-inch, No. 5.....do..	96	.09½	.....	.....
25	½-inch, No. 6.....do..	52	.11	.....	.....
26	½-inch, No. 7.....do..	297	.13½	.....	.....
27	½-inch, No. 8.....do..	149	.15½	.....	.....
28	½-inch, No. 9.....do..	1	.16½	.....	.....
29	½-inch, No. 8.....do..	179	.16½	.....	.....
30	½-inch, No. 9.....do..	161	.18½	.....	.....
31	1-inch, No. 9.....do..	223	.19½	.....	.....
32	1-inch, No. 10.....do..	193	.21½	.....	.....
33	1-inch, No. 12.....do..	30	.25	.....	.....
34	1¼-inch, No. 9.....do..	6	.21	.....	.....
35	1¼-inch, No. 9.....do..	6	.22½	.....	.....
36	1¼-inch, No. 10.....do..	6	.25	.....	.....
37	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do..	214	.22½	.....	.....
38	1¼-inch, No. 10.....do..	134	.25	.....	.....
39	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do..	6	.25	.....	.....
40	1¼-inch, No. 12.....do..	186	.27½	.....	.....
41	1¼-inch, No. 12.....do..	135	.29½	.....	.....
42	1½-inch, No. 13.....do..	78	.33	.....	.....
43	2-inch, No. 13.....do..	50	.37½	.....	.....
44	2-inch, No. 14.....do..	57	.41	.....	.....
45	2½-inch, No. 14.....do..	25	.45	.....	.....
46	2½-inch, No. 15.....do..	19	.47½	.....	.....
47	2½-inch, No. 14.....do..	16	.53	.....	.....
48	2½-inch, No. 15.....do..	19	.51	.....	.....
49	3-inch, No. 15.....do..	14	.57	.....	.....
50	3-inch, No. 16.....do..	17	.75	.....	.....

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry G. Conley.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. H. Conover.	S. H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
							3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2.50	2.33½	1.70	3.29	2.40	.....	.....	7
2.37	2.49	2.37	2.98				8
1.69	**2.25**	2.54	4.38				9
	2.50½	1.70					10
		1.70					11
		2.47					12
		2.92					13
.....	.....	.....	.85	**.80**	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....		1.50			15
.....	.....	.....	1.15	**1.10**	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....		2.00			17
.....	.....	.....	1.40	**1.35**	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....		3.00			19
.....	.....	.....	.30	**.30**	.....	.35	20
.....	.....	.....	.22	.25	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.08⅜	.0970	.09½	.09	22
.....	.....	.....	**.08⅜**	.0970	.09⅝	.09½	23
.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.1043	.10	.10	24
.....	.....	.....	**.10⅜**	.1189	.11	.11½	25
.....	.....	.....	**.12⅛**	.1456	.14	.14	26
.....	.....	.....	**.14**	.1627	.15	.16	27
.....	.....	.....	**.15½**	.1672	.17	.17	28
.....	.....	.....	**.15⅝**	.1772	.17	.17	29
.....	.....	.....	**.16⅛**	.1942	.18	.18	30
.....	.....	.....	**.18⅝**	.2113	.20½	.20½	31
.....	.....	.....	**.19⅝**	.2283	.22½	.21	32
.....	.....	.....	**.23⅛**	.2669	.25⅝	.26	33
.....	.....	.....	**.19⅝**	.2283	.22⅛	.22	34
.....	.....	.....	**.21**	.2428	.24	.23½	35
.....	.....	.....	**.23⅛**	.2669	.25⅝	.26	36
.....	.....	.....	**.21**	.2428	.23½	.23½	37
.....	.....	.....	**.23**	.2669	.25⅝	.26	38
.....	.....	.....	**.23**	.2669	.27⅛	.26	39
.....	.....	.....	**.25⅛**	.2914	.28½	.28	40
.....	.....	.....	**.27⅝**	.3157	.30½	.30	41
.....	.....	.....	**.30⅛**	.3523	.34½	.34	42
.....	.....	.....	**.34⅝**	.40	.38½	.38½	43
.....	.....	.....	**.37⅛**	.4362	.42⅛	.42½	44
.....	.....	.....	**.42**	.4858	.47	.47	45
.....	.....	.....	**.44**	.51	.49½	.49	46
.....	.....	.....	**.49⅛**	.5709	.55½	.55	47
.....	.....	.....	**.47½**	.5469	.52⅝	.53	48
.....	.....	.....	**.53½**	.6195	.60	.60	49
.....	.....	.....	**.69⅛**	.8015	.77½	.77½	50

REF0070839

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	James W. Soper.	Valentine Storts.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k E. Mans.	Henry G. Cordley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.		Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Screws, wood, iron, 3-inch, No. 18.....gross..	9	.91			.85	.95		.95½	.8763	1
2	Shears, sheep, half bright, 5-inch blade.....doz..	1½	3.70	a2.50						5.60	2
3				a2.90							3
4				a2.95							4
5	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality.....doz..	74	2.58	c3.35	2.17			4.05		3.48	5
6			3.28	c3.66	2.54			3.55			6
7			3.68	a3.38	2.96			3.85			7
8				b3.68½	2.96			3.45			8
9					3.50			2.95			9
10					3.92						10
11					3.60						11
12					4.14						12
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:										
13	No. 0					3.84	3.75				13
14	No. 1.....lbs..	900	3.73			3.84	3.75				14
15	No. 2.....do..	8,400	3.73			3.84	3.75				15
16	No. 3.....do..	7,825	3.73			3.84	3.75				16
17	No. 4.....do..	4,875	3.73			3.84	3.75				17
18	No. 5.....do..	2,700	3.73			3.84	3.75				18
19	No. 6.....do..	1,375	3.73			3.84	3.75				19
20	No. 7.....do..	600	3.73			3.84	3.75				20
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:	100	3.73								
21	No. 1					4.85	4.75				21
22	No. 2.....do..	200	4.73			4.85	4.75				22
23	No. 3.....do..	1,800	4.73			4.85	4.75				23
24	No. 4.....do..	700	4.73			4.85	4.75				24
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:	500	4.73								
25	No. 2					8.14	9.50		8.21		25
26	No. 3.....do..	550	8.19			8.14	9.50		8.21		26
27	No. 4.....do..	800	8.19			8.14	9.50		8.21		27
28	Sieves, iron wire, 18 mesh, tin frames.....doz..	250	8.19			1.33				1.30	28
29	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do..	63	1.31			3.74				3.65	29
30		7	3.59							11.00	30
31	Springs, door, spiral, heavy.....do..	46	.87			1.13				.58	31
32										1.15	32
	Squares:										
33	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch					2.00				2.08	33
34	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do..	5	2.05			3.80				3.34	34
35		18	3.63							4.75	35
36	Panel, 15-inch									4.05	36
37	Try, 4½-inch.....do..	1-4				1.20				1.22	37
38	Try, 7½-inch.....do..	3½	1.18			1.84				1.87	38
39	Try, 10-inch.....do..	2½	1.78			2.72				2.35	39
40	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long.....do..	2	2.28			.04				.03½	40
	Steel, cast, bar:	185	.03½								
41	¼ by ¾ inch						.10		.0574		41
42	¼ by ½ inch.....lbs..	110					.08½		.0574		42
43	¼ by 1 inch.....do..	240	.0824				.06½		.0574		43
	Steel, cast, octagon:	275	.0624								
44	¼-inch						.09½		.0574		44
45	⅜-inch.....do..	160	.0924				.07½		.0574		45
46	½-inch.....do..	350	.0724				.06½		.0574		46
47	⅝-inch.....do..	765	.0674				.06½		.0574		47
		757	.0624								

a Chicago or New York. b Chicago. c New York.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Steel, cast, octagon:								
1	¼-inch.....lbs..	750	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	1
2	½-inch.....do...	695	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	2
3	¾-inch.....do...	135	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	3
4	1-inch.....do...	300	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	4
5	2-inch.....do...	75	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	5
6	2½-inch.....do...	50	.062½	.....	.07¼	.057½	.....	.....	6
	Steel, cast, square:								
7	¼-inch.....do...	150	.092½	.....	.09½	.057½	.....	.....	7
8	½-inch.....do...	95	.072½	.....	.07½	.057½	.....	.....	8
9	¾-inch.....do...	375	.067½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	9
10	1-inch.....do...	245	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	10
11	1¼-inch.....do...	200	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	11
12	1½-inch.....do...	500	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	12
13	1¾-inch.....do...	175	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	13
14	2-inch.....do...	140	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	14
15	2¼-inch.....do...	100	.062½	.....	.06½	.057½	.....	.....	15
16	2½-inch.....do...	50	.062½	.....	.07¼	.057½	.....	.....	16
17	Steel, cast, plow, ¼ by 3 inches .....lbs..	950	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	17
	Steel, plow:								
18	¼ by 3½ inches.....do...	100	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	18
19	¼ by 4 inches.....do...	100	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	19
20	¼ by 4½ inches.....do...	50	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	20
21	¼ by 5 inches.....do...	200	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	21
22	¼ by 5½ inches.....do...	250	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	22
23	¼ by 6 inches.....do...	100	.02½	.....	.0248	.0254	.....	.....	23
	Steel, spring:								
24	¼ by 1 inch.....do...	150	.0248	.....	.0248	.0229	.....	.0240	24
25	¼ by 1¼ inches.....do...	725	.0248	.....	.0248	.0229	.....	.0240	25
26	¼ by 1½ inches.....do...	100	.0248	.....	.0248	.0229	.....	.0240	26
27	¼ by 1¾ inches.....do...	745	.0248	.....	.0248	.0229	.....	.0240	27
28	¼ by 1¾ inches.....do...	300	.0248	.....	.0248	.0229	.....	.0240	28
29	¼ by 2 inches.....do...	775	.0248	.....	.0248	.0229	.....	.0240	29
30	Steels, butchers', 12-inch, stag handles.....doz..	4½	.....	7.30	.....	.....	9.40	.....	30
31			.....	10.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Swage-blocks, blacksmiths', 100 pounds.....No..	4	.....	.....	2.50	2.24	2.38	.....	32
33	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per M.....	41	.37	.39	.....	.....	.47	.....	33
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:								
34	4-oz.....papers..	900	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	6-oz.....do...	887	.13½	.12½	.....	.....	.124	.....	35
36	8-oz.....do...	1,492	.13½	.13½	.....	.....	.134	.....	36
37	10-oz.....do...	1,383	.15½	.14	.....	.....	.154	.....	37
38	12-oz.....do...	1,108	.18½	.15½	.....	.....	.182	.....	38
39	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case.....doz..	3½	6.17	.19	.....	.....	.21	.....	39
40				6.62	.....	.....	4.50	.....	40
							5.85		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	James W. Soper.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mans.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	Taps, taper, right-hand:								
1	¼-inch, 26 threads to the inch .....No..	8	.12 7/8	.....	.12½	.12	.13½	.....	1
2	¼-inch, 18 threads to the inch .....No..	14	.12 7/8	.....	.12½	.12	.13½	.....	2
3	⅜-inch, 18 threads to the inch .....No..	8	.12 7/8	.....	.12½	.12	.13½	.....	3
4	½-inch, 16 threads to the inch .....No..	26	.11½	.....	14½	.14	.15½	.....	4
5	⅝-inch, 16 threads to the inch .....No..	8	.17	.....	.16½	.16	.18	.....	5
6	½-inch, 14 threads to the inch .....No..	18	.17	.....	.16½	.16	.18	.....	6
7	⅝-inch, 14 threads to the inch .....No..	15	.21	.....	.22	.20	.22½	.....	7
8	½-inch, 12 threads to the inch .....No..	18	.21	.....	.22	.20	.22½	.....	8
9	½-inch, 13 threads to the inch .....No..	8	.27	.....	.27	.26	.29½	.....	9
10	Tire-benders, plain, No. 1.....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.72	.....	10
11	Tire-shrinkers.....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	7.20	5.49	.....	11
	Toe-calks, steel:								
12	No. 0.....lbs..	50	.0439	.....	.04½	.0439	.04½	.....	12
13	No. 1.....do..	1,100	0439	.....	.04½	.0439	.04½	.....	13
14	No. 2.....do..	1,025	.0439	.....	.04½	.0439	.04½	.....	14
15	No. 3.....do..	300	.0439	.....	.04½	.0439	.04½	.....	15
	Tongs:								
16	Blacksmiths', 20 inches..pairs..	36	.23	.....	.....	.25	.23½	.23	16
17	Fire, 20 inches.....do...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.20	17
18	Traps, mink, No. 1 with chain..No..	12	.10½	.....	.21	.....	.....	.10	18
19			.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.18	19
20			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	20
	Trowels:								
21	Brick, 10½-inch .....doz..	12	4.21	4.62	4.35	.....	.....	4.50	21
22			.....	7.45	7.42	.....	.....	.....	22
23			.....	3.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24			.....	4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Plastering, 10½-inch .....do...	1½	3.93	4.50	4.16	.....	.....	5.90	25
26			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.40	26
27	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy...No..	17	.24	.....	.35	.35	.34	.....	27
	Valves, globe:								
28	¼-inch.....do...	36	.323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	28
29			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.44	29
30	¾-inch.....do...	81	.298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	30
31			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	31
32	1-inch.....do...	99	.398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	32
33			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.77	33
34			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	34
34	1¼-inch.....do...	53	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	35
35			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	36
36	1½-inch.....do...	47	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.53	37
37			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.43	38
38	2-inch.....do...	36	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	39
39			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	40
40	2½-inch.....do...	6	2.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.35	41
41									
	Vises, blacksmiths', solid box, per pound:								
42	90 pounds, 6-inch jaw.....No..	10	8.70	.....	.....	7.60	8.48	.....	42
43			7.90						43
44	40 pounds, 4-inch jaw.....do...	1	4.10	.....	.....	4.00	8.48	.....	44
45	Vises, carpenters', oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....No..	11	3.47	.....	4.10	3.90	.....	.....	45

REF0070841

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	Washers, iron:		
1	For ½-inch bolt	lbs.	286
2	For ⅝-inch bolt	do.	338
3	For ¾-inch bolt	do.	364
4	For ⅞-inch bolt	do.	832
5	For 1-inch bolt	do.	500
6	For 1-inch bolt	do.	294
	Wedges, wood choppers', solid steel, per pound:		
7	5 lbs	No.	218
8	6 lbs	do.	82
9	7 lbs	do.	79
	Wire, annealed:		
10	No. 12 gauge	lbs.	885
11	No. 14 gauge	do.	610
12	No. 16 gauge	do.	115
13	No. 18 gauge	do.	140
14	No. 20 gauge	do.	100
15	No. 24 gauge	do.	70
16	No. 25 gauge	do.	50
	Wire, brass:		
17	No. 6 gauge	do.	35
18	No. 9 gauge	do.	25
19	No. 12 gauge	do.	30
20	No. 14 gauge	do.	15
21	No. 15 gauge	do.	5
	Wire, bright, iron:		
22	No. 6 gauge	do.	10
23	No. 7 gauge	do.	5
24	No. 8 gauge	do.	105
25	No. 9 gauge	do.	126
26	No. 10 gauge	do.	151
27	No. 11 gauge	do.	75
28	No. 12 gauge	do.	136
29	No. 14 gauge	do.	266
30	No. 16 gauge	do.	166
31	No. 18 gauge	do.	35
32	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted	sq. ft.	20,500
33			
	Wire, copper:		
34	No. 4 gauge	lbs.	6
35	No. 5 gauge	do.	50
36	No. 12 gauge	do.	31
37	No. 16 gauge	do.	10
38	No. 18 gauge	do.	45
39	No. 20 gauge	do.	25
40	⅛-inch	do.	25
41	¼ inch	do.	230

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

Thomas A. Harvey.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Chas. H. Conover.	Frederick K. Mann.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.057		.05½	.04½	.05½	.06	1
.049		.05¼	.04¼	.05¼	.05	2
.041		.04¼	.03¼	.04¼	.04½	3
.031		.028	.03	.029	.03½	4
.027		.02½	.02½	.029	.03½	5
.027		.02¼	.02¼	.029	.03¼	6
3.45		.036	.18½		.03¾	7
3.45		.036	.22½		.03¾	8
3.45		.036	.26¼		.03¾	9
.026		.024			.024	10
.027		.0755			.024	11
.029		.03½			.032	12
.036		.034			.037	13
.044		.0349			.044	14
.054		.049			.058	15
.104		.07			.10½	16
.21		.14½			.16½	17
.21		.14½			.16½	18
.21		.14½			.16½	19
.21		.14½			.16½	20
.21		.14½			.16½	21
.023		.0245			.024	22
.023		.0245			.024	23
.023		.0245			.024	24
.023		.0245			.024	25
.023		.027			.026	26
.024		.027			.026	27
.026		.028			.028	28
.026		.028			.03	29
.027		.03½			.033	30
.03		.03½			.036	31
.036		.039			.0133	32
.0134	.017	.0135				33
		.0135				
.19		.16½			.18	34
.19		.16½			.18	35
.19		.16½			.18	36
.19		.16½			.19	37
.19		.16½			.22	38
.19		.16½			.24	39
.19		.16½			.18	40
.19		.16½			.18	41

REF0070842

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.
1	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, for hog-fence; to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required.....lbs..	45,700	2.59	2.69	2.84
2			**2.59**	**2.69**	**2.84**
3	Wire, two-points, barbed, galvanized, for cattle-fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required.....lbs..	495,800	**2.59**	**2.69**	**2.84**
4			2.59	2.69	2.84
5	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized.....do..	17,140	**.027**		
6	Wire-fence stretchers.....No..	112	.51		
7			.53		
	Wrenches, crooked, malleable iron:				
8	8-inch.....doz..	10			
9	10-inch.....do..	2			
10	12-inch.....do..	1½			
	Wrenches, screw, black:				
11	8-inch.....do..	18	1.64		
12			**2.83**		
13					
14	10-inch.....do..	26	2.33		
15			**3.42**		
16					
17	12-inch.....do..	23	2.72		
18			**3.79**		
19					
20	15-inch.....do..	8	4.65		
21			**6.97**		
22					
23	18-inch.....do..	1-3	**8.57**		
24					
25					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. H. Conover. Points of delivery. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	S. H. Crane. Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Chas. M. Fiske. F.o.b. Joliet; Chicago rate for Chicago.	Frederick K. Mann. Chicago.	J. J. Parkhurst. Chicago.	Valentine Sterk. As stated.	Number.
2.84	3.02½	3.10½	2.73	2.92	2.98	2.99	*3.00	.....	.....	.....	1
											2
2.81	3.02½	3.10½	2.73	2.92	2.98	2.99	*3.00	.....	.....	.....	3
											4
2.84	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	.....	*3.00	.....	.....	.....	5
.48	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.53	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.04½	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	.04½	.....	8
.04½	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.04½	.....	9
.04½	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.04½	.....	10
2.98	.....	.....	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.71	a3.43	11
										a3.47	12
										b2.92	13
3.58	.....	.....	2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	2.06	a4.12	14
										a5.24	15
										b3.51	16
4.18	.....	.....	2.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.40	a4.80	17
										a6.10	18
										b4.09	19
7.18	.....	.....	4.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.80	4.11	a8.23	20
										a10.46	21
										b7.01	22
9.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	5.13	a10.29	23
										a13.09	24
										b8.76	25

* Deliveries on barbed wire and fence staples to be made within six months from date of July 1, 1892.
a New York or Chicago. b New York City.

REF0070843

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	James W. Soper.	Tissot & Schulz.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.
	Additional for Training Schools.				
1	Awls, c. s:				
2	Shoemakers', sewing, assorted, patent ....doz..	124	.07		
3					
4	Shoemakers', peg, assorted, patent....do..	200	.03½		
5	Saddlers', No. 4, Rose & Sons, or equal....do..	72	.07		
6					
7	Brushes, artist ....do..	3			5.50
8	Brushes, kalsomine, 8-inch, sterling, bent....do..	2			5.75
9					37.95
10					34.10
11					
12	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 6, full size, Clinton..do..	1			1.54
13					1.87
	Brushes:				
14	Painters', dust ....do..	1			8.55
15					4.95
16					3.95
17	Stripping, assorted ....do..	4			3.33
18	Wall, ½ doz., No. 4, ex.; 4 doz. No. 8 ....do..	4½			2.80
19					11.00
20					6.00
21					7.70
22					
23	Hair clippers, barber ....pairs..	14		1.25	
24				1.75	
25				2.20	
	Handles, awl, patent:				
26	Peg, leather top ....doz..	6			
27	Sewing....do..	12			
	Iron, per 100 pounds:				
28	Band, ⅛ by 1¼ inches ....lbs..	500			
29	Flat-bar, ½ by 1½ inches, round edge....do..	7,500			
30	Half-oval, ⅝-inch....do..	400			
31	Strap, ¾-inch, bevel ....do..	1,000			
	Knives, butcher, cocoa handles, without bolster:				
32	10-inch....doz..	1			
33	12-inch....do..	1			
34	Knives, table ....do..	8			
35					
36					
37					
38					
39	Nuts, iron, ⅞-inch ....lbs..	200			
	Punches:				
40	Spring, Osborne's, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, or equal..doz..	3-4			
41	Belt, No. 12....do..	1-12			
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:				
42	⅛ and ¾-inch ....lbs..	*25			
43	½ by 1½ ....do..	100			
44	Rivets and burs, copper, ½-inch, No. 8....do..	20	.17½		
45	Scissors, button-hole....doz..	1½			
46	Steel, cast, square, 1¼-inch ....lbs..	100			
47	Steel, spring, ½ by 1⅛ inches....do..	100	.0248		
48	Tacks, cut, 3-oz., trimmer's, per doz. papers ....papers..	60			
49	Washer, iron, for ⅞-inch bolt ....lbs..	50	.04½		

*No award.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Sterk.	Chas. H. Conover.	Fred'k K. Mesa.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eugene H. Conklin.	S. H. Crane.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
.06	.06			.12	.06			1
.06								2
.06	.03			.06	.05			3
.06					.14			4
.06								5
1.25								6
.75								7
18.00								8
26.50								9
24.00								10
33.00								11
21.00								12
								13
2.25								14
3.75								15
								16
.25								17
4.50								18
6.00								19
8.50								20
10.00								21
13.50								22
	1.20				1.30			23
								24
								25
	.40			.70	.40			26
	.40			.45	.40			27
		2.15						28
		1.74						29
		2.49						30
		2.44						31
					5.60			32
					7.60			33
					.61			34
					.70			35
					.93			36
					.86			37
					.94			38
	.03⅛	.03⅛			.03⅛			39
		1.00			8.76			40
					1.80			41
	.04½	.04½			.09			42
	.18	.18			.04½			43
					.18		.20	44
					4.52			45
		.06¾	.0574					46
		2.48	.0229			2.40		47
			.36		.26			48
		.06½	.09½		.14			49

REF0070844

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Chas. N. Talnior.	Thos. P. Ballard.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Everett Yeaw.	Daniel D. Merrill, Jr.	Number.
			To be delivered at—						
			New York or Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or St. Paul.	
	ARITHMETICS.								
	Badlam's Aids to Number:								
1	First series.....No..	60	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Second series.....do..	45	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Goff's Elementary.....doz.	100	2.82	3.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Goff's Practical.....do..	99	5.75	5.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Grube Method.....No.	48	.21½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Numbers Illustrated, Rickoff.....doz..	100	3.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.45	6
7	Seaver and Walton's Mental.....do...	55	2.87	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	The New Arithmetic, Seymour Eaton.No..	55	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	CHARTS.								
9	Appleton's Reading.....do...	42	3.80	.....	.....	6.72	.....	3.85	9
10	Mason's Music.....do...	16	7.20	.....	7.20	.....	.....	.....	10
	DRAWING.								
	Prang's System.								
	Complete Course Drawing Books:								
11	No. 1.....dozs..	220	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	11
12	No. 2.....do...	210	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	12
13	No. 3.....do...	190	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	13
14	No. 4.....do...	160	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	14
15	No. 5.....do...	95	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	15
16	No. 6.....do...	95	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	16
17	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack.....packs..	950	*a*.25	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.07½	17
18			*a*.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	18
19	Models No. 20, for children 6 to 10..No..	1,000	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	19
20	Models No. 21, for children 10 to 12.do...	950	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	20
21	Models No. 25, for books 1 and 2...do...	640	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	21
22	Models No. 26, for books 3 and 4...do...	530	.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	22
23	Pattern sheets.....dos..	320	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	23
24				.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	24
	Teacher's Manual:								
25	For Books 1 and 2.....No..	125	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	25
26	For Books 3 and 4.....do...	100	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	26
27	For Books 5 and 6.....do...	76	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	27
28	Use of Models.....do...	115	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	28
	GEOGRAPHIES.								
29	Barnes' Elementary.....doz..	135	5.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.27	29
30	Barnes' Complete.....do...	80	11.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	30
31	Monteith's New Physical.....do...	20	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.60	31
32	Our World Reader, No. 1, Hall.....do...	42	4.85	.....	*b*.40	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Our World Reader No. 2, Hall.....do...	37	15.25	.....	*b*1.20	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Topics in Geography, Nichols.....do...	46	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	HISTORY, UNITED STATES.								
35	Higginson's.....No..	60	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Scudder's Short.....dos..	50	5.75	5.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Stories of Our Country, Johonnot.do...	40	3.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.83	37
	LANGUAGE.								
38	Graded Lessons in English, Reed & Kellogg.....dos..	35	3.60	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	38
	Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English:								
39	Part 1.....dos..	95	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Part 2.....do...	60	5.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Tarbell's Lessons in, Book I.....do...	36	3.85	.....	*b*.39	.....	.....	.....	41

a Also bids 6½ and 7½ cents. *b* Each.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Elmer E. Silver.	Thos. P. Ballard.	Daniel D. Merrill, Jr.	Number.
			To be delivered at—				
			New York or Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or St. Paul.	
	LANGUAGE—continued.						
1	Tarbell's Lessons in, Book II.....doz..	36	5.80	.....	*a*.48	.....	1
	METHODS.						
2	De Graff's School Room Guide.....No..	52	.95	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Prince's Courses and Methods.....do...	33	.60	.....	.60	.....	3
4	Lectures on Teaching, Compayré.....do...	52	1.07	.....	.....	.....	4
	ORTHOGRAPHY.						
5	McGuffey's Alternate Spelling Book.....doz..	145	1.14	.....	.....	1.15	5
6	Sentence and Word Book, Johonnot.....do...	60	2.29	.....	.....	2.30	6
7	Swinton's Word Analysis.....do...	20	*b*3.35	.....	.....	*b*2.35	7
8				.....	.....	*c*2.73	8
	OBSERVATION LESSONS.						
9	Calkin's Primary Object Lessons.....No..	94	.80	.....	.....	.80	9
10	Calkin's Manual of Object Teachings.....do...	45	1.00	.....	.....	1.00	10
11	First Steps in Solentific Knowledge, Paul Bert...No..	53	.49	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature.....do...	44	.79	.....	.....	.80	12
	PENMANSHIP.						
	Normal Review System.						
	Tracing Course:						
13	No. 1.....doz..	155	62	.60	.....	.....	13
14	No. 2.....do...	140	62	.60	.....	.....	14
	Short Course:						
15	No. 1.....do..	85	62	.60	.....	.....	15
16	No. 2.....do..	80	62	.60	.....	.....	16
17	No. 3.....do..	60	62	.60	.....	.....	17
18	No. 4.....do..	50	62	.60	.....	.....	18
	Regular Course:						
19	No. 1.....do..	120	83	.80	.....	.....	19
20	No. 2.....do..	110	83	.80	.....	.....	20
21	No. 3.....do..	100	83	.80	.....	.....	21
22	No. 4.....do..	80	83	.80	.....	.....	22
23	No. 5.....do..	65	83	.80	.....	.....	23
	Payson, Dunton & Scribner.						
	Primary Short Course:						
24	No. 1, tracing.....do..	10	.57	.....	.....	.57	24
25	No. 2, tracing.....do..	12	.57	.....	.....	.57	25
26	No. 3.....do..	12	.57	.....	.....	.57	26
27	No. 4.....do..	10	.57	.....	.....	.57	27
28	No. 5.....do..	10	.57	.....	.....	.57	28
29	No. 6.....do..	10	.57	.....	.....	.57	29
	Common School Series:						
30	No. 1.....do..	12	.76	.....	.....	.76	30
31	No. 2.....do..	12	.76	.....	.....	.76	31
32	No. 3.....do..	13	.76	.....	.....	.76	32
33	No. 4.....do..	20	.76	.....	.....	.76	33
34	No. 5.....do..	22	.76	.....	.....	.76	34
35	No. 6.....do..	22	.76	.....	.....	.76	35
36	No. 7.....do..	14	.76	.....	.....	.76	36
37	No. 8.....do..	10	.76	.....	.....	.76	37
38	No. 9.....do..	2	.76	.....	.....	.76	38
39	No. 10.....do..	2	.76	.....	.....	.76	39
40	No. 11.....do..	1	.76	.....	.....	.76	40

a Per copy. *b* New. *c* Old.

REF0070845

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Daniel D. Merrill, jr.	Number.
			To be delivered at—			
			New York or Baltimore.	New York or Chicago.	New York or St. Paul.	
	PENMANSHIP—continued.					
	Payson, Dunton & Scribner—Continued.					
1	Common School Series, No. 12.....doz..	1	.76	.....	.76	1
	Spencerian.					
	Tracing Course:					
2	No. 1.....do...	100	.57	.....	.57	2
3	No. 2.....do...	110	.57	.....	.57	3
4	No. 3.....do...	65	.57	.....	.57	4
5	No. 4.....do...	75	.57	.....	.57	5
	Shorter Course:					
6	No. 1.....do...	20	.57	.....	.57	6
7	No. 2.....do...	18	.57	.....	.57	7
8	No. 3.....do...	20	.57	.....	.57	8
9	No. 4.....do...	18	.57	.....	.57	9
10	No. 5.....do...	16	.57	.....	.57	10
11	No. 6.....do...	11	.57	.....	.57	11
12	No. 7.....do...	6	.57	.....	.57	12
	Common School Course:					
13	No. 1.....do...	60	.76	.....	.76	13
14	No. 2.....do...	70	.76	.....	.76	14
15	No. 3.....do...	75	.76	.....	.76	15
16	No. 4.....do...	50	.76	.....	.76	16
17	No. 5.....do...	43	.76	.....	.76	17
18	No. 6.....do...	35	.76	.....	.76	18
19	No. 7.....do...	30	.76	.....	.76	19
20	No. 8.....do...	6	.76	.....	.76	20
	PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.					
21	White's Physiological Manikin.....No..	8	20.00	14.00	.....	21
22	The House I Live In, Eclectic Series.....doz..	45	2.87	.....	2.88	22
23	Young People's Physiology, New Path-finder, No. 2.do...	30	4.79	.....	4.80	23
	READERS.					
24	Illustrated Primer, Fuller.....do...	175	2.40	.....	.....	24
25	McGuffey's Eclectic First.....do...	300	1.62	.....	1.63	25
26	McGuffey's Eclectic Second.....do...	165	2.87	.....	2.88	26
27	McGuffey's Eclectic Third.....do...	135	4.03	.....	4.03	27
28	McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth.....do...	65	4.79	.....	4.80	28
29	McGuffey's Eclectic Fifth.....do...	25	6.90	.....	6.90	29
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL.					
30	American Classics Swinton.....do...	21	4.79	.....	4.80	30
31	Books of Cats and Dogs, Johonnot.....do...	67	1.62	.....	1.63	31
32	Chatter Box, board covers.....do...	17	5.76	.....	.....	32
33			8.28			33
34	Friends in Feathers and Furs, Johonnot.....do...	68	2.87	.....	2.88	34
35	Grandfather's Stories, Johonnot.....do.	332	2.39	.....	2.50	35
36	Gray's How Plants Grow.....do.	10	7.67	.....	7.68	36
37	Harper's Young People, new, 2 vols., cloth.....do...	9	39.00	.....	a32.88	37
38			42.00	.....	b35.88	38
39	Neighbors with Wings and Fins, Johonnot.....do...	35	3.83	.....	3.84	39
40	Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs, Johonnot.....do...	33	5.18	.....	5.18	40
41	Robinson Crusoe, in words of one syllable, board covers.....doz..	47	2.50	.....	.....	41
42			3.00	.....	.....	42
43			3.00	.....	.....	43
44	Stories of Other Lands, Johonnot.....do...	14	3.83	.....	3.84	44

a In two volumes. b In one volume.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Alfred H. Andrews.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Rand, McNally & Co.	Daniel D. Merrill, jr.	Number.
			To be delivered at—						
			New York.	New York or Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or St. Paul.	
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.								
1	Swiss Family Robinson.....doz..	27	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2				3.00					2
3				4.20					3
4	Webb's New Word Method.....do...	56	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	2.30	4
5	Wide Awake, board covers.....do...	7	.....	9.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	REGISTERS, SCHOOL.								
6	Adam's Daily, No. 1.....do...	3	.....	3.50	.....	2.85	.....	.....	6
7	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.....do...	*2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	7
8	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co's Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly.....doz..	*7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.24	8
9	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard.do...	1½	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	5.76	9
10	White's New Common School.....do...	4½	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	5.76	10
	SLATES.								
11	7 by 11 inches.....do...	135	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	8 by 12 inches.....do...	300	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	9 by 14 inches.....do...	*10	.....	.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	WALL MAPS.								
	In Veneered Cases.								
14	Arizona.....No..	2	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	14
15	California.....do...	2	.....	2.25	.....	1.50	2.20	.....	15
16	Hemispheres (Outline).....do...	40	.....	3.00	3.50	3.25	2.25	.....	16
17							2.25		17
18							4.00		18
19	Idaho.....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	19
20	Indian Territory.....do...	8	.....	1.50	1.90	1.50	1.70	.....	20
21	Kansas.....do...	1	.....	.....	2.75	2.25	.....	.....	21
22	Montana.....do...	*3	.....	.....	2.10	3.25	.....	.....	22
23	Nebraska.....do...	1	.....	.....	3.00	2.25	.....	.....	23
24	New Mexico.....do...	8	.....	.....	1.30	2.25	.....	.....	24
25	North America (Outline).....do...	30	.....	3.00	3.50	3.25	2.25	.....	25
26	North Dakota.....do...	27	.....	2.25	2.85	1.50	2.50	.....	26
27	Oklahoma.....do...	16	.....	1.50	.....	1.50	.....	.....	27
28	Oregon.....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	28
29	South Dakota.....do...	38	.....	2.25	2.85	1.50	2.50	.....	29
30	Utah.....do...	1	.....	.....	3.50	1.25	.....	.....	30
31	Washington.....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	31
32	Wyoming.....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	32
	MISCELLANEOUS.								
33	Abacus Boards.....do...	88	.32	5.00	.55	.20	.....	.....	33
34				.40		.24			34
35				.90					35
36				.20					36
37	Arithmetical Frames, by John Gould.sets..	23	.....	3.50	.....	2.75	.....	.....	37
38	Bibles, medium size.....No..	675	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39				.40				.28	39
40				.40				.30	40
41				.30				.40	41
42				.20					42

*No award.

REF0070846

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Philbrick, Reist & Co.	Alfred H. Andrews.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Daniel D. Merrill, jr.	Silver Burdett & Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Number.
			To be delivered at—								
			New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York or Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or St. Paul.	New York.	New York.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.										
1	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete	No.	48		7.75	8.48	7.50	9.95				1
2								5.98				2
3	Blackboard erasers, "The Best"	doz.	127	3.23	3.19		.62½	3.19				3
4	Call-bells	No.	190		1.00			.62				4
5								.32				5
6	Cheerful Echoes, Mrs. Louise Pollock	doz.	85		3.59							6
7	Choice Selections, Northend	No.	192		.98				.29			7
8	Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington	doz.	12		2.89							8
9	Complete School Charts	No.	14		10.00			11.90				9
10	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless	boxes.	1,700	.06	.06½		.40	.07½				10
11					.07			.06				11
12					.07½							12
13					.06½							13
14					.06							14
15					.06½							15
16	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorted	boxes.	230	.48	.30		.80	.53				16
17					.45			.43				17
18	Dawe's How We Are Governed	No.	38		.90							18
19	Geometrical Blocks	sets.	58		2.00			1.24				19
20					2.00							20
21	Globes of the World, large	No.	72		20.00	11.00		6.49				21
22					5.00	13.20						22
23					14.67	15.40						23
24					22.50							24
25	Globes of the World, medium	No.	*15		3.50	3.55		4.74				25
26					5.00	4.40						26
27						6.59						27
28	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 combined, with music	doz.	111		15.50							28
29					4.47							29
30					3.03							30
31	Gow's Primer of Politeness	No.	67		.46				.45			31
32	Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners	No.	30		.79				.80			32
33	Ink wells	doz.	120	.60	.14		1.25					33
34				.16								34
35				.38								35
36	Memory Gems, Pensly	No.	74		.40				.40			36
37	Mowry's Elements of Civil Government	No.	51		.59					.60		37
38	Music books, Instruction for Organ	No.	60		.95						.55	38
39											.49	39
40	Pencils, slate, German, sharpened	M.	190	.83	.75			.78				40
41					3.50							41

*No award.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Alfred H. Andrews.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Daniel D. Merrill, jr.	Number.
			To be delivered at—				
			New York or Baltimore.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or St. Paul.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
1	Picture Reward Cards, assorted	doz.	1,040	.19			1
2				.10			2
3				.06			3
4				.07½			4
5				.05			5
6	Plaster of Paris	lbs.	154	.10	.05		6
7	Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope	sets.	240	.24		.22½	7
8	Riverside Instruction Frame, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	No.	8	8.10	6.70		8
9	Slated blackboard cloth	sq. yds.	300	.45	.44		9
10				.55	.33½		10
11	Slating brushes, first quality	No.	40	.45	.30		11
12					.45		12
13					1.15		13
14					.52		14
15					.70		15
16					2.25		16
17	Sound Bodies For Our Boys and Girls, Blakie	No.	62	.35		.34	17
18	Thermometers	do.	240	.08	.12		18
19				.09	.10		19
20				.11	.59		20
21				.14			21
22				.45			22
23				.60			23
24	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted	sets.	26	1.60			24
25	Wall slating, liquid	gall.	63	2.25	4.00	2.34	25
	Webster's Dictionary:						
26	Common School	doz.	10	6.00		6.00	26
27	Primary	do.	5	4.00		4.00	27
28	Academic	do.	7	14.38		14.35	28
29	International Unabridged	No.	17	8.00		7.00	29

REF0070847

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.
	MEDICINES.	
1	Acetanilid ..... ounces	320
	Acid:	
2	Acetic, c. p., in 8-ounce bottles ..... do	470
3	Arsenicus, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do	55
4	Benzoic, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do	120
5	Boracic, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do	720
6	Carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent ..... pounds	400
7	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-ounce bottles ..... ounces	1,120
8	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do	300
9	Gallic, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do	140
10	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	75
11	Muriatic, c. p., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	400
12	Nitric, c. p., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	200
13	Phos., U. S. P., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	470
14	Salicylic, in 4-ounce bottles or tins ..... do	120
15	Sulphuric, c. p., in 4-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	320
16	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	520
17	Tannic, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do	300
18	Tartaric, in 8-ounce s. m. bottles ..... do	200
19	Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles, U. S. P ..... bottles	1,250
20	Aluminum and potassium, sulphate of (alum), in 8-ounce bottles ..... ounces	1,970
	Ammonium:	
21	Bromide of, in 4-ounce s. m. bottles ..... do	320
22	Carbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do	770
23	Chloride of, pulvis, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do	300
24	Amyl, nitrite, in 1-ounce bottles ..... do	32
25	Antimony and potassium, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-ounce bottles, U. S. P ... do	36
26	Antipyrine ..... do	215
27	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, in ½-ounce bottles ..... do	24
28	Atropia, sulph., in ½-ounce bottles ..... do	24
29	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-ounce bottles, U. S. P ..... do	1,120
30	Borax, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do	1,400
31	Brownine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	52
	Calcium:	
32	Chloride, granular ..... do	120
33	Sulphide, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do	200
34	Capsules, gelatine, empty, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4 ..... boxes	2,320
	Cerate:	
35	Blistering, in 8-ounce tins ..... ounces	210
36	Resin ..... pounds	160
37	Simple, in 1-pound tins ..... do	215
38	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles ..... ounce	410
39	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-ounce g. s. s. m. bottles ..... do	340
40	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	540
41	Chloroform, purified, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	2,200
42	Cinchonidia, sulphate of ..... do	320
43	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, in ½-ounce bottles ..... do	8
44	Cocculus indicus ..... do	420
45	Cocoa butter ..... pounds	22
46	Collodion, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ounces	160
47	Confection senna, in 1-pound jars ..... pounds	32
48	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-ounce bottles ..... ounces	235
49	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-ounce bottles ..... do	274
50	Creosote, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do	196

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles H. Pleasants.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
To be delivered at—						
New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago and St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	
				.05		1
.06						
				.02		2
.0183				.00		3
.03				.14½		4
.0419				.03½		5
.0810				.12½		6
.16	.18			.05½		7
.0224	.01¼			.04		8
.0862				.02½		9
.0726				.05½		10
.0845				.02½		11
.0236				.03½		12
.0250				.02½		13
.0215				.06½	b.09½	14
.0917				.02½		15
.0224				.02½		16
.0226			.03	.02½		17
.1120				.11½		18
.0907				.05½		19
.6499				.09½		20
.0150				.00½		
				.04½		21
.0437				.02½		22
.01¼				.01½		23
.0149				.30		24
.21				.09½		25
.0786				1.25		26
1.2499				4.25	6.75	27
5.50				2.75	2.95	28
4.50				.14½		29
.17				.02½		30
.01¼				.16		31
.18						
.06½				.03½		32
.0249				.03½		33
.0599				.06½	.07	34
				.05	.04½	35
.0475			.04	.32	.24	36
.18½		a.16	.21	.25	.25	37
.24		.34	.28	.32		38
.0072				.09½		39
.0905				.11½	.12	40
.1635		.06½	.10	.04½		41
.055				.05½		42
.075				6.25	5.25	43
6.99				.09½	.09½	44
.0075				.42½		45
.43				.09½	.06	46
.078				.12½	.10	47
.92		.95	.90	.04	.06	48
.0895				.01½		49
.0147				.14½		50
.12						

a 10-pound cans. b In tins.

REF0070848

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Company.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Thos. P. Fisk.	Number.
			To be delivered at—							
			New York.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Kansas City, Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
	MEDICINES—continued.									
1	Digitalis, leaves, in 1-ounce packages.....ounces..	160	.06	.....	.01½	.01½	.04½	.....	.....	1
2	Ergotine, in 4-ounce jars....do..	110	.36	.....	.15	.27½	.17	.....	.....	2
3	Ether, sulphur, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins..ozs..	2,175	.0525	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	3
	Extract:									
4	Barberry, fluid (B. Aquifol), in 16-ounce bottles...lbs..	40	.....	.....	.50	.15	1.60	.....	.....	4
5	Belladonna, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	950	.....	.....	.04	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	5
6	Belladonna, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars .....ounces..	20	.....	.....	.15	.19	.15	.....	.....	6
7	Buchu, fluid, in 8-ounce g.s. bottles .....ounces..	1,960	.....	.06½	.03½	.03½	.04½	.....	.....	7
8	Cannabis indica, in 1-ounce jars.....ounces..	55	.....	.....	.22	.38	.21	.....	.....	8
9	Cannabis indica, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	220	.....	.....	.03½	.04	.04½	.....	.....	9
10	Cascara sagrada, fluid, in 1-pound bottles ....ounces..	1,248	.....	.03	.02½	.04½	.10	.....	.....	10
11	Cimicifuga, fluid (racemosa), in 4-ounce bottles..ounces..	540	.....	.05½	.02½	.05	.03	.....	.....	11
12	Cinchona, fluid (with aromatics), in 8-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	1,600	.....	.....	.03½	.03½	.04½	.....	.....	12
13	Colchicum seed, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles....ounces..	175	.....	.....	.05	.06	.05	.....	.....	13
14	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	100	.....	.....	.09	13	.11½	.....	.....	14
15	Ergot, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	1,100	.....	.06½	.04½	.05½	.06	.....	.....	15
16	Gentian, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars.....ounces..	45	.....	.....	.10	.09½	.09½½	.....	.....	16
17	Ginger, fluid, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	2,120	.....	.05	.04	.03½	.03½½	.....	.....	17
18	Hamamelis, fluid, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	100	.....	.34	.34	.40	.33	.....	.....	18
19	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in 1-ounce jars..ounces..	34	.....	.....	.12	.14½	.13½	.....	.....	19
20	Hyoscyamus, fluid in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	330	.....	.....	.03	.04½	.03½	.....	.....	20
21	Ipecac, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	420	.....	.....	.16	.20½	.17½	.....	.....	21
22	Jaborandi, fluid, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	330	.....	.....	.03½	.03½	.02½½	.....	.....	22
23	Licorice, in paper.....do...	2,320	.0118	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Licorice, fluid.....lbs..	220	.....	.32½	.34	.26½	.26	.....	.....	24
25	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	25	.....	.....	.15	.16½	.12½	.....	.....	25
26	Poke root, fluid.....do..	540	.....	.....	.03	.05	.03	.....	.....	26
27	Rhubarb, fluid, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	850	.....	.....	.03½	.05½	.03½	.....	.....	27
28	Sarsaparilla, fluid, in 8-ounce bottles.....bottles..	790	.....	.32½	.34	.19½	.21	.....	.....	28
29	Senega, fluid, in 8-ounce bottles ..... ounces..	520	.....	.....	.04½	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	29
30	Senna, fluid, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	76	.....	.....	.47	.36	.52	.....	.....	30
31	Stillingia, fluid, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	720	.....	.04	.08	.08½	.02½	.....	.....	31

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Company.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Thos. P. Fisk.	Number.
			To be delivered at—							
			New York.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Kansas City, Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
	MEDICINES—continued.									
	Extract—Continued:									
1	Taraxicum, fluid, in 8 ounce bottles.....bottles..	185	.....	.27	.22	.19	19	.....	.....	1
2	Valerian, fluid, in 1-pound bottles .....bottles..	30	.....	.65	.44	.42½	57	.....	.....	2
3	Viburnum, fluid, in 8 ounce bottles .....ounces..	820	.....	.....	.02½	.03½	.02½½	.....	.....	3
4	Wild cherry, fluid, in 8-ounce bottles .....bottles..	400	.....	.30	.19	.18½	.22	.....	.....	4
5	Glycerine, pure, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	8,160	.017	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	c.12½	5
	Gum:									
6	Arabic, powdered, in 8-ounces.m. bottles.ounces..	658	.0485	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Asafetida, in tins.....do..	680	.26	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Camphor, in 1-pound cans.. .....lbs..	220	.56	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Hypodermic tablets, morphia, ¼ gr., atropine, $\frac{1}{150}$ gr. No..	13,700	.0052	.....	.....	d.35	c.06½	.....	.....	9
10	Iodine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles, ...ounces..	90	.28	.....	.....	.29½	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Iodoform, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	380	.33	.....	.....	.35½	.....	.35	.....	11
12	Iodol.....do...	55	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	12
	Iron:									
13	Ammoniated citrate of..lbs..	14	.72	.....	.....	.59	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Dyalized, in 8-ounce bottles. .....ounces..	700	.0275	.....	.01½	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	14
15	Pyrophosphate, in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	75	.0599	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Reduced, in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	85	.07½	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Sesquioxide, in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	80	.06½	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes..lbs..	580	.0159	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Dried, sulphate of, c.p., in 4-ounces.m. bottles..ounces..	90	.0138	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	19
20	and quinine, soluble citrate of, in 1-ounce bottles ..ozs..	210	.1489	.11	.....	.16½	.....	.....	.....	20

c Per bottle.
d Per 100.
e Per tube of 25.

REF0070849

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Pleasants.	Thos. P. Fisk.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	Wm. S. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
			To be delivered at—						
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Lanolin.....ounces..	760	.72	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.05	1
2	Lead, acetate of, in 8-ounce bottles..do...	590	.0131	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	2
3	Lithium: Carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	70	.22	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.....	3
4	Citrate, granular, effervescing, in 8-ounce bottles.....bottles..	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.44½	.40	4
5	Lycopodium, in 2-ounce bottles..ounces..	260	.0378	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	5
6	Magnesia: Carbonate.....do...	390	.0123	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	6
7	Heavy calcined, in 4-ounce s. m. bottles.....ounces..	178	.045	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	7
8	Sulphate of, in 10-pound tins.pounds..	1,520	.0227	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	8
9	Mercury: Ammoniated (white precipitate), ...ounces..	180	.0799	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	9
10	With chalk, in 2-ounce s. m. bottles, ...ounces..	160	.0299	.....	.07½	.....	.04½	.....	10
11	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-ounce bottles..ounces..	325	.0582	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	11
12	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 1-ounce bottles.....ounces..	400	.071	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	12
13	Red oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles .do...	160	.0749	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	13
14	Yellow oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	90	.15	.....	.....	.....	.15½	.....	14
15	Yellow sulph., in 1-ounce bottles.do...	35	.0948	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	15
16	Morphia: Acetate of, in ¼-ounce bottles....do...	15	2.47	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	16
17	Sulphate of, in ¼-ounce bottles ..do...	50	1.95	.....	.....	.....	1.95	.....	17
18	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins .....pounds.	425	.1147	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	18
19	Nitroglycerine, alcoholic sol., 1 per cent .....ounces..	70	.125	.....	.....	.06	.13	.....	19
20	Oil, anise.....do...	55	.145	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	20
21	Oil, castor, in 32-ounce bottles, cold-pressed.....bottles..	1,090	.3549	.41	.....	.....	.39½	.41	21
22	Oil, cinnamon (cassia), in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	65	.115	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.....	22
23	Oil, cloves, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	175	.1424	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	23
24	Oil, cod liver, in 1-pint bottles....bottles..	3,450	.1574	.21½	.....	.....	.15½	.16½	24
25	Oil, croton, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.ounces..	55	.1097	.....	.....	.....	.15½	.....	25
26	Oil, cubebs, in 4-ounce bottles..... ..do...	130	.4849	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	26
27	Oil, lemon, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	190	.02049	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.....	27
28	Oil, linseed, raw, in pint bottles..bottles..	590	.1199	.....	.....	.....	.16½	.....	28
29	Oil, male fern, ethereal, in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	85	.1449	.....	.....	.25	.16½	.....	29
30	Oil, olive, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles..	950	.1499	.....	.....	.....	.15½	.....	30
31	Oil, origanum, in 8-ounce bottles.ounces..	2,150	.0198	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	31
32	Oil, peppermint, in 1-ounce bottles..do...	185	.1759	.....	.....	.....	.21½	.....	32
33	Oil, sandalwood, in 4-ounce bottles..do...	120	.1849	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	33
34	Oil, sassafras, in 1-pound bottles.pounds..	90	.4549	.....	.....	.....	.52½	.....	34
35	Oil, tar.....do...	170	.0573	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	35
36	Oil, turpentine, in 32-ounce bottles, ...bottles..	670	.1649	.....	.....	.....	.19½	.....	36
	Ointment:								
37	Mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots, ...pounds..	160	.5499	.....	.45	.55	.58	.65	37
38	Of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P., (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots, ...ounces..	610	.0274	.....	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	38

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Pleasants.	Thos. P. Fisk.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	Wm. S. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
			[illegible] delivered at—						
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	330	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.12	.07½	1
2	Pepsin: Pure, in 1-ounce bottles .....do...	65	.65	.....	.....	.....	.40	1.00	.50	2
3									.95	3
4	Saccb., in 1-ounce bottles .....do...	785	.0549	.....	.....	.....	.07	.06	.07½	4
5	Petrolatum, 120° F., light colored, in 1-pound cans.....lbs..	1,270	.0974	.11	.....	.....	.11½	.....		5
	Pills:									
6	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....bottles..	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.08	.18	.10	6
7	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....bottles..	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.08	.20	.11½	7
8	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....bottles..	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.10	.139	.13	8
9	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain), in bottles of 100 each.....bottles..	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.18	.149	.15	9
10	Comp. cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P .....bottles..	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.37	.50	.55	10

a Sugar coated.

REF0070850

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	W. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. Reynders.	Number.
			To be delivered at—						
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	New York.	
	MEDICINES—continued.								
	Pills:								
1	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....bottles..	180	.....	.....	.53	.10	.10	.....	1
2	Of mercury, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-ounce pots.....ounces..	175	.....	.....	.03½	.03½	.04½	.....	2
3	Of mercury (green iodide), ½ grain each, in bottles of 100.....bottles..	180	.....	.....	.07	.09	.09	.....	3
4	Of sulphate of quinine (3 grains each), in bottles of 100.....bottles..	440	.....	.....	.19	.23½	.22	.....	4
5	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, in 10-grain vials.....grains..	420	.....	.....	.....	.02	.02	.....	5
6	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	32	.....	.22	.18	.15	.15	.....	6
	Potassium:								
7	Acetate of, in 8-ounce bottles.ounces..	660	.0274	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	7
8	Bicarbon., in 8-ounce g. s. s. m. bottles, ...ounces..	660	.0173	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	8
9	Bitarirate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-ounce bottles...ounces..	1,580	.0222	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	9
10	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles...do...	1,550	.0263	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	10
11	Caustic, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles...do...	40	.0814	.....	.....	.14½	.....	.....	11
12	Chlorate of, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	1,900	.0158	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	12
13	Cyanide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles..do...	20	.0949	.....	.....	.14½	.....	.....	13
14	Iodide of, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	1,890	.1774	.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	14
15	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	1,370	.0093	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	15
16	Permanganate of, in 1-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	50	.0499	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	16
17	And sodium tartrate (rochelle salt), powdered, in 8-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	2,970	.0209	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	17
18	Powdered aloes, in 8-ounce bottles...do...	225	.0219	.....	.....	.01½	.03½	.....	18
19	Powdered brayera, in 8-ounce bottles.do...	290	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	19
20	Powdered capsicum (cayenne pepper), in 8-ounce bottles .....ounces..	660	.0224	.....	.....	.02½	.02½	.....	20
21	Powdered cinchona, in 1-pound bottles, ...pounds..	30	.39	.....	.....	.50	.44	.....	21
22	Powder, insect.....do...	320	.205	.....	.....	.22½	b.23 c.27	a.06	22
23									23
24	Powdered ipecacuanha, in 8-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	90	.195	.....	.....	.16	.16	.....	24
25	Powdered jalap, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	140	.052	.....	.....	.03½	.03½	.....	25
26	Powdered licorice root, in 8-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	280	.0121	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	26
27	Powdered opium, in 8-ounce bottles..do...	190	.26	.....	.....	.22½	.18	.....	27
28	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P., (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles, ...ounces..	640	.0671	.....	.05½	.06½	.06½	.....	28
29	Powdered rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles..do...	300	.0348	.....	.....	.04½	.03	.....	29
30	Powdered squills, in 1-ounce w. m. bottles, ...ounces..	60	.0337	.....	.....	.05½	.05½	.....	30
31	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles, or, compressed in tins.....ounces..	2,920	.255	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	31
32	Resin.....pounds..	200	.02	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	32
33	Salol.....ounces..	180	.35	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	33
34	Santonine, in 1-ounce bottles.....do..	70	.33	.....	.....	.29½	.....	.....	34
35	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages...No..	100	.22	.....	.....	.18	.35	.....	35

a 240 pounds. b In paper. c In tins.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	W. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
			To be delivered at—					
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	
	MEDICINES—continued.							
	Silver, nitrate of:							
1	Fused, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .....ounces..	50	.60	.....	.....	.72½	.....	1
2	In crystals, in 1-ounce bottles .....do...	40	.67	.....	.....	.71½	.....	2
	Sodium:							
3	Bicarbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles .....do...	2,200	.074	.....	.....	.01	.....	3
4	Bromide, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	760	.0374	.....	.....	.03½	.....	4
5	Phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	425	.0174	.....	.....	.01½	.....	5
6	Salicylate, in 4-ounce w. m. bottles, ...ounces..	770	.0974	.....	.....	.09½	.....	6
7	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles .....do...	625	.0098	.....	.....	.01½	.....	7
8	Solution of ammonia, U. S. P., fort., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .....ounces..	7,500	.0149	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	8
9	Solution, arsenite of potassa (Fowler's solution), in 4-ounce bottles, U. S. P .....ounces..	425	.0095	.02	.01	.01½	.01½	9
10	Solution iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution), in 4-ounce bottles ....ounces..	300	.0095	.04½	.01½	.02½	.01½	10

REF0070851

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	W. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
			To be delivered at—					
			New York.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	
	MEDICINES—continued.							
1	Solution subsulphate of iron, in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	310	.0199	.02	.....	.02½	.....	1
2	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraque's.....bottles..	220	.1232	.....	.....	.13½	.23	2
3	Solution, zinc, chlorinated, medicinal, in 1-pound bottles.....pounds..	100	.1495	.....	.....	.15½	.....	3
4	Spirits ammonia, aromatic, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	1,140	.0267	.03	.03½	.02½	.....	4
	Spirits:							
5	Ether, compound (Hoffmann's Anodyne), in 8-ounce g. s. bottles, U. S. P.ounces..	1,260	.031	.....	.03½	.02½	.....	5
6	Ether, nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-ounce g. s. bottles, U. S. P.ounces..	3,760	.0331	.....	.....	.03½	.....	6
7	Lavender, compound, U. S. P.....do...	1,300	.....	.02½	.02	.02½	.02½	7
8	Strychnia, sulphate, in ½-ounce bottles..do...	10	1.40	.....	.....	1.25	.....	8
9	Sulfonal, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	100	1.50	.....	.....	1.25	.....	9
10	Sulphur, washed, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	3,100	.0089	.....	.....	.01½	.....	10
11	Syrup hypophos., lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles.....pounds..	1,025	.1869	.21	.25	.18⅞	.28	11
12	Syrup iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	2,470	.0241	.03½	.03	.02½	.03	12
13	Syrup squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....pounds..	1,250	.1141	.14½	.15	.11½	.11½	13
14	Syrup wild cherry, U. S. P., in 16-ounce bottles.....ounces..	17,150	.0068	.01	.00⅛	.00⅛	.00½	14
15	Tolu balsam, in 4-ounce jars.....do...	120	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	15
	Tincture:							
16	Aconite, rad., in 8-ounce bottles...do...	200	.....	.03½	.02½	.02½	.03½	16
17	Arnica, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	6,650	.0141	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½	17
18	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	400	.0211	.02½	.01½	.02½	.02½	18
19	Cantharides, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	200	.0258	.04½	.03	.04½	.03½	19
20	Digitalis, in 2-ounce bottles.....do...	470	.0199	.05	.03	.02½	.02½	20
21	Gelsemium, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	400	.0249	.....	c.04	.02½	.02½	21
22					c.03			22
23	Gentian, comp., in 1-pound bottles.....pounds..	300	.2474	.26½	.25	.26	.27	23
24	Guaiac.....ounces..	500	.....	.03	.02½	.03	a.03	24
25	Iodine, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	1,560	.....	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½	25
26	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....ounces..	2,000	.0244	.03½	.02½	.02½	.03½	26
27	Myrrh, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	430	.0206	.04	.02½	.02½	.04	27
28	Nux vomica, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	530	.0273	.03½	.01½	.02½	.03½	28
29	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 16-ounce bottles.....ounces..	7,560	.0162	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½	29
30	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-ounce bottles.....ounces..	3,220	.0065	.03½	.02½	.05	.02½	30
31	Opium, deodorized.....do...	500	.0589	.03½	.02½	.06	b.02½	31
32	Veratrum viride, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	330	.....	.....	.03	.04	.03½	32
33	Wine, colchicum, rad., in 4-ounce bottles.....ounces..	400	.....	.03½	.02	.02½	.03½	33
	Zinc:							
34	Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles.....do...	60	.0344	.....	.....	.03½	.....	34
35	Oxide of, in 2-ounce bottles.....do...	720	.0771	.....	.....	.01½	.....	35
36	Phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles..do...	20	.49	.....	.....	.60	.....	36
37	Sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	230	.0172	.....	.....	.02½	.....	37

a 4-ounce bottles. b ½-pound bottles. c Green root. d Dry root.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Pleasants.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	W. S. Merrill Chemical Co.	W. H. Wickham.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
			To be delivered at—					
			New York.	New York, Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis.	New York.	New York, Chicago, Kansas City.	
	HOSPITAL STORES.							
1	Arrow root, Bermuda.....pounds..	*125	.33	.....	.....	.29	.....	1
2	Barley, in tins.....do...	*330	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	2
3	Beef extract, in ½-pound packages.....do...	106	.....	.....	.....	1.12½	e1.50	3
4	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-ounce w. m. bottles.....ounces..	350	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.01½	4
5	Cocoa, in tins.....pounds..	140	.....	.....	.....	.34	.....	5
6	Cornstarch, in tins.....do...	370	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	6
7	Flaxseed, whole.....do...	375	.0424	.....	.....	.03	.....	7
8	Flaxseed meal, in tins.....do...	1,500	.0574	.....	.....	.03½	.....	8
9	Gelatin.....do...	60	.355	.....	.....	.35	.....	9
10	Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles..ounces..	730	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.02	10
11	Iceland moss.....pounds..	90	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	11

* No award. e Beef peptones.

REF0070852

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Reynders.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.
			To be delivered at—	
			New York.	New York and Chicago.
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.			
1	Aspirators.....No..	5	g 8.44	4.65
2				6.85
3	Atomisers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield.....do...	12	2.26	2.40
4	Atomisers, hand.....do...	30	1.50	
5			.79	
6	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes.....No..			
7	Bandages, suspensory.....do...	117	2.95	2.42
8		118	.15	
	Binders' boards:			
9	2½ by 12 inches.....pieces..	116	.01½	
10	4 by 17 inches.....do...	100	.02½	
11	Breast pumps.....No..	40	.14	
12			.44	
13	Cases, field, operating.....do...	2	55.00	
14	Case, stomach pump and tube.....do...	23	1.49	
15	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes.....do...	195	.04½	
16				.04
17				.10½
18				.10½
19				.15
20	Cotton, absorbent.....lbs..	250		.26½
21	Cotton bats.....No..	365		
22	Cotton wadding.....sheets..	500		
23	Cupping tins, assorted sizes.....No..	14		
24	Droppers, medicine.....do..	1,230		
25	Gauze, antiseptic.....yds..	660		
26				
27	Lancet, thumb.....No..	14	.27½	.28
28	Ligature, catgut for, carbolized, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles.....bottles..	50	.50	.35
	Lint:			
29	Picked.....lbs..	75		.45
30	Patent.....do...	*100		
31				
32	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide.....yds..	1,180		
	Needles:			
33	Cotton, thimble, in case.....No..	*31		
34	Surgical, assorted.....doz..	23	.30	.22
35	Upholsterers'.....No..	*14		
36	Oakum, fine, picked.....lbs..	100		
37	Obstetrical forceps.....No..	1	3.75	
38	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yds..	100		
39	Operating cases (minor).....No..	3	29.00	18.00
40	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....doz..	260		
41	Pins.....papers..	250		
42	Pins, safety.....doz..	300		
43				
44				
	Plasters:			
45	Adhesive (Isenoix), 1 yard in a box.....yds..	*120		
46	Belladonna.....do...	220		
47	Isinglass, 1 yard in a case.....do...	120		
48	Mustard, 10 in a box.....boxes..	400		
49	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb tins.....lbs..	*225		
50	Plaster, porous.....doz..	540		
51	Plaster, rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls.....yds..	170		
52	Pocket cases.....No..	13	14.90	8.80
53				12.45

* No award. g Same with rating and injecting, $10.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Richard Zay & Co.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Manhattan Supply Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Tiset & Schultz.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Lindner.	Charles H. Pleasants.	Number.
To be delivered at—								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
								1
2.00	8.50	8.45						2
	2.38½	2.35						3
1.00	.60	.57						4
	1.00							5
	2.30	2.40	2.10	2.40				6
	.12½	.15			.14½			7
	.18½							8
	.02							9
	.03							10
	.16				.14			11
								12
35.00	45.00							13
	7.50	1.68						14
.05	.04½	.05	.03½					15
								16
								17
								18
	.28		.23					19
	.07½		.15			.07		20
	.02½							21
	.07							22
	.01½		.01½		.01½			23
	.06½		.03½					24
			.06					25
.25	.28	.27½						26
								27
1.00	.45	.48	a.40					28
	.12							29
	.58		.46					30
	d.75							31
	.07½		.05½			.09		32
	.05							33
.30	.30	.33	.27					34
	.08							35
	.07		.11				.0874	36
3.50	3.90							37
	.5e		.50					38
23.00	e18.00	29.00						39
	.11½							40
	.03		c.21½			.02½		41
	f.04½		.04½		.02	.04		42
	.02½		.05½		.02½			43
	.05½		.06					44
	.58							45
	.32							46
	.25		.23					47
	.11½							48
	.03						.0272	49
	.34½							50
	.20							51
12.00	14.50	11.40						52
								53

d Superior, 75 cents. e Dudley's, $19. f Small, 3½ cents; large, 5½ cents.

REF0070853

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Pleasants	Chas. Roysdorn.
			To be delivered at—	
			New York.	New York.
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.			
1	Powder blower, for larynx ..... No..	30	.....	.48
2				
3	Probangs ..... do..	170	.....	.12
4				
5	Rubber sheeting, white ..... yds..	100	.....	.....
6				
7				
8	Scarificators ..... No..	3	.....	2.00
9				
	Scissors:			
10	4-inch ..... do..	21	.....	.39
11	6-inch ..... do..	39	.....	.59
12	Silk, ligature ..... ounces..	15	.....	.78
	Soap:			
13	Carbolic ..... lbs..	1,350	.....	.....
14	Castile, white ..... do..	1,925	.0975	.....
	Speculum:			
15	For the ear ..... No..	13	.....	.64
16	For the rectum ..... do..	11	.....	1.74
17				1.30
18				1.30
19	For the vagina, glass ..... do..	8	.....	.30
	Splints:			
20	Assorted ..... dos..	7	.....	a1.00
21				b.70
22	Felt, for ..... pieces..	9	.....	4.00
	Sponge:			
23	Assorted ..... ounces..	*850	.045	.....
24	Holders, for throat ..... No..	28	.....	.74
25	Stethoscopes, Cammann's double ..... do..	11	.....	1.40
26				
	Syringes:			
27	Davidson's self-injector ..... do..	58	.....	1.00
28	Ear, glass ..... dos..	35	.....	.60
29	Hard rubber, 3-ounce ..... No..	6	.....	1.35
30	Hypodermic ..... do ..	21	.....	1.90
31				1.65
32				1.40
33	Matteson's family ..... do..	30	.....	1.20
34	Penis, glass, in cases ..... do..	450	.....	.50
35	Penis, rubber ..... do..	340	.....	.59½
36	Vagina, rubber ..... do..	110	.....	.30
37				.55
38	Test pellets, for urinalysis, in glass bottles ..... bottles..	48	.....	.....
39	Test tubes, 3 to 7-inch ..... nests..	30	.....	.....
	Thermometers:			
40	Clinical ..... No..	46	.....	1.10
41				.95
42				.72
43	Mercurial ..... do..	d 12	.....	.....
44	Spirit ..... do..	*19	.....	.....
	Thread:			
45	Linen, unbleached ..... ounces..	90	.....	.....
46	Cotton, spools, assorted ..... No..	*240	.....	.....
47	Tongue depressors ..... do..	16	.....	.80
48				.50
49	Tooth-extracting cases ..... do ..	8	.....	10.00
50	Tourniquets, screw, with pad ..... do..	1	.....	1.10
51	Towels ..... doz..	65	.....	.....
52				
53	Trusses, double ..... No..	19	.....	2.00
54	Trusses, single ..... do..	17	.....	1.20
	Tubes:			
55	Drainage, 3 sizes, 1 yard each ..... yds..	*100	.....	.10
56				.16
57	Glass, assorted sizes ..... gross..	10	.....	.....
58	Twine, 4 coarse ..... ounces..	800	.....	.....
59	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and six staffs in case ..... No..	3	.....	10.70
60	Urinometers ..... do..	3	.....	.78
61				
62	Uterine dressing forceps, Kummels ..... do..	6	.....	1.25

a Lined. b Plain. d See school supplies.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. Elwood Lee Co.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	The Hastings Truss Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Kay & Co.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
To be delivered at—								
New York.	New York, Chicago.	New York, Washington.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
.28	.42	.....	.....	.40	.40	.57	.....	1
					.49			2
.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	3
	.03½							4
.60	.38½	.....	.....	.....	.33½	.....	1.20	5
.45	.50½						.90	6
	.61½							7
.....	1.50	.....	.....	2.00	2.20	.....	.....	8
					1.95			9
.....	.46	.....	.....	.60	.36	.....	.....	10
.....	.82	.....	.....	1.00	.52	.....	.....	11
.75	1.93	.....	.....	1.00	.70	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	14
.....	.00	.....	.....	.60	.65	.67	.....	15
.....	1.65	.....	.....	1.95	1.75	1.59	.....	16
								17
								18
.....	.28	.....	.....	.30	.35	.....	.....	19
					2.00			20
					c6.50			21
					4.50			22
					.05			23
.....	.80	.....	.....	.30	.30	.24	.....	24
.98	1.10	.....	.....	1.00	1.75	1.47	.....	25
					1.25			26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14	1.15	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.50	.60	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	29
.67	3.00	.....	.....	1.25	1.39	1.20	.....	30
	1.17				1.39			31
								32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	33
.03	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.03	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.18	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	.24½	.....	.....	36
								37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	38
.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	39
.70	.42	.....	.....	.....	.85	.54	.....	40
	.98½					.84		41
								42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	46
.24	.42	.....	.....	.35	.60	.42	.....	47
	.30					.55		48
.....	5.93	.....	.....	.....	11.00	10.40	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1.13	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	3.00	51
							3.95	52
.....	.....	2.95	.....	.....	2.25	1.75	.....	53
.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	1.25	2.00	.....	54
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	55
.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	56
.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	02½	.....	.03½	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.00	.....	.....	59
.....	1.34	.....	.....	.40	.75	.40	.....	60
.....	.53							61
.....	.55	.....	.....	1.25	1.75	1.60	.....	62

c Metallic. * No award.

REF0070854

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Chas H. Pleasants.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Company.
			To be delivered at—		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.				
1	Uterine sounds, Sims'.....No..	4	.....	.40	.35
2					
3	Wax, white, in paper.....ounces..	240	.02¼	.....	.....
4	Wire, silver, ligature.....do..	*10	.....	2.00	1.70
5	Wire netting for splints, No. 4.....sq. ft..	*350	.....	.45	.....
6				.09½	
7				.08	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
8	Basins, wash, hand.....No..	110	.....	.29	.....
9				.39	
10	Bedpans.....do..	44	.....	1.10	.....
11	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....do..	24	.....	.....	.....
12	Blowers for insect powder.....do..	240	.....	.....	.....
	Boxes:				
13	Ointment, impervious.....doz..	660	.....	.....	.....
14	Ointment, tin, assorted sizes.....do..	2,200	.....	.....	.....
15	Powder.....do..	735	.....	.....	.....
16	Corkscrews.....No..	46	.....	.....	.....
17	Corks, velvet, best, assorted.....doz..	6,860	.....	.....	.....
18	Dippers, tin, assorted.....No..	*88	.....	.....	.....
19	Dispensatory, latest edition.....copies..	*9	.....	6.05	.....
20				7.60	
	Funnels:				
21	Glass, 8-ounce.....No..	88	.....	.....	.....
22	Tin, pint.....do..	43	.....	.....	.....
23	Hones.....do..	13	.....	.60	.....
24	Lime, chloride.....lbs..	800	.....	.....	.....
	Measures:				
25	Graduated, glass, 4-ounce.....No..	45	.....	.....	.....
26	Graduated, glass, minim.....do..	24	.....	.....	.....
27	Tin, pint, and quart.....do..	40	.....	.....	.....
28	Medicine glasses, ½-ounce, graduated.....doz..	33	.....	.....	.....
29	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3¼ to 8 inches.....No..	*19	.....	.....	.....
	Paper:				
30	Filtering, round, gray, 10 inches.....packs..	*36	.34	.....	.....
31	Litmus, blue and red, of each.....sheets..	*110	.035	.....	a.02½
32	Wrapping.....quires..	*970	.0719	.....	.....
33	Percolators, glass, ½ gallon.....No..	7	.....	.....	.....
34	Pill boxes, ¾ paper, ¼ turned wood.....doz..	1,700	.....	.....	.....
35	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches.....No..	13	.....	.1210	.....
36	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....do..	9	.....	13.50	.....
37				8.50	
38				7.75	
39	Snake, Tremer's, dispensing (new).....do..	7	.....	.....	.....
40	Spatulas, 6 inches.....do..	53	.....	.....	.....
41	Spirit lamps.....do..	8	.....	.....	.....
	Vials:				
42	½-ounce.....doz..	840	.0835	.....	.....
43	1-ounce.....do..	1,100	.1153	.....	.....
44	2-ounce.....do..	1,500	.1325	.....	.....
45	4-ounce.....do..	1,500	.1874	.....	.....
46	6-ounce.....do..	975	.2374	.....	.....

* No award.

a 55 sheets.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Noyes Brothers and Cutler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard Kny & Co.	Wm. H. Wahlsen.	Manhattan Supply Company.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
To be delivered at—						
New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.			
.30	.....	.25	.30	.42	.....	1
			.40			2
1.76	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	3
	.....	1.80	2.00	2.00	.....	4
	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	5
						6
						7
	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	8
						9
2.75	.....	.....	.75	1.45	.....	10
.03½	.05	.....	.70	.....	.....	11
			.05	.....	.....	12
	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	13
	.07	.....	.07½	.....	.....	14
		.....	.06¼	.....	.....	15
	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	16
	.20	.....	.02	.....	.....	17
	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	18
	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	19
						20
	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	21
	.....	.....	.06¼	.....	.....	22
	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	23
	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	24
	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	25
	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	26
	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	27
.23½	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	28
	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	29
	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	30
	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	31
	.....	.....	.10	.....	b.24	32
	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	33
	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	34
	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	35
	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	36
						37
						38
	.....	.....	6.10	.....	.....	39
.24½	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	40
	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	41
	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	42
	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	43
	.....	.....	.14½	.....	.....	44
	.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	45
	.....	.....	.25½	.....	.....	46

b 24 cents for sheets 24 x 36
12 cents for half sheets
6 cents for quarter sheets
} per quire.

REF0070855

SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 18, 1892.

1213

REF0070856

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Haight.	Wm. F. Mann.	Sam'l L. Wermser.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Max. J. Brandenstein.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
1	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each, thoroughly cured, well smoked, and well dried out before being packed; sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates. No boar or stag meat will be received.....lbs..	29,250					
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs..	17,800					
3							
4							
5	Coffee, milled, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare. No sample below No. 6 need be submitted.....lbs..	22,835		18.25	18.35	16¼	
6						17.95	
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each.....lbs..	10,900			3.54		
12	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny..lbs..	4,600			3 30		
13							
14	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.....lbs..	8,750	.110				
15	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped .....bbls..	13					
16	Oat meal, in double gunnies .....lbs..	11,000			3.40		
17							
18	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.....lbs..	16,550		4.47½	4.93	4.70	5.00
19							
20							
21	Salt, delivered in good double gunnies: Coarse.....lbs..	10,000					
22	Fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags .....lbs..	22,000					
23	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny .....lbs..	57,575		5.35	5 39	5.40	.05¼ .05¾
24							
25	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification .....lbs..	2,155		.16½	.27½	.12½	.18
26							.19
27							.20
28							.21
29							.22
30							
31							
32							

San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 18, 1892.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry Mohr.	Walter M. Castle.	Daniel Roth.	Chas. H. Bogart.	Thos. J. Parsons.	Frank Dalton.	Tillman & Bendel.	William Haas.	Michael Castle.	August Schilling.	Wm. H. Minor.	Wm. A. Jones.	Eagle Cracker and Biscuit Co.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.														
11.95		10.90												1
					2.47½		.02¾							2
					2.25		.02¾							3
					2.36¾									4
	.18½						.18		.20½	.214	18.27		17.80	5
	.18½						.17½		.19½	.212	17.74			6
	.17½						.17¼		.19½	.17½				7
	.17½						.17		.19	.175				8
	.16½								.18	.16½				9
									.17½					10
			.032		.03¼						3.47	3.30	3.45	11
				3.00	3.20		3.00							12
				2.75										13
10.15		10.45												14
														15
18.00		16.00												16
				3.75	3.30		.03¾							17
				3.25	3.50									
							4.80				4.81		4.85	18
							4.70				4.56			19
							4.50							20
							.00½				a12.94			21
							.00½				a14.24			22
							5.45				5.49		5.37½	23
											5.37			24
	16½					.21	.35	.25	.16		10.49		.21	25
	17½					.16	.27		.18½		17.99			26
	.18						.22½		.22		14.49			27
	.19½						.20				12.99			28
	.20										17.99			29
	.21½										18.99			30
	.23													31
	.25													32

a Per ton.

REF0070857

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Robert Haight.	Edward H. Horton.	Richard B. Dallam.	Wm. F. Man.	Samuel I. Worcester.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
1	Allspice, ground ..... lbs..	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0885
2							
3	Apples, dried ..... do...	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0525
4							.0570
5	Baking powder, standard quality, in ½ and ¼ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs..	5,288	.37½	.....	.....	.39	.37½ .3136
6							
7							
8	Bath brick ..... doz..	11	.....	.....	.40	.....	.48
9	Beeswax ..... lbs..	37	.....	.30	.....	.....	.34
10	Boxes bluing ..... doz..	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½
11							
12	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... lbs..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½
13							
14	Cassia, ground ..... do...	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0885
15							
16	Cloves, ground ..... do...	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0885
17							
18	Corn starch ..... do...	1,600	.04½	.....	.....	.05½	.0547
19							
20	Cream tartar ..... do...	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18½ .31½
21							
22							
23	Ginger, ground ..... do...	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0940
24							
25	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do...	300	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.19½
26	Indigo ..... do...	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.86
27	Lye, concentrated ..... doz..	100	.....	.....	.....	.85	.91
28							.33½
29	Matches ..... gross..	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33
30							.0885
31	Mustard, ground ..... lbs..	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32							.12½
33	Peaches, dried ..... do...	12,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0885
34	Pepper, black, ground ..... do...	334	.....	.....	.....	.15	
35							
36	Prunes, dried ..... do...	12,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½ .11½
37							.10½
38							
39	Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished ..... lbs..	23,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0359
40							
41	Soda, standard quality, in 1 pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs..	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0770
42							
43	Soda, standard quality, in ¼-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans ..... lbs..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0770
44							.0124
45	Soda, washing ..... do...	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	Starch ..... do...	1,100	3.65 .04½	.....	.....	.....	.0524
47							
48	Sirup:						
	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons..galls..	960	.....	.....	.....	.16	.18½
49							
50	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased ..... do...	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.29½
51							
52	Vinegar:						
	In barrels ..... do...	330	.....	.....	.....	.09	.0880
53							
54	In kegs ..... do...	300	.....	.....	.....	.18	.83
55							
	Additional for schools.						
56	Soap, Castile ..... lbs..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—For wooden ware, etc., see Class 10.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jacob Levi, jr.	Charles Fricke.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Tillman & Bendel.	Wm. F. Whittier.	Wm. Haas.	John H. Sielcken.	Aug. Schilling.	Livingston L. Baker.	Wm. H. Miner.	Wm. A. Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Charles G. Clinch.	Charles Main.	George D. Lacy.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.															
.08½	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.12	.13	.....	.14½	.0890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
						.07	.08½		.11½						2
.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0329	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
					.04½										4
.29	.34	.....	.37½	.....	.33	.....	.39	.....	.30	.30½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
					.25		.30½			.2998					6
							.32½								7
.....	.....	.35	.....	.28	.40	.....	.....	.36	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....		.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.80	.....	.....		.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
					.12										11
					.08½										12
					.07½					.08½					13
.08½	.1[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.30	.08½	.....	.17½	.0899	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
						.12	.07½		.12						15
.08½	.18	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.16	.15	.....	.17½	.0899	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
						.10	.08½		.12						17
.0182½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0624	.0512½	.....	.....	.....	18
					.05½										19
.27	.20	.....	.....	.....	.29½	.27	.29	.....	.28	.2969	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.14½					.17	.14	.19			.1649					21
						.08	.16								22
.08½	.16	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.15	.....	.17½	.0949	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
							.08½		.12						24
					.17					.1749					25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.57	.....	.....	.....	.80	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
					.59										28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3399	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
															30
.08½	.09	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.14	.15	.....	.17½	.0949	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
						.08	.08½		.12						32
.09½					.07½					.07½					33
.08	.09	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.12	.15	.....	.12½	.0899	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
						.07	.08		.09½						35
.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
					.08										37
															38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0356	.....	.0348	.....	.03½	39
												.0323		.03½	40
.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.07	.07½	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
						.06									42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.07½	.09	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
						.06½									44
.0147½	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0474	.0412½	.....	.....	.....	46
					.05										47
															48
.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1574	.15	.....	.....	.....	49
											.12				
.26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23½	.23	.....	.....	.....	50
											.20½				51
															52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.12	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
						.11									54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.20	.....	.....	.....	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
						.17									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	56

REF0070858

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.
	Bowls, ironstone:	
1	Pint ..... doz..	60
2	Quart ..... do..	52
	Burners, lamp, heavy:	
3	No. 1 ..... do..	11
4	No. 2 ..... do..	24
5	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles ..... do..	5½
6		
7	Chambers, with covers, ironstone ..... do..	19
	Crocks, with covers:	
8	1-gallon ..... do..	1½
9	2-gallon ..... do..	2½
10	3-gallon ..... do..	6½
	Cups and saucers, ironstone:	
11	Coffee ..... do..	154
12	Tea ..... do..	75
	Dishes, ironstone:	
13	Meat, 20-inch ..... do..	3½
14	Vegetable, without covers ..... do..	43
15	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims ..... do..	8
	Lamps:	
16	Heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... doz..	18½
17		
18	Heavy, glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	13½
19		
20	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... No..	28
21		
22	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	5½
23		
24	Tubular, globe, hanging, with burners, complete ..... No..	35
	Lamp chimneys:	
25	Sun-burner, No. 0, extra heavy ..... doz..	4
26	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy ..... do..	104
27	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy ..... do..	172
28	Sun-hinge, No. 1, extra heavy ..... do..	10
29	For student lamp ..... do..	17
30	Lamp globes, for hanging tubular lamps ..... do..	11
31		
	Pitchers, ironstone:	
32	Pint ..... do..	16
33	Water, 2-quart ..... do..	33
	Plates, ironstone:	
34	Breakfast, 8¼ to 9 inches ..... do..	92
35	Dinner, 9½ to 10 inches ..... do..	122
36	Pie, 6½ to 7 inches ..... do..	52
37	Sauce, 4½ to 5 inches ..... do..	24
38	Soup, 9½ to 9¾ inches ..... do..	55
39	Tea, 7⅞ to 8 inches ..... do..	1
40	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch ..... do..	17
41	Salt sprinklers, glass ..... do..	22
42	Tumblers ..... do..	138
43	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces) ..... do..	12

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard B. Dallam.	Leopold Altschul.	Maurice Block.	Livingston L. Baker.	C. S. Unna.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	.90	.92			1
	1.00	1.10			2
.50	.70	.52½		.60	3
.70	.85	.75		.80	4
		13.50			5
		10.50			6
	0.25	6.30			7
	2.40	2.16			8
	4.80	4.32			9
	7.20	6.48			10
		1.05			11
	.85				12
	13.50	9.00			13
	3.00	3.60			14
	.90	.75			15
	8.75	6.00			16
	24.00	8.00			17
	5.50	4.90			18
	13.50				19
		3.25			20
		2.00			21
	6.25	12.00			22
		4.50			23
			3.74		24
	1.00	.75			25
	1.25	1.00			26
	1.50	1.35			27
	1.00	1.10			28
		.40			29
		6.00	5.30		30
		.85			31
	1.25	1.30			32
	3.25				33
	.73	.79			34
	1.00	.89			35
	.57½	.53			36
	.40	.35			37
	.73	.79			38
	.70	.69			39
	1.00	1.68			40
	.45	.37½			41
	.60	.40			42
		10.40			43

REF0070859

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Richard B. Dallam.	Samuel I. Wormser.	Adolph A. Son.	Charles F. Weber.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	Baskets:					
1	Clothes, large ..... doz..	10	12.00	.....	.....	.....
2			15.00			
3	Measuring, ½ bushel ..... do...	3	3.50	.....	.....	.....
4			3.50			
5	Measuring, 1 bushel ..... do...	4½	3.50	.....	.....	.....
6			7.50			
7			12.00			
8	Blacking, shoe ....boxes..	1,200	.02½	.03½	.03½	.....
9			.03½	2.40		
10			.04			
11			.06			
12	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases ..... doz..	4½	2.40	.....	.....	.....
13	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required ..... doz..	187	2.25	3.15	.....	.....
14			2.40	2.85		
15				2.60		
16						
17						
18	Brooms, whisk ..... doz..	13	1.20	.....	.....	.....
19			.90			
20	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlapped and crated, not over two in each crate ..... No..	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chairs:					
21	Reed-seat, close wove ..... doz..	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back ..... do...	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, with rod. do...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Churns, 10-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving ... No..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day ..... do..	25	.....	.....	.....	5.00
26	Clothes lines, galvanized wire, not smaller than ⅛ inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet ... feet..	8,300	.23	.....	.....	.....
27						
28						
29	Clothespins ..... gross..	56	.13½	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, medium size and quality, burlapped and crated:					
30	Office ..... No..	7	.....	.....	.....	18.00
31	Teachers' ..... do..	16	.....	.....	.....	8.50
32						18.00
	Machines, sewing:					
33	Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories ..... No..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories ..... No..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Singer's vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments ..... No..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Singer's, tailor's, with attachments ..... do..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Mop sticks ..... doz..	17	1.10	.....	.....	.....
38						
39	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern. do...	7	6.00	.....	.....	.....
40			7.50			
41			9.00			
42			10.00			
43	Rolling pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle. do..	2	1.25	.....	.....	.....
	Rope, manila:					
44	½-inch ..... lbs..	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	⅝-inch ..... do..	975	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	¾-inch ..... do..	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	⅞-inch ..... do..	625	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	1-inch ..... do..	425	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	1½-inch ..... do..	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	2-inch ..... do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. H. Quinn.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Frank Dalton.	George T. Hawley.	Louis M. Lake.	Livingston L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	C. S. Luna.	James Carolan.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	11.75	.....	.....	10.45	.....	.....	**11.75**	.....	1
.....	14.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	**3.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	**7.25**	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
									7
.02½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.03½	.....	8
					.03½		.03½		9
					.02½				10
									11
.....	**2.14**	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	2.25	.....	12
3.00	3.25	.....	.....	2.50	3.50	.....	3.25	.....	13
2.75	3.00				3.25		2.60		14
2.30	2.75				3.00				15
					2.74				16
					2.48				17
1.40	.80	.....	.....	**1.50**	1.47	.....	1.50	.....	18
	1.20						1.00		19
.....	.....	**2.65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	**2.84**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	**7.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	**21.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.83**	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
*.00½	.24	.....	.28	.23	a.52½	.23	.25	.....	26
			.33	.15	b.53		.15		27
					c.22				28
.15	.15	.....	.....	.....	.15	.13½	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
									32
.....	.....	.....	**36.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	**45.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	**37.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	**40.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	1.25	.....	37
	1.34				1.20		1.40		38
2.25	2.63	.....	.....	**8.45**	.....	.....	7.50	.....	39
	3.75								40
									41
									42
.....	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.80**	1.25	.....	43
.12½	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	44
.12½	.....	.....	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	45
.12½	.....	.....	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	46
.12½	.....	.....	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	47
.12½	.....	.....	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	48
.12½	.....	.....	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	49
.12½	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	50

* Per foot.

a Per hundred feet, ⅛ inch. b Per hundred feet, ¼ inch. c Per hundred feet, ½ inch.

REF0070860

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Class No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Richard B. Dallum.	Samuel I. Worsaer.	Adolph A. Son.	Charles F. Weber.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 inches by ⅞ inch each side of bundle.....doz..	*20½	2.25			
2			3.50			
3			3.00			
4	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate.....No..	14				
5	Washing machines, No. 3.....do..	20				
6						
7						
8	Washtubs, cedar, 3 hoops, in nests of the 3 largest sizes.....doz..	12	8.80			
9			8.80			
10			**9.80**			
11			8.80			
	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:					
12	No. 1.....No..	20	63.00			
13						
14						
15	No. 2.....do..	8	36.00			
16						

*10 dozen to L. Feldman; 10½ dozen to L. L. Baker; divided to get two kinds.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. H. Quinn.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Frank Dalton.	George T. Hawley.	Louis E. Lake.	Livingston L. Baker.	James R. Sicteon.	C. S. Unna.	James Carolan.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	*2.75	.....	2.20	2.65	2.18	.....	2.65	.....	1
	3.20		2.65		2.40				2
					*2.75			"	3
.....	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	4.65	.....	4.40	.....	4.25	.....	5
					5.85				6
					4.70				7
a30.00	9.75	.....	.....	2.45	8.40	.....	2.70	.....	8
				9.80			2.40		9
									10
									11
1.68	4.00	.....	1.70	4.95	2.20	2.10	2.23	.....	12
						1.75	2.25		13
							2.16		14
2.00	1.70	.....	2.15	.....	3.25	2.00	.....	1.83	15
	2.08					2.10			16

a Varnished.

REF0070861

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Edward H. Horton.	Richard B. Dallam.	Wm. Davis.	A. A. Van Vorhies & Co.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Bits, bridle, tinned curb, malleable iron....doz..	6	1.40	.....	1.54½	1.50
2						1.50
3						1.50
4						1.50
5						2.50
6						4.00
	Bits, loose, ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X. C:					
7	2½-inch, jointed.....doz..	15	.75	.....	.69½	.....
8	2½-inch, stiff.....do..	3	.75	.....	.69½	.....
9					1.19	
10	Blankets, horse.....No..	6	.....	.....	1.09	4.25
11						4.50
12						3.25
13						2.50
14						1.75
15						1.50
	Bridles:					
16	Harness.....doz..	1½	11.50	.....	10.99	23.75
17			14.50			21.75
18						16.50
19	Riding.....do..	1½	9.00	.....	10.49	18.00
20						12.00
21						10.00
22	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do...	6	.....	3.00	9.42	20.00
23				7.00		17.00
24						15.00
25						13.50
26						12.00
27						5.50
28	Buckles, breast, strap, snaps, and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1¼ inch.....gross..	3½	.....	.....	10.74	.....
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.:					
29	½-inch.....do...	3½	.....	.....	.82½	.90
30						.90
31	¾-inch.....do...	2½	.....	.....	1.04½	1.00
32						1.00
33	1-inch.....do...	1½	.....	.....	1.18½	1.15
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C:					
34	½-inch.....gross..	7	.....	.....	.64½	.90
35	¾-inch.....do...	1	.....	.....	.84½	1.00
36	¾-inch.....do...	3	.....	.....	1.01½	1.25
37	1-inch.....do...	4½	.....	.....	1.24½	1.50
38	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, 1¼-inch.....gross..	4½	.....	.....	1.79½	1.75
	Buckles, roller, malleable iron, X. C.:					
39	Girth, 1¼-inch.....do...	3	.....	.....	1.59½	1.50
40	Harness, ½-inch.....do...	5	.....	.....	.52½	.50
41	Harness, ¾-inch.....do...	8	.....	.....	.62½	.70
42	Harness, 1-inch.....do...	6	.....	.....	.74½	.80
43	Harness, 1¼-inch.....do...	2	.....	.....	1.07	1.20
	Buckles, roller, harness:					
44	½-inch, loop, malleable iron.....do...	6	.....	.....	.49½	.70
45	½-inch, tinned iron malleable.....do...	1	.....	.....	.49½	.45
46	¾-inch, tinned iron, malleable.....do...	3	.....	.....	.52½	.....
47	1-inch, tinned iron, malleable.....do...	3	.....	.....	.74½	.....
48	1¼-inch tinned iron, malleable.....do...	2	.....	.....	1.07	.....
	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:					
49	1½-inch.....pairs..	56	.....	.....	.09½	.12
50					.10½	.10
51	2-inch.....do...	71	.....	.....	.11½	.15
52					.13	.12
53	Barrel roller, X. C., 1-inch.....do...	36	.....	.....	.09½	.....
54	Barrel roller, X. C., 1¼-inch.....do...	56	.....	.....	.09½	.....
55	Barrel roller, X. C., 1½-inch.....do...	46	.....	.....	.11½	.....
56	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0...dos..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Cinchas, hair.....do...	3½	3.50	.....	3.69	6.00
58			5.50		5.39½	10.50
59						12.00
60						15.00
61						21.00
62						27.00

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. S. Tuna.	Aug. Kempkey.	Chas. Mein.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
.....	1.50	1.10	.....	.....	.....	1
						2
						3
						4
						5
						6
.....	.75	.70	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.75	.70	.....	.....	.....	8
						9
.....	1.90	1.30	.....	.....	.....	10
						11
						12
						13
						14
						15
.....	12.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	16
	18.00	18.00				17
						18
.....	9.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	19
	10.50					20
	12.00					21
5.75	6.00	6.00	3.50	.....	2.10	22
4.55	9.00				3.15	23
2.25					3.40	24
6.75					4.80	25
					3.00	26
						27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
						30
.....	1.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	31
						32
.....	1.15	1.75	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.75	.70	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.80	.90	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.90	1.10	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	1.10	1.35	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	1.75	2.25	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	4.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.50	.60	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.60	.75	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.75	.95	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.60	.75	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.50	.60	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.50	.60	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.75	.95	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.15	.14	.....	.....	.....	49
						50
.....	.20	.18	.....	.....	.....	51
						52
.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	2.50	.....	1.40	1.60	1.60	56
.....	4.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	57
	7.50					58
						59
						60
						61
						62

REF0070862

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edw'd H. Horton.	Rich'd B. Dallam.	William Davis.	Reuben W. Maslick.	A. A. Van Voorhis & Co.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
1	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron ..... doz.	12			.23½		.30
	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:						
2	2-inch ..... do.	11			.42½		
3	2½-inch ..... do.	14			.48½		
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:						
4	1½-inch ..... do.	6			.23½		.40
5	1½-inch ..... do.	6			.24½		.50
6	2-inch ..... do.	7			.42½		.75
7	2½-inch ..... do.	23			.53½		1.00
	Collars:						
8	Horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches ..... do.	5½	18.00		11.99		27.00
9					16.47½		25.00
10					23.74		24.00
11							21.00
12	Horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches ..... do.	4½	18.00		12.74		27.00
13					18.47		25.00
14					24.08		24.00
15							21.00
16	Mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches .. do.	2	18.00		10.99		
17					16.35		
18					22.99		
19	Currycombe, tinned-iron, 8 bars ..... do.	8		1.00	1.29½		2.00
20				1.50			
21							
22	Gauges, saddlers' ..... do.	½			11.98		21.00
23							12.00
24	Halters ..... do.	3½	8.25		7.49		16.00
25			9.50		7.99		16.00
26					12.49		14.00
27	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip ..... pairs.	84	.75		.43½		.60
28					.41½		
	Harness, double, Concord hames:						
29	Complete with breeching ..... sets.	48	25.00		23.48½		28.00
30							25.00
31							23.50
32	Complete without breeching ..... do.	35	20.00		19.73		22.00
33							19.00
34	Plow, with back band and collars ..... do.	5			11.23		20.50
35							17.00
36							15.50
37	Harness, single ..... do.	3	15.50		11.24½		17.50
38							11.00
39							8.00
40	Knives, saddlers' ..... doz.	2			20.75		1.75
41							1.00
	Leather:						
42	Calfskin ..... lbs.	430			.498	.60	
43						.60	
44	Harness (15 to 22 lbs. per side) ..... do.	3,340	.21		.217	.26	.28
45						.23	.25
46							.23
47	Kip (about 5-lb. sides) ..... do.	350			.41½	.41	
48						.37	
49	Lace, per lb ..... sides.	59	.65		.56½	.55	
50	Sole, hemlock ..... lbs.	425					
51	Sole, oak ..... do.	1,850	.20		.219	.23	
52						.20	
53	Pad hooks, band, X. C. ..... gross.	½			8.98		24.00
54							24.00
55	Pad screws, X. C. ..... do.	½			1.98½		3.00
56							3.00
57							3.00
58							3.00
59							3.00
60							3.00
61	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ½-inch .. lbs.	22			.13½		.15
	Rings, breeching, malleable iron, X. C.:						
62	1½-inch ..... gross.	3½			.97½		1.35
63	1½-inch ..... do.	1			.99½		1.50
64	1¾-inch ..... do.	4½			1.84½		2.00

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. S. Upsa.	August Kempkey.	James Carolan.	Charles Main.	Henry J. Hart.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Wm. Frank.	Jas. W. Givin.	Number.
	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	.25		.25							1
			1.15							2
										3
	.30		.30							4
	.35		.40							5
	.50		.50							6
	.63									7
	18.00		10.50							8
	21.00									9
										10
										11
	18.00		18.00							12
	21.00									13
										14
	18.00		15.00							15
	21.00									16
										17
2.00	1.25	1.10	1.50				.75			18
1.75	2.25						1.12			19
1.75							1.50			20
	13.50		12.00							21
	8.50		9.00							22
	11.50									23
	1.00		.48							24
	23.00		26.00							25
	27.50									26
	18.00		21.00							27
	22.50									28
	12.50		13.50							29
	13.50		16.50							30
	17.50									31
	3.00		2.40							32
	3.50									33
	.60		.50					.49		34
	.28		.23	.21				.239		35
	.25									36
	.35		.35					.39½		37
	.75		.45			.36		.39	.50	38
	.22		.21	.19				.23		39
								.189		40
	18.00		4.80							41
	3.00		2.50							42
	3.50									43
										44
										45
										46
										47
										48
										49
										50
										51
										52
										53
										54
										55
										56
										57
										58
										59
										60
	.15									61
	1.50		1.25		.60		.75			62
	1.75		1.50		.90		1.05			63
	2.00		1.75		1.50		1.40			64

REF0070863

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward H. Horton.	William Davis.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Rings, halter ..... gross..	5	1.40	**1.09½**
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
	Rings' harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
7	⅜-inch ..... do...	1	.....	.89½
8	½-inch ..... do...	2	.....	.46
9	¾-inch ..... do...	2	.....	.58½
10	1¼-inch ..... do...	2	.....	.87½
	Rosettes, nickel-plate:			
11	1½-inch ..... do...	1½	.....	**1.94½**
12				
13				
14	2-inch ..... do...	½	.....	**3.14½**
15				
16				
17				
18	Saddles ..... No..	10	12.00	10.43
19			9.00	
20				
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:			
21	⅜-inch ..... gross..	9	2.50	2.49½
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27	1-inch ..... do...	8	2.62	2.03½
28				
29				
30				
31				
32	1¼-inch ..... do...	4	4.60	4.44½
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38	Spots, silvered, 1-inch ..... do...	6½	.....	.99½
39				
40				
41				
	Swivels, bridle, X. C.:			
42	Loop ⅝-inch ..... do...	3	.....	1.49½
43				
44				
45	Loop ¾-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....
46				
47				
48				
	Terrets, band, X. C.:			
49	1¼-inch ..... doz...	7½	.....	.54½
50	1½-inch ..... do...	6½	.....	.62½
51	Trace carriers, X. C ..... do...	6½	.....	.79½
52				
53				
54				
55				
56	Trees' self-adjusting, X. C ..... do...	½	.....	**4.29**
57				
	Wax:			
58	Saddlers', African ..... lbs..	20	.....	.08½
59	Shoemakers', African ..... do...	7	.....	.08½
60	Shoemakers', African, small ball ..... balls..	200	.....	c.74
61	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather .... doz..	12	1.50	1.56½
	Additional for Salem school.			
	Leather, oil grain:			
62	Calf ..... lbs..	100	.....	.63½
63	Kip ..... do...	200	.....	.47
64	Silk, saddlers', 1 dozen B; 2 dozen C; 3 dozen D.... spools..	72	.....	.54⅙
	Skins:			
65	Goat, black ..... doz..	3	.....	16.49
66	Sheep, shaved russet ..... do...	2	.....	**4.74**

a Per 100. b Per dozen skins. c Per square foot.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

A. A. Van Vorhis & Co.	Aug. Kempkey.	Charles Main.	W. H. Quinn.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1.25	1.50	1.75	.....	.....	1.60	1
1.50						2
1.75						3
1.50						4
1.75						5
2.00						6
.60	.50	.50	.....	.....	**.26**	7
.75	.60	.70	.....	.....	**.36**	8
.90	.75	.90	.70	.....	**.37½**	9
.....	1.00	1.25	.60	.....	**.75**	10
3.00	3.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	11
3.00						12
3.00						13
12.00	4.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	14
6.00						15
6.00						16
6.00						17
10.00	8.00	**9.50**	.....	.....	.....	18
8.50	10.50					19
6.50						20
5.50	2.65	3.50	.....	**2.18**	2.45	21
3.00						22
3.00						23
6.00						24
6.00						25
3.50						26
6.00	3.00	4.00	.....	**2.30**	2.60	27
3.50						28
3.50						29
6.50						30
6.50						31
7.00	4.65	5.50	.....	**3.75**	4.20	32
5.50						33
5.50						34
7.00						35
7.50						36
4.50						37
4.50	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	.....	38
1.50						39
1.50						40
1.50						41
3.00	**2.00**	2.25	.....	.....	.....	42
3.00						43
3.00						44
3.00	**2.25**	2.75	.....	.....	.....	45
3.00						46
3.00						47
3.00						48
1.00	1.00	.75	.....	.....	.....	49
1.25	1.25	.75	.....	.....	.....	50
1.00	.75	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	51
1.00						52
1.00						53
1.00						54
1.00						55
1.25	4.50	5.50	.....	.....	.....	56
1.50						57
.....	.10	.10	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.10	.10	.....	.....	.....	59
.010	.75	1.00	.....	.....	.....	60
2.25	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	b16.50	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	b36.00	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	c.20	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66

REF0070864

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	Richd B. Dallam.	Sam'l L. Wormser.	C. S. Unna.	Augustus Kempley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Augers, post hole, 9-inch.....doz..	5½				
2	Axle grease, of 2 doz. boxes each, per doz.....cases..	60	.87½	.82½	1.00	2.00
3						
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, not less than 12 pounds per dozen.....doz..	26				
5	Corn planters, hand.....No..	1				
6	Corn shellers, wood, or frame, good.....do..	1				
7	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases.....doz..	5½				
	Cultivators:					
8	1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel.....No..	21				
9	Walking, 2-horse.....do..	4				
10	Diggers, post hole, steel blade, iron handle, or two steel blades with two wood handles.....No..	20				
11						
12	Fanning mills.....do..	16				
13	Feed cutters.....do..	9				
	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:					
14	3 oval tines.....doz..	25				
15						
16	4 oval tines.....do..	18				
17						
	Forks, manure, c. s., long handles, packed in cases:					
18	4 oval tines.....doz..	14				
19						
20	5 oval tines, strapped ferrule.....do..	6½				
21						
	Handles:					
22	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	150				
23						
24						
25						
26	Hay fork, 5½ feet (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	15				
27	Hoe, planters' (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	14				
28	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	38				
29						
30						
31	Plow, left-hand.....do..	12				
32	Plow, right-hand.....do..	12				
33	Shovel, long (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	6				
34	Spade (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	4				
35	Harrow teeth, square, § by 10 inches, headed..pounds..	1,400				
36	Harrows, 40 teeth, § by 10 inches, headed, with draw-bar and clevises.....No..	28				
37						
	Hoes:					
38	Garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch.....doz..	46				
39	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....do..	18				
40	Planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch.....do..	4				
41						
42	Knives, hay.....do..	3				
43						
	Machines:					
44	Mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections.....No..	7				
45						
46						
47						
48	Mowing and reaping combined, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping.No..	*4				
49						
50	Reaping, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections.....No..	7				

* No award.
a For ten mills. b For six mills. c 10 dozen. d 8 dozen. e 12 dozen, 6-foot handles.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jas. Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Chas. Jacobson.	Fred. W. Vaughan.	Frank Dalton.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wm. F. Whittier.	John B. Neff.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
					10.45			**9.25**	1
		.70				.90		.90	2
						1.00		.83	3
				2.19					4
								.75	5
								8.00	6
					22.00			22.98	7
			3.50					**3.50**	8
			19.50					22.00	9
					.93			.92	10
			b **15.00**				*a* **14.23**	1.62	11
								17.00	12
								6.25	13
c 4.10					4.00			3.40	14
								3.85	15
					5.00			5.33	16
					6.10			**5.85**	17
f 3.25	4.75				4.60			3.66	18
					5.00			**4.20**	19
	7.00				7.50			5.94	20
								6.60	21
2.08					1.18			A1.80	22
					1.72			A1.95	23
								1.15	24
								1.00	25
	2.25				1.45			**1.60**	26
					1.40			**1.25**	27
1.65					1.36			A2.00	28
								1.40	29
								1.15	30
								2.50	31
								2.50	32
1.39	1.60				1.45			**1.37**	33
1.39	1.60								34
	.04				1.45			1.37	
					.0397			*i* **.0397**	35
								j **8.00**	36
								16.00	37
	2.80				2.95			2.79	38
g 4.65	*c* **4.50**				4.65			*d* **4.65**	39
4.10	4.80				**3.85**			4.00	40
7.04	10.00				6.00			4.55	41
					8.00			5.50	42
								7.50	43
			39.00					40.00	44
								45.00	45
								50.00	46
								52.00	47
								120.00	48
								125.00	49
			k **72.50**					75.00	50

f 9 dozen. *g* 12 dozen. *h* Second growth white hickory.
i All steel. *j* Steel teeth, 12 inches. *k* New McCormick "Folding Daisy."

REF0070865

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded]

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Mattocks, ax, c. s ..... doz..	22	6.05	6.00
2	Oxbow keys, 2-inch ..... do..	2	.66	.50
3	Oxbows, 2-inch ..... do..	2	.....	4.50
4	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds ..... do..	13	4.10	4.75
	Plows:			
5	10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share ..... No..	61	.....	.....
6	11-inch ..... do..	18	.....	.....
7	12-inch ..... do..	42	.....	.....
8	14-inch ..... do..	17	.....	.....
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:			
9	10-inch ..... No..	38	.....	.....
10	12-inch ..... do..	24	.....	.....
11	13-inch ..... do..	8	.....	.....
12	14-inch ..... do..	15	.....	.....
	Plows, shovel, with iron beam:			
13	Double ..... do..	3	.....	.....
14	Single ..... do..	10	.....	.....
	Plows, cast-iron, chilled, Oliver or equal, with extra share:			
15	8-inch ..... do..	150	.....	.....
16				
17	9-inch ..... do..	150	.....	.....
18				
	Plow beams:			
19	For 8-inch plow ..... do..	2	.....	.....
20	For 10-inch plow ..... do..	19	.....	.....
21	For 12-inch plow ..... do..	61	.....	.....
22	For 14-inch plow ..... do..	20	.....	.....
23	For 12-inch breaking plow ..... do..	31	.....	.....
24	For 14-inch breaking plow ..... do..	13	.....	.....
	Pumps:			
25	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder ..... do..	7	.....	.....
26	Wood ..... do..	9	.....	.....
27	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot ..... feet..	150	.....	.....
	Rakes:			
28	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... No..	13	.....	.....
29				
30				
31	Hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 3 bows ..... doz..	18	.....	.....
32				
33	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... do..	22	1.98	.....
34	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... do..	5	.....	7.50
35				
36	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases ..... do..	20	3.86	5.00
37	Scythe snaths ..... do..	20	4.66	.40
38	Scythe stones ..... do..	25	.....	.....
39	Seed drills, for garden use ..... No..	2	.....	.....
40	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon ..... do..	2	.....	.....
	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
41	Long-handled, No. 2, round point ..... doz..	32	.....	4.75
42				
43				
44				
45	Short-handled, No. 2, square point ..... do..	9	.....	4.50
46				
47				
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:			
48	Long-handled ..... doz..	26	.....	.....
49				
50				
51				
52	Short-handled ..... do..	2	.....	.....
53				
54				
55				
56	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... do..	8	6.84	8.25
	Wheelbarrows:			
57	All iron, No. 4, tubular or equal ..... No..	24	.....	5.50
58	Garden, medium size ..... do..	11	3.30	3.00
59	Warehouse barrel truck ..... do..	1	.....	.....

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Fred. W. Vaughan.	John B. Neff.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Rich'd B. Dallam.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
6.10	5.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6.00	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
6.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
5.00	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	8.45	9.00	9.89	.....	.....	5
.....	9.30	9.50	10.48	.....	.....	6
.....	10.32	10.00	10.93	.....	.....	7
.....	12.45	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	13.45	13.00	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	14.85	14.50	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	15.50	16.25	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	16.75	16.50	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	3.60	2.50	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	3.15	2.25	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	4.50	3.98	5.47	.....	.....	15
.....			4.68	.....	.....	16
.....	5.05	4.18	6.74	.....	.....	17
.....			7.00	.....	.....	18
.....	.79	.74	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.90	.84	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.92	.85	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.95	.90	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	1.37½	1.25	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	1.50	1.40	.....	.....	.....	24
1.90	.....	.....	a1.73	b1.75	.....	25
5.85	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.21	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	17.50	16.50	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	19.50		.....	.....	.....	29
.....	24.50		.....	.....	.....	30
2.10	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
	2.25		.....	.....	.....	32
1.90	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
5.90	5.80	.....	.....	.....	9.00	34
	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
4.60	4.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
5.25	5.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.38	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	6.90	6.00	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	13.50	10.50	.....	.....	.....	40
3.05	3.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
6.50	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	5.20		.....	.....	.....	43
	6.75		.....	.....	.....	44
4.00	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
	4.40		.....	.....	.....	46
	5.40		.....	.....	.....	47
4.00	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
	4.40		.....	.....	.....	49
	5.25		.....	.....	.....	50
	6.50		.....	.....	.....	51
4.00	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
	4.40		.....	.....	.....	53
	5.25		.....	.....	.....	54
	9.75		.....	.....	.....	55
6.85	6.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	c5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	59

a, 5 only. b, 2 only. c, steel.

REF0070866

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. F. Whittier.		Chas. M. Yates.	James Carolan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Borax.....lbs..	300	.14	.....	.....	.07½
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	200	.13	.....	.14	.....
3	Coal tar.....galls..	30	.....	.....	.14½	.....
	Glass, window:					
4	9 by 12.....boxes..	7	*2.15	†3.10	.....	.....
5	9 by 13.....do...	2	*2.15	†3.10	.....	.....
6	10 by 12.....do...	18	*2.15	†3.10	.....	.....
7	10 by 14.....do...	23	*2.15	†3.10	.....	.....
8	10 by 16.....do...	15	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
9	10 by 18.....do...	3	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
10	13 by 14.....do...	8	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
11	12 by 16.....do...	17	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
12	12 by 18.....do...	14	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
13	12 by 22.....do...	3	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
14	14 by 20.....do...	1	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
15	16 by 20.....do...	2	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
16	16 by 22.....do...	3	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
17	16 by 24.....do...	9	*2.50	†3.80	.....	.....
18	Glaziers' glass cutters.....No..	6	4.00	.....	3.75	.....
19						
20	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....lbs..	45	.08½	.....	.09	.....
21	Japan, in cans, cased.....galls..	63	.70	.....	.46	.....
22			.80			
23	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers.....lbs..	68	.10½	.....	.10½	.....
	Lead, not over 100 pounds, in a keg or box:					
24	Red, standard quality, dry.....do..	8:35	.07	.....	.07	.....
25	White, in oil, pure and best.....do..	9,000	.06½	.....	.06½	.....
26	Oakum.....do..	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	1,200	.....	.....	.07½	.....
	Oil:					
28	Harness, in cans, cased.....galls..	112	.60	.....	.49	.....
29			.70			
30	Kerosene, water-white, fire test not less than 150°, in barrels (sample of 1 gallon required).....galls..	7,020	.23	.....	.....	.....
31						
32	Lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do...	370	.67	.....	.61	.....
33						
34	Linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....do...	600	.52½	.....	.52	.....
35	Linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do...	80	.50½	.....	.49½	.....
36	Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased.do...	140	.20	.....	.20	.....
37	Neat's-foot, in cans, cased.....do...	10	.60	.....	.60	.....
38						
39	Sewing machine.....bottles..	124	d.60	.....	.....	.....
40	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls..	340	.65	.....	.59	.....
	Paper:					
41	Building.....lbs..	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
42						
43						
44						
45						
46	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do..	620	.03½	.....	.05	.....
48	Resin.....do..	45	.01½	.....	.01½	.....
49	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls..	340	.48	.....	.48½	.....
50	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	280	.11	.....	.10	.....
	Varnish, copal, cased:					
51	1-gallon cans.....galls..	50	.35	.....	.69	.....
52	5-gallon cans.....do...	25	.30	.....	.59	.....
53	Whiting.....lbs..	600	.01	.....	.01½	.....

NOTE.—All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.

* Single.
† Double.
a Per 100 pounds.
b 1 gallon.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Saul Magner.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	C. S. Urna.	Augustus Kempker.	Charles Main.	James B. Stetson.	Josiah N. Knowles.	Chas. A. Watson.	Richard B. Dalam.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
.....	.07½	.07⅞	a7.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
											3
											4
											5
											6
											7
											8
											9
											10
											11
											12
											13
											14
											15
											16
											17
			.10								18
			3.99								19
.10½	.09	.....	.09	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.65											21
.80											22
.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	25
.....	.07	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	26
											27
.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	1.50	.....	.40	.45	.....	28
											29
											30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.15	.22	.....	31
.79½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.18	.....	.....	32
.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.65	.80	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.50	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.54½	.55½	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.52½	.53½	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	37
.72½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	51.00	.....	.65	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.04	.04	.....	.05	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	40
.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	f3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	42
			f4.00								43
			f6.00								44
			g.04								45
			g.04½								46
.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	50
.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

c 5 gallons.
d Per dozen.
e If cased oil is wanted. Our bid is for the regular cans and cases that are in the market, not on the heavy tins and thick cases; they must be made XX heavy tins and cases.
f Per 1,000 square feet.
g Per square foot.

REF0070867

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. F. Whittier.	
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	Additional for Salem School.			
	Brushes:			
1	3½ wall, extra long ..... dozen	2	**9.50**	
2				
3	½ oval paint, extra long ..... do	2		
4	7-inch, kalsomine, extra long ..... do	1	13.50	
5	Painters' dust ..... do	2	**5.70**	
6				
7				
8	Varnish, 1-inch, flat, chiseled ..... do	1	1.15	
9				
10	Varnish, 2-inch, flat, chiseled ..... do	1	2.30	
11	Varnish, 2½-inch, flat, chiseled ..... do	1	2.85	
12	Varnish, 4 ..... do	1	6.45	
13	Varnish 1-inch, Fitch, flowing ..... do	1	1.60	
14				
15	Varnish, 2-inch, Fitch, flowing ..... do	1	3.15	
16				
17	Varnish, 1-inch, badger hair, flowing ..... do	1	2.75	
18				
19	Striping, black sable, assorted ..... do	2	**1.50**	
20	Lettering, black sable, assorted ..... do	2	**1.25**	
21	Chinese blue, in japan, in 1-pound tins, cased ..... lbs	10	.68	
22	Chrome green, in oil, in 5-pound tins, cased ..... do	25	.13	
23	Chrome yellow, ir japan, in 1-pound tins, cased ..... do	10	.33	
	Drop black:			
24	In oil, in 5 pound tins, cased ..... do	25	.14	
25	In japan, in 1-pound tins, cased ..... do	25	.24	
26	English vermillion, in japan, in 1-pound tins, cased ..... do	10	.75	
	Glass, window:			
27	14 by 16 ..... boxes	3	*a*2.50	*b*3.80
28	14 by 18 ..... do	2	*a*2.50	*b*3.80
29	14 by 36 ..... do	5	*a*3.10	*b*4.40
30	15 by 36 ..... do	2	*a*3.70	*b*4.80
31	15 by 40 ..... do	2	*a*4.00	*b*5.20
32	16 by 18 ..... do	2	*a*2.50	*b*3.80
33	20 by 36 ..... box	1	*a*4.00	*b*5.20
34	24 by 36 ..... do	1	*a*4.00	*b*5.20
35	26 by 36 ..... do	1	*a*4.40	*b*5.48
36	26 by 40 ..... do	1	*a*4.40	*b*5.48
37	28 by 36 ..... do	1	*a*4.40	*b*5.48
38	Golden ocher, in japan, in 1-pound tins ..... lbs	10	.23	
39	Indian red, in oil, in 5-pound tins, cased ..... do	25	.13	
40	Knives, putty, square end ..... doz	1	1.80	
41				
42	Metallic paint, Prince's ..... bbls	2	**1.60**	
43	Prussian blue, in oil, in 5-pound tins, cased ..... lbs	10	.28	
44	Sash tools, assorted ..... doz	5	1.10	
45	Scarlet cake, in japan, in 1-pound tins, cased ..... lbs	10	2.60	
	Sienna, in oil, in 5-pound tins, cased:			
46	Raw ..... do	10	.12	
47	Burnt ..... do	25	.12	
48	Tuscan, red, in oil, in 5-pound tins, cased ..... do	25	.19	
	Ultramarine:			
49	Dry ..... do	25	**.11**	
50				
51	In oil, in 5-pound tins, cased ..... do	10	.19	
53	Umber, raw, in oil, in 5-pound tins, cased ..... do	70	.11	
	Varnish, in 1-gallon cans, cased:			
53	Coach, rubbing ..... galls	10	1.65	
54	Wearing, body ..... do	10	3.00	
55	Coach, body, No. 1 ..... do	10	1.25	
56	White shellac ..... do	10	2.90	
57	Orange shellac ..... do	10	2.80	
58	Brown japan ..... do	30	.70	
59				
60	Coach, japan ..... do	5	1.35	
61	Venetian red, dry ..... bbl	1	*c*1.00	
62	Whiting, gilders', dry ..... bbls	2	*c*1.10	

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.
a Single.
b Double.
c Per 100 pounds.

Richard B. Dallas.	Chas. M. Yates.	C. S. Vinas.	Saul Magner.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
.....	10.25	3.75	10.50	3.00	.....	.....	1
.....		4.37			.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	**13.00**	5.00	.....	.....	3
.....	18.00	27.54	**10.00**	13.50	.....	.....	4
4.50	4.75	4.34	5.00	.....	.....	.....	5
7.20		5.05	5.75				6
		8.24					7
.....	**1.08**	2.25	1.25	.50	.....	.....	8
		1.60					9
.....	**2.16**	3.20	2.25	1.00	.....	.....	10
.....	**2.70**	4.00	3.25	1.50	.....	.....	11
.....	**5.75**	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	**1.50**	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	13
			2.80				14
.....	**3.00**	.....	3.85	.....	.....	.....	15
			4.85				16
.....	3.00	.....	**2.65**	.....	.....	.....	17
			3.75				18
.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	**.64**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	**.13**	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	**.32**	.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	**.13**	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	**.22**	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	**.75**	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	26
							27
							28
							29
							30
							31
							32
							33
							34
							35
							36
							37
.....	**.22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	**.12**	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	2.00	1.75	2.25	1.40	1.50	**1.50**	40
			2.30				41
.....	.01½	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	**.26**	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	**.90**	1.00	2.35	.50	.....	.....	44
.....	**2.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	**.11**	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	**.11**	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	**.16**	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.14½	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	49
			.22				50
.....	**.20**	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	**.10**	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	**2.25**	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	**2.25**	.....	4.45	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	**2.25**	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	**2.75**	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	**2.65**	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	**56**	.....	**.76**	.....	.....	.....	58
			.80				59
.....	1.25	.....	**1.43**	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.01½	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

REF0070868

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Richard B. Dallam.	Levi M. Kellogg.	James Carolan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ..doz..	9	.....	14.40	.....
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottom, 4-gallon, full size.....doz..	27	.....	4.90	.....
3					
4					
5					
6	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do...	3	.....	.70	.....
7					
8					
9	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do...	5	.....	2.30	.....
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:				
10	2-quart.....dos..	8	.....	**1.54**	.....
11	4-quart.....do...	6	.....	**1.92**	.....
12	6-quart.....do...	9	.....	3.67	.....
	Coffee mills:				
13	Iron hopper-box .....do...	9½	3.60	3.50	.....
14					
15	Side, large .....do...	1	6.50	4.50	8.00
16			6.25		
17	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 lbs.....No..	2	.....	.....	.....
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:				
18	Pint.....doz..	40	.....	.59	.....
19					
20					
21	Quart .....do...	11	.....	**.80**	.....
22					
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:				
23	1-quart.....do...	24	.....	**1.35**	.....
24					
25	2-quart.....do...	20	.....	**1.50**	.....
26					
27	Funnels, 1-quart, full size, plain tin .....do...	4	.....	**.50**	.....
28	Graters, nutmeg .....do...	1½	.25	.17	.....
	Kettles, brass:				
29	2-gallon.....No..	2	.....	.84	.....
30	5-gallon .....do...	1	.....	1.80	.....
31	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts): Galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom; or wrought steel hollow ware, not less than 16 Stubb's gauge.....nests..	26	.....	.....	.....
32	Plain iron, strapped bottom.....do...	7	.....	.....	.....
	Kettles, galvanized iron:				
33	7-quart.....doz..	1½	.....	.....	.....
34	11-quart.....do...	2	.....	.....	.....
35	14-quart.....do...	1½	.....	.....	.....
36	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....do...	9	4.50	.25	4.20
37					
38					
39	Match safes, japanned, iron, self-closing, medium size .....doz...	4	.....	1.80	.....
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:				
40	10-quart.....do...	11	.....	.....	.....
41	14-quart.....do...	8	.....	.....	.....
	Pans, stamped tin, retinned:				
42	1-quart, full size, deep pudding .....do...	13	.....	.62	.....
43				.71	
44	2-quart, full sized, deep pudding.....do...	16	.....	.83	.....
45				.92	
46	Dish, 12-quart, full size, IX.....do...	16	.....	3.30	.....
47				4.08	
48					

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alonzo A. Watkins.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Livingston L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	C. S. Unna.	George T. Hawley.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
6.00	.....	.....	**14.00**	.....	.....	1
6.00	.....	3.60	4.50	.....	4.20	2
		4.80	4.25			3
			3.30			4
			7.20			5
.....	1.00	**.60**	1.10	.....	.....	6
			.75			7
			.60			8
2.25	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	.....	9
2.00	.....	.....	1.70	.....	.....	10
2.75	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	11
4.00	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	12
3.00	5.50	3.40	3.25	.....	.....	13
2.75			4.50			14
.....	13.00	**11.75**	4.00	.....	.....	15
		8.00				16
.....	16.00	17.45	.....	.....	**16.95**	17
.50	.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	18
			.46			19
			.59			20
			.60	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.75			22
1.75	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	23
			.60			24
2.25	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	25
			.71			26
.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	27
.17	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	28
.85	.....	.....	.82	.....	.....	29
1.75	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	30
1.25	.....	.....	1.88	.....	.....	31
1.00	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	32
4.00	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	33
4.75	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	34
5.50	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	35
4.50	4.50	3.50	4.00	5.50	.....	36
		3.40				37
		4.25				38
.....	.....	1.50	**1.40**	.....	.....	39
4.75	.....	.....	**3.75**	.....	.....	40
5.50	.....	.....	**4.40**	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	**.58**	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	**.78**	.....	.....	45
3.00	.....	.....	**3.00**	.....	.....	46
			3.85			47
			2.75			48

REF0070869

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rich'd E. Dallam.	Levi M. Kellogg.	James Carolan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Pans:				
1	Dish, 18-quart; full size, IX stamped tin, retinned ..... doz..	21	.....	3.95	.....
2				4.80	
3					
4	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... do..	15	.90	.88	.....
5					
6	Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished, or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge ..... doz..	6	.....	.....	.....
7					
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:				
8	2-quart ..... doz..	4	.....	.62	.....
9					
10					
11	4-quart ..... do..	16	.....	.95	.....
12				1.18	
13					
14	6-quart ..... do..	33	.....	1.22	.....
15				1.54	
16					
	Plates:				
17	Jelly, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep ..... do..	1	.....	.53	.....
18	Stamped, tin, 9-inch, dinner ..... do..	20	.....	.31	.....
19	Stamped tin, 9-inch, pie ..... do..	26	.....	.27	.....
	Punches, tinners', hollow:				
20	¼-inch ..... do..	7-12	.....	4.00	.....
21	½-inch ..... do..	7-12	.....	5.30	.....
	Scoops, grocers', hand:				
22	No. 20 ..... do..	1	3.00	1.95	.....
23	No. 40 ..... do..	1½	3.75	2.85	.....
	Shears, tinners', hand:				
24	No. 7 ..... No..	4	.....	1.84	1.92
25					
26	No. 9 ..... do..	2	.....	1.10	1.14
27					
28	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs..	115	.....	.13½	.....
29					
	Soldering irons, per pair:				
30	1½ pounds each ..... pair..	1	.....	.72	.....
31	2 pounds each ..... do..	1	.....	.96	.....
	Spoons:				
32	Basting, tinned iron, heavy, 14-inch, forged ..... doz..	10	.....	.98	.51
33					
34	Table, tinned iron, heavy ..... do..	108	.....	.16	.15
35					
36	Tea, tinned iron, heavy ..... do..	115	.....	.09	.08½
37					
38					
39	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do..	6½	.....	3.45	.....
40					
41					
	Tin, sheet, charcoal, bright:				
42	10 by 14 inches, IC ..... boxes..	2	.....	8.00	.....
43					
44	12 by 12 inches, IC ..... do..	2	.....	8.25	.....
45					
46	14 by 14 inches, IC ..... do..	2	.....	.....	.....
47					
48	14 by 20 inches, IC ..... do..	3	.....	8.00	.....
49					
50	14 by 20 inches, IX ..... do..	2	.....	10.00	.....
51					
52	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches. ..... doz..	34	.....	.99	.....
53				1.18	
54					
55					
56	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each 19½ inches, 21½ inches, and 23½ inches diameter, by 10½ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... doz..	5½	.....	a10.90	.....
57	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... do..	1,900	.....	.....	.....

a Per dozen.

b Per dozen nests.

A. A. Watkins.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Louis E. Lake.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	C. S. Una.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	1
					4.60			2
					3.43			3
1.25	.....	.90	.....	.....	.85	.95	.....	4
						1.65		5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.55	.....	.....	6
				2.50	1.75			7
1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	8
.85					.59			9
					.35			10
1.30	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	11
1.10					.91			12
					.55			13
2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....	14
1.65					1.16			15
					.70			16
.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	17
.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	18
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	21
1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	22
2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	.....	.....	23
.....	1.40	.....	.....	1.40	2.00	.....	.....	24
				.50				25
.....	.85	.....	.....	.90	1.20	.....	.....	26
				.35				27
.14	.14	.....	.....	.139	.13½	.....	.....	28
				.18				29
.66	.60	.....	.....	.66	.65	.....	.....	30
.87	.80	.....	.....	.68	.85	.....	.....	31
.85	.....	.....	.....	.43	.75	.....	.....	32
.45					.37½			33
.25	.30	.....	.....	.12	.15	.15	.....	34
.15				.24	.32	.50		35
.08	.25	.....	.....	.07	.09	.07½	.....	36
.10				.12	.12½	.25		37
					.21			38
3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	39
					2.25			40
					2.25			41
7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.95	.....	.....	42
					7.75			43
7.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	44
					8.00			45
11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75	.....	.....	46
					11.25			47
7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	.....	.....	48
					7.75			49
9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	50
					9.75			51
1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.81	.....	.....	52
					1.12			53
					.73			54
					.94			55
£30.00	.....	10.50	10.95	9.40	c2.75	.....	9.50	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	57

c In nests of three.

REF0070870

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.
	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace:	
1	20 gallons actual capacity.....No..	1
2	40 gallons actual capacity.....do..	3
3	90 gallons actual capacity.....do..	1
4	Coal-scuttles, 16 inch, galvanized.....do..	2
5	Drums, for heating-stoves, 6-inch.....do..	16
6		
7		
	Elbows,† stove-pipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:	
8	Size 5-inch.....do..	12
9	Size 6-inch.....do..	190
10	Size 7-inch.....do..	6
11	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside, crated.....do..	18
	Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:	
12	5-inch.....joints..	50
13	6-inch.....do..	1,364
14	7-inch.....do..	32
15	Pollah, stove.....gross..	7½
16		
17		
18	Shovels, fire, long handle.....No..	30
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:	
19	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.....do..	54
20		
21	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.....do..	38
22		
23	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.....do..	13
24		
25	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.....do..	12
26		
	Stoves,* cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:	
27	Coal, 7-inch; ovens not less than 16 x 16 x 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture.....No..	16
28		
29	Coal, 8-inch; ovens not less than 18 x 18 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture.....No..	1
30		
31	Wood, 6-inch; length of wood 20 inches; oven not less than 14 x 16 x 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture.....No..	5
32	Wood, 7-inch; length of wood 22 inches; oven not less than 14 x 18 x 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture.....No..	6
33		
34	Wood, 8-inch; length of wood 24 inches; oven not less than 19 x 20 x 13 inches; to weigh not less than 275 pounds without furniture.....No..	34
35	Wood, 9-inch; length of wood 29 inches; oven not less than 21 x 22 x 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture.....No..	8
36		
	Stove, heating:	
37	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....do..	1
38	Coal, 16 inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....do..	1
39	Wood, sheet-iron, 32 inch, with outside rods.....do..	3
40	Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch, with outside rods.....do..	2
41	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....do..	2
42	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No..	2
43		

NOTE.—Bidders are also requested to quote prices for stoves crated.

† Bids for corrugated elbows and patent pipe will also be considered.

* Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover, 1 iron or steel kettle and cover, 1 iron or steel spider, 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron or steel dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richd B. Dallam.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Wm. H. Quinn.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
					10.00	1
	19.95				**18.00**	2
	.43				**45.00**	3
	a2.20				.33	4
					b6.00	5
					a8.00	6
					7.00	7
	A. 34				**.08**	8
	A. 41				**.10½**	9
	.20				**.18**	10
	.72				.80	11
	.13⅛	**.14**			.12A⅝	12
	.16	**.16**			.15	13
	.20	**.19**			.20	14
4.00	3.60	3.75	**3.00**	3.12	6.00	15
6.00				5.00		16
				6.00		17
	.06	c1.10	**.10**		.15	18
	d5.90	d5.00			*f*4.40	19
	d4.54	d4.70			*f*5.00	20
	d6.90	d5.75			*f*5.20	21
	d5.30				*f*6.00	22
	d7.50	d8.25			*f*7.50	23
	d6.90	d8.00			*f*6.75	24
	d10.30	**d11.00**			*f*10.00	25
	d8.50	d9.00			*f*12.25	26
		g15.85			*f*20.50	27
					***f*15.50**	28
					*f*23.00	29
					***f*18.50**	30
	*f*16.50				***f*15.00**	31
	*f*19.00	g19.00			***f*18.50**	32
		g18.50			*f*18.00	33
	*f*21.50	g21.75			***f*21.00**	34
	*f*24.50	g25.00			***f*25.00**	35
					*f*22.50	36
					***f*8.00**	37
		d10.00			*f*11.00	38
	d11.75	d12.00			*f*11.50	39
	d12.50	d16.50			*f*14.50	40
		d32.40			***f*17.00**	41
	d21.00	d29.00			*f*27.50	42
					*f*25.00	43

a Two drums awarded.
b Seven drums awarded.
c Per dozen.
d Box stoves crated, 25 cents extra.
f Crating, 50 cents extra.
g If steel pots, kettles, and spiders, instead of iron, are supplied, the additional cost to prices is, for No. 7 and No. 8, $1.25; for No. 9, $1.50.
A Corrugated.

REF0070871

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Davis.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Augustus Kempkey.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', 4½-inch, squarehead.....doz..	**5-6**			
	Anvil, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:				
2	100 pounds.....No..	**1**			
3	140 pounds.....do..	**2**			
4	200 pounds.....do..	**1**			
	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:				
5	¼-inch.....doz..	**4½**			
6	⅜-inch.....do..	**4½**			
7	½-inch.....do..	**5½**			
8	¾ inch.....do..	**4½**			
9	⅞-inch.....do..	**4½**			
10	2-inch.....do..	**3**			
	Augers, c. s., hollow:				
11	¼-inch.....do..	**1-12**			
12	⅜-inch.....do..	**1-12**			
13	½-inch.....do..	**1-12**			
14	¾-inch.....do..	**1-12**			
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular:				
15	Saddlers'.....do..	**10**	.14		25
16	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg.....do..	**7**	.38		25
17	Shoemakers', sewing.....do..	**8**	.21		25
18	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel.....doz..	**84**			
19					
20					
21	Axes, c. s., hunters', inserted steel, handled.....do..	**6**			
22					
23	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....lbs..	**300**		.05	
24					
25					
26					
	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard:				
27	38-inch.....No..	**1**			
28	42-inch.....do..	**1**			
	Bells:				
29	Cow, small, wrought, No. 8.....doz..	**1-2**			
30	Hand, No. 8, polished.....do..	**5-12**			
31	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds.....No..	**1**			
32					
	Belting, leather:				
33	2-inch.....feet..	**330**			
34					
35	3-inch.....do..	**140**			
36					
37	3½ inch.....do..	**25**			
38					
39	4-inch.....do..	**750**			
40					
41	5-inch.....do..	**120**			
42					
43	6-inch.....do..	**380**			
44					
45	8-inch.....do..	**150**			
46					
	Belting, rubber, 3-ply:				
47	3-inch.....do..	**150**			
48					
49					
50	4-inch.....do..	**100**			
51					
52					
53	6-inch.....do..	**450**			
54					
55					

a Bell, 220 pounds; complete, 325 pounds. b Bell, 380 pounds; complete, 600 pounds.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James Carolan.	Chas. Main.	Wm. F. Bowers.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.	James W. Given.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
10.20			12.75	.13			12.00	1
.9½			.09½	.10			.10	2
.9½			.09½	.10			.10	3
			.09½	.10			.10	4
1.47				1.55			1.50	5
2.15			**2.00**	2.20			2.12	6
2.55			**2.50**	2.60			2.55	7
3.07			**3.00**	3.15			3.08	8
3.76			**3.60**	3.84			3.70	9
5.37			**5.10**	5.50			5.40	10
			9.00	8.00			**8.00**	11
			10.00	9.40			**9.25**	12
			12.00	10.65			**10.50**	13
			12.00	10.65			**10.50**	14
	25		.08	.12			.10	15
			.10	.10			.10	16
			.08	.12			.10	17
			5.60	6.25			**7.40**	18
				7.55			6.99	19
				7.70				20
			5.00	5.50			**5.50**	21
							4.12	22
.05½			.5½	.5½		.20	.05	23
							.10	24
							.12½	25
							.18	26
			10.00				13.98	27
			14.50				20.80	28
				1.00			**.60**	29
4.65			**3.50**	5.00			5.00	30
				24.00			*a*32.00	31
				35.00			*b*60.00	32
		.11	**.07**	.081	.09	.09	.082	33
					.10½			34
		.17	**.11**	.12½	.14½	.14	.129	35
					.18			36
		.22	**.13**	.154	.17	.17	.154	37
					.21			38
		.23	*c*.15	*d*.17½	.20	.20	.174	39
					.25			40
		.30	**.18**	.22½	.25	.25	.226	41
					.31			43
		.34	**.22**	.26½	.30	.30	.26	43
					.38			44
		.48	.30	**.35½**	.40	.40	.359	45
					.49			46
		.11	.07½	.079	**.08 7½**	.09½	.194	47
		.13			.15		.079	48
					.13			49
		.13½	.09½	.10	**.10**	.12½	.10½	50
		.10			.14½		.15	51
					.17			52
		.20	.15	.15	.1678	**.18½**	.15	53
		.24			.24		22½	54
					.28½			55

c 325 awarded. *d* 425 awarded.

REF0070872

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	Belting, rubber:	
1	3-ply, 8-inch ..... feet..	100
2		
3		
4	4-ply, 6-inch ..... do...	300
5		
6		
7	4-ply, 8-inch ..... do...	200
8		
9		
10	4-ply, 12-inch ..... do...	70
11		
12		
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings' pattern, extension lip:	
13	¼-inch ..... doz...	5
14		
15	5/16-inch ..... do...	5
16		
17	⅜-inch ..... do...	5
18		
19	7/16-inch ..... do...	4
20		
21	½-inch ..... do...	5
22		
23	9/16-inch ..... do...	4
24		
25	⅝-inch ..... do...	5
26		
27	11/16-inch ..... do...	3½
28		
29	¾-inch ..... do...	4½
30		
31	13/16-inch ..... do...	3½
32		
33	⅞-inch ..... do...	3½
34		
35	1-inch ..... do...	3½
36		
	Bits, twist drill, for metal:	
37	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ½ inch by 32ds ..... sets..	6
38	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds... do...	7
39	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch ..... doz..	6
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:	
40	¼ by 1 ..... No...	400
41		
42	¼ by 1½ ..... No...	700
43		
44	¼ by 2 ..... No...	800
45		
46	¼ by 2½ ..... No...	750
47		
48	¼ by 3 ..... No ..	1,000
49		
50	¼ by 3½ ..... No...	650
51		
52	¼ by 4 ..... No...	650
53		
54	¼ by 4½ ..... No...	550
55		
56	¼ by 5 ..... No ..	350
57		
58	5/16 by 2 ..... No...	150
59		
60	5/16 by 2½ ..... No...	150
61		
62	5/16 by 3 ..... No...	100
63		
64	5/16 by 4 ..... No...	100
65		
66	5/16 by 5 ..... No...	100
67		
68	5/16 by 6 ..... No...	100
69		
70	5/16 by 7 ..... No...	100
71		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James Carolan.	Wm. F. Bowers.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.	James W. Given.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	.27	.20½	.21	.23	.25	.21	1
	.33			.23		.30½	2
				.38½			3
	.25	.18	.18 5/16	.19	.22½	.18	4
	.29			.29		.27½	5
				.34			6
	.33	.25	.25	.27	.30	.25	7
	.40			.40		.36½	8
				.46			9
	.51	.38	.39	.43	.17	.39	10
	.60			.62		.57	11
				.71			12
.99		.75	.08			.80	13
1.12		.85	1.12			1.05	14
1.24		.95	1.25			.80	15
1.44		1.12	1.45			1.19	16
1.58		1.30	1.55			.87	17
1.71		1.40	1.70			1.33	18
1.84		1.50	1.84			.87	19
2.01		1.75	2.00			1.54	20
2.17		2.00	2.15			.94	21
2.37		2.25	2.36			1.68	22
2.57		2.35	2.57			1.08	23
2.97		2.50	2.95			1.82	24
						1.20	25
1.00						1.86	26
		1.75	1.50			1.33	27
		4.85	2.50			2.13	28
		.75	.49			1.47	29
						2.31	30
		.38	.36			1.60	31
						2.52	32
		.38	.36			1.76	33
						2.73	34
.39		.40	.38			2.15	35
.42		.42	.41			3.15	36
.45		.47	.43				
.47		.50	.46			1.35	37
.51		.52	.49			3.00	38
.53		.55	.53			.40	39
.54		.58	.54				
.47		.50	.46			.39	40
.52		.53	.50			*.72	41
.54		.58	.54			.39	42
.63		.63	.62			.72	43
.72		.75	.70			.42	44
.80		.85	.78			.73	45
.88		.93	.86			.43	46
						.73	47
						.48	48
						.81	49
						.51	50
						.84	51
						.54	52
						.87	53
						.57	54
						.90	55
						.59	56
						.93	57
						.50	58
						1.00	59
						.55	60
						1.05	61
						.60	62
						1.09	63
						.69	64
						1.20	65
						.75	66
						1.35	67
						.81	68
						1.50	69
						.86	70
						1.65	71

*All of L. L. Baker's second bids are full square Norway iron, true to size, and turned heads.

REF0070873

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	L. L. Baker.		James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:							
1	⅜ by 2 ..... No.	1,200	1.35	[a]1.10	.63	.65	.61	1
2	⅜ by 2½ ..... do.	1,200	.70	1.18	.68	.72	.66	2
3	⅜ by 3 ..... do.	1,000	.76	1.26	.73	.77	.71	3
4	⅜ by 4 ..... do.	1,100	.89	1.41	.....	.87	.82	4
5	⅜ by 5 ..... do.	1,200	.99	1.55	.95	1.00	.93	5
6	⅜ by 6 ..... do.	800	1.09	1.71	1.06	1.10	1.04	6
7	⅜ by 7 ..... do.	750	1.20	1.85	1.17	1.22	1.14	7
8	⅜ by 8 ..... do.	400	1.35	2.00	1.27	1.32	1.24	8
9	⅜ by 9 ..... do.	500	1.45	2.16	.....	1.45	1.35	9
10	⅜ by 4 ..... do.	750	1.45	2.50	.....	1.45	1.33	10
11	½ by 5 ..... do.	650	1.63	2.88	.....	1.65	1.51	11
12	½ by 6 ..... do.	800	1.81	3.12	1.71	1.83	1.67	12
13	½ by 7 ..... do.	800	2.00	3.36	.....	2.00	1.85	13
14	½ by 8 ..... do.	800	2.18	3.56	2.07	2.20	2.04	14
15	½ by 10 ..... do.	550	2.54	3.98	.....	2.56	2.37	15
16	½ by 11 ..... do.	450	2.65	4.30	.....	2.75	2.55	16
17	½ by 12 ..... do.	850	2.98	4.50	.....	2.88	2.70	17
	Bolts, doors, wrought-iron barrel:							
18	5-inch ..... doz.	1-2	.45	.....	.53	1.00	.....	18
19	8-inch ..... do.	2½	.80	.....	.95	.....	.....	19
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:							
20	⅜ by 1 ..... No.	25	.72	.....	.....	.63	.75	20
21	⅜ by 2 ..... do.	200	.74	.....	.....	.65	.75	21
22	⅜ by 3 ..... do.	100	.79	.....	.....	.72	.79	22
23	⅜ by 3½ ..... do.	100	.80	.....	.....	.....	.83	23
24	⅜ by 4 ..... do.	100	.84	.....	.....	.....	.85	24
25	⅜ by 1½ ..... do.	200	.82	.....	.80	.75	.84	25
26	⅜ by 2 ..... do.	200	.85	.....	.84	.76	.86	26
27	⅜ by 2½ ..... do.	200	.87	.....	.88	.80	.93	27
28	⅜ by 3 ..... do.	300	.89	.....	.92	.83	.95	28
29	⅜ by 3½ ..... do.	100	.93	.....	.96	.86	1.00	29
30	⅜ by 4 ..... do.	300	1.00	.....	.99	.92	1.04	30
31	⅜ by 4½ ..... do.	100	1.03	.....	1.03	.95	1.03	31
32	⅜ by 5 ..... do.	100	1.06	.....	1.07	.98	1.06	32
33	⅜ by 5½ ..... do.	100	1.09	.....	1.10	1.00	1.09	33
34	⅜ by 6 ..... do.	100	1.13	.....	1.14	1.05	1.13	34
35	½ by 1 ..... do.	100	.90	.....	.90	.82	.95	35
36	½ by 2 ..... do.	150	.94	.....	.95	.86	1.00	36
37	½ by 2½ ..... do.	100	.98	.....	.....	.92	1.04	37
38	½ by 3 ..... do.	150	1.03	.....	1.05	.96	1.10	38
39	½ by 4 ..... do.	250	1.13	.....	1.16	1.05	1.20	39
40	½ by 4½ ..... do.	50	1.18	.....	1.19	1.10	1.25	40

[a] Prices in this column are for full square Norway iron, true to size and turned head.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:						
1	½ by 5 ..... No.	400	1.21	1.15	1.30	1.23	1
2	½ by 5½ ..... do.	50	1.30	1.20	1.36	1.28	2
3	½ by 6 ..... do.	150	1.36	1.25	1.40	1.33	3
4	½ by 6½ ..... do.	50	.....	1.30	1.47	1.38	4
5	½ by 7 ..... do.	100	1.45	1.35	1.52	1.43	5
6	½ by 7½ ..... do.	60	1.50	1.40	1.57	1.48	6
7	½ by 8 ..... do.	100	1.55	1.45	1.62	1.53	7
8	½ by 8½ ..... do.	60	.....	.....	1.75	1.58	8
9	⅝ by 3 ..... do.	150	1.38	1.26	1.45	1.17	9
10	⅝ by 3½ ..... do.	50	.....	1.35	1.50	1.25	10
11	⅝ by 4 ..... do.	50	1.53	1.40	1.58	1.30	11
12	⅝ by 4½ ..... do.	50	1.59	1.40	1.68	1.35	12
13	⅝ by 5 ..... do.	50	1.68	[a]1.55	1.74	1.40	13
14	⅝ by 6 ..... do.	100	1.83	1.70	1.90	1.50	14
15	⅝ by 7 ..... do.	60	1.98	.....	2.05	1.60	15
16	¾ by 3½ ..... do.	275	1.81	1.70	1.91	1.82	16
17	¾ by 4 ..... do.	350	1.91	1.85	2.00	1.92	17
18	¾ by 4½ ..... do.	150	2.02	1.88	2.10	2.00	18
19	¾ by 5 ..... do.	50	2.12	1.95	2.20	2.09	19
20	¾ by 5½ ..... do.	50	.....	2.00	2.30	2.18	20
21	¾ by 6 ..... do.	250	.....	2.10	2.37	2.26	21
22	¾ by 7 ..... do.	250	2.47	2.30	2.53	2.43	22
23	¾ by 8 ..... do.	350	.....	2.45	2.75	2.63	23
24	¾ by 9 ..... do.	150	.....	2.60	2.95	2.05	24
25	¾ by 7 ..... do.	150	3.77	3.50	3.92	3.72	25
26	¾ by 8 ..... do.	150	4.01	3.70	4.20	4.09	26
	Bolts, tire, per 100:						
27	⅞ by 1½ ..... do.	360	.....	.33	.36	.26	27
28	⅞ by 1¾ ..... do.	300	.....	.33	.36	.28	28
29	⅞ by 2 ..... do.	500	.....	.35	.38	.28	29
30	⅞ by 2½ ..... do.	400	.....	.45	.49	.43	30
31	⅞ by 2 ..... do.	500	.....	.50	.55	.40	31
32	⅞ by 2½ ..... do.	500	.....	.55	.60	.54	32
33	⅞ by 3 ..... do.	100	.....	.60	.67	.59	33
34	1 by 2 ..... do.	200	.....	.65	.75	.62	34
35	1 by 2½ ..... do.	100	.....	.70	.82	.71	35
36	1 by 3 ..... do.	400	.....	.80	.91	.80	36
37	1 by 3½ ..... do.	300	.....	.88	.97	.89	37
38	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob ..... doz.	14	.08	.10	.08	.07½	38
	Braces, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12, or equal:						
39	Iron, grip ..... doz.	1½	3.12	2.88	3.50	9.90	39
40						2.75	40
41						2.63	41
42	Iron, ratchet ..... do.	2½	6.30	6.10	6.25	6.00	42
43						8.50	43
44						5.90	44

REF0070874

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE - continued.	Quantity awarded.	Richard B. Dallam.	Wm. Davis.	Chas. M. Yates.	C. S. Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Brass, sheet: Nos. 14 to 18 gauge.....lbs..	15				
2	No. 22 gauge.....do..	33				
	Brushes:					
3	Dust.....doz..	15	2.75			**2.40**
4			3.75			3.35
5			4.75			
6	Marking, assorted.....do..	1½	.50		**.37½**	.50
7	Paint, all bristles, No. 1, full size.....do..	2			5.00	
8	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do..	1½			8.35	
9	Paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do..	8			13.20	
10	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do..	1½			**3.25**	
11	Scrub, 6 row, 10-inch.....do..	10	1.60			1.50
12			1.80			1.75
13			1.50			
14						
15	Shoe.....do..	10	1.40			1.08
16			1.75			1.83
17			3.20			1.42
18						1.08
19	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do..	9	1.80			1.00
20			1.80			
21						
22	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do..	5½	2.35		**2.00**	
23	Whitewash, all bristles, 6-inch block, with handle.....doz..	10	4.00		4.70	**5.50**
24			5.50		6.50	
25						
26						
	Butts, brass, narrow:					
27	1½-inch.....do..	9				
28	2-inch.....do..	11				
29	2½-inch.....do..	8				
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:					
30	2½ by 2.....do..	11				
31						
32						
33	3 by 2½ inches.....do..	10				
34						
35						
36	3 by 3 inches.....do..	12				
37						
38						
39	3½ by 3 inches.....do..	7				
40						
41						
42	3½ by 3½ inches.....do..	11				
43						
44						
45	4 by 3½ inches.....do..	12				
46						
47						
48	4 by 4 inches.....do..	3				
49						
50						
51	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches.....do..	2				
52	Cards, cattle.....do..	1½	1.00	.64½		

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wm. F. Whittier.	Louis E. Lake.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
						.30			1
						.33	**.22**		2
		3.35			2.45	2.25			3
									4
	.50	.50		.15		.30			5
				5.00	**4.35**	2.25			6
				7.60	**6.00**	2.10			7
				13.00	13.45	1.75			8
				3.35		1.50			9
		1.15			1.45	1.80		1.90	10
		1.70				2.20			11
						1.15			12
						1.90			13
		1.50			1.65	1.30		1.75	14
		1.35			1.20	**1.40**		3.00	15
						1.65			16
	1.75	1.25			1.25	2.00			17
		1.70				1.20		1.40	18
						1.40			19
				2.50		1.80			20
					4.45	.50			21
						3.50			22
						5.75			23
						5.25			24
						8.50			25
									26
.16	.20		.09			.08½			27
.23	.30		.13			.13			28
	.48		.22			**.20**			29
.40	.36		.21			.18			30
						.18			31
.51	.50		.26			.35			32
						.24			33
						.25			34
.57	.55		.30			.42			35
						.25			36
						.27½			37
.72	.72		.37			.45			38
						.32			39
						.35			40
.81	.82		.42			.47			41
						.35			42
						.40			43
1.09	.90		.47			.51			44
						.40			45
1.09	1.00		.52			**.45**			46
						.50			47
						.42			48
						.48			49
						.63			50
.90	**1.50**		2.00			1.30			51
	.50					**.50**			52

REF0070875

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Davis.	Levi M. Kellogg.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... doz.	7	.....	.....
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:			
2	¼-inch ..... lbs.	100	.....	.....
3	⅜-inch ..... do.	600	.....	.....
4	½-inch ..... do.	200	.....	.....
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:			
5	¼-inch ..... No.	5	.....	.....
6	⅜-inch ..... do.	32	.....	.....
7	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ..... pairs.	12	.57½	.....
	Chalk, carpenters':			
8	Red ..... lbs.	10	.....	.....
9	White ..... do.	10	.....	.....
10	Chalk crayons ..... gross.	31	.....	.....
11	Chalk lines, medium size ..... doz.	10	.....	.....
12	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ½ by 6 inches ..... do.	1	.....	.....
	Chisels, c. s., handled:			
13	Socket, corner, ½-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
14	Socket, firmer, ¼-inch ..... do.	1-6	.....	.....
15	Socket, firmer, ½-inch ..... do.	3-3	.....	.....
16	Socket, firmer, ¾-inch ..... do.	2	.....	.....
17	Socket, firmer, ⅞-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
18	Socket, firmer, 1-inch ..... do.	2	.....	.....
19	Socket, firmer, 1½-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
20	Socket, firmer, 1½-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
21	Socket, firmer, 2-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
22	Socket, framing, ¼-inch ..... do.	1-6	.....	.....
23	Socket, framing, ½-inch ..... do.	2-3	.....	.....
24	Socket, framing, ¾-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
25	Socket, framing, ⅞-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
26	Socket, framing, 1-inch ..... do.	3	.....	.....
27	Socket, framing, 1½-inch ..... do.	2-3	.....	.....
28	Socket, framing, 1½-inch ..... do.	2	.....	.....
29	Socket, framing, 2-inch ..... do.	1	.....	.....
30	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ..... do.	1	.....	.....
31	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch ..... do.	5-6	.....	.....
	Compasses:			
32	Carpenters', 6-inch, cast steel ..... do.	1	.....	.....
33	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel ..... do.	1	.....	.....
34	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case ..... do.	3-4	.....	.....
	Dividers, c. s., wing:			
35	8 inches long ..... do.	1-6	.....	4.00
36	10 inches long ..... do.	3-4	.....	5 50
37	Drills, blacksmiths' ..... No.	2	.....	.....
38	Faucets, brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key ..... doz.	1-2	.....	5.75
	Files, flat, bastard:			
39	8-inch ..... do.	4	.....	.....
40	12-inch ..... do.	13	.....	.....
41	14-inch ..... do.	9	.....	.....
	Files, flat, wood:			
42	12-inch ..... do.	2	.....	.....
43	14-inch ..... do.	5	.....	.....
	Files, half-round, bastard:			
44	8-inch ..... do.	3	.....	.....
45	10-inch ..... do.	7	.....	.....
46	12-inch ..... do.	8	.....	.....
	Files, mill saw:			
47	6-inch ..... do.	9	.....	.....
48	8-inch ..... do.	15	.....	.....

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
.30	.50	.45	.37½	.....	.....	1
.05½	.05½	.054	.05½	.....	.....	2
.04½	.05	.0485	.0450	.....	.....	3
.04½	.04½	.04½	.047	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.07½	.07	.....	.....	6
.....	.42	.42	.45	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.22	.21	.....	.....	8
.....	.02	.03	.02	.....	.15	9
.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.13	10
.....	.40	.12	.20	.....	.30	11
1.24	1.75	1.20	1.00	2.00	.....	12
6.90	7.00	.....	6.90	.....	.....	13
1.73	1.75	1.75	1.74	.....	.....	14
1.73	1.75	1.75	1.74	.....	.....	15
1.93	2.00	1.94	1.92	.....	.....	16
2.38	2.50	2.37	2.32	.....	.....	17
2.64	3.00	2.55	2.50	.....	.....	18
2.79	3.10	2.78	2.74	.....	.....	19
3.07	3.25	2.98	2.94	.....	.....	20
3.47	3.75	3.45	3.40	.....	.....	21
2.90	2.75	2.85	2.50	.....	.....	22
2.90	2.75	2.85	2.50	.....	.....	23
2.90	2.75	2.85	2.50	.....	.....	24
3.45	3.00	3.30	2.90	.....	.....	25
3.90	3.75	3.80	3.40	.....	.....	26
4.34	4.25	4.25	3.89	.....	.....	27
.....	4.50	4.75	4.25	.....	.....	28
5.90	6.25	5.75	5.15	.....	.....	29
3.96	5.50	4.15	4.12½	.....	.....	30
.....	17.00	14.75	15.00	.....	.....	31
.....	1.25	1.15	1.10	.....	.....	32
.....	1.75	2.10	2.00	.....	.....	33
.....	11.00	3.00	2.75	.....	.....	34
1.95	2.15	2.00	2.00	2.50	.....	35
2.64	3.00	2.50	2.69	3.00	.....	36
.....	3.75	.....	2.50	.....	.....	37
.....	6.75	4.50	4.25	.....	.....	38
1.13	1.02	1.00	.82	.....	.....	39
2.22	2.00	1.98	1.55	.....	.....	40
3.16	2.85	2.82	2.27	.....	.....	41
.....	3.60	1.98	2.50	.....	.....	42
.....	5.10	2.82	3.35	.....	.....	43
1.43	1.30	1.25	1.07	.....	.....	44
1.93	1.75	1.70	1.43	.....	.....	45
2.60	2.35	2.30	1.87	.....	.....	46
.75	.66	.65	.56	.....	.....	47
.96	.87	.84	.75	.....	.....	48

REF0070876

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	C. S. Cuna.	August Kempkey.	Charles Main.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
	Files, mill saw:												
1	10-inch ..... doz..	16	.97	1.10	1.11	1.05							1
2	12-inch ..... do..	18	1.80	1.92	1.60	1.46							2
3	14-inch ..... do..	9	2.60	2.00	2.30	1.80							3
	Files, round, bastard:												
4	6-inch ..... do..	3	.75	.66	.65	.70							4
5	8-inch ..... do..	3	.96	.90	.83	.85							5
6	10-inch ..... do..	3	1.26	1.15	1.11	1.08							6
7	12-inch ..... do..	5	1.80	1.62	1.58	1.75							7
8	14-inch ..... do..	1	2.60	2.35	2.30	1.80							8
9	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ..... doz..	1	2.23	2.00	1.60	1.60							9
	Files, taper, saw:												
10	3-inch ..... do..	14	.36	.33	.32	.32							10
11	3½-inch ..... do..	7	.36	.33	.32	.32							11
12	4-inch ..... do..	14	.40	.36	.34	.33							12
13	4½-inch ..... do..	10	.45	.42	.41	.38							13
14	5-inch ..... do..	9	.56	.52	.50	.46							14
15	6-inch ..... do..	21	.80	.72	.71	.57							15
	Flatirons, per pound:												
16	6 pounds ..... pairs..	11	.034	.03½	.034	.03½	.03½	.03½	.04				16
17	7 pounds ..... do..	2	.034	.03½	.034	.03½	.03½	.03½	.04				17
18	8 pounds ..... do..	2		.03½	.034	.03½	.03½	.03½	.04				18
	Gauges:												
19	Mortise, screw slide ..... doz..	1		4.50	4.00	3.60							19
20	Slitting, with handle..do..	1-6			9.00	5.00							20
	Gimlets, metal heads, assorted, large:												
21	Nail ..... do..	1½	.16	.35	.30	.20							21
22	Spike ..... do..	1½	.30	.50	.50	.25							22
23	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned ..... No..	8		.40	.35	.45	.35						23
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:												
24	¼-inch socket ..... doz..	1-3		4.50		4.00							24
25	½-inch socket ..... do..	1-3		4.83		4.15							25
26	¾-inch socket ..... do..	1-3		6.00		4.80							26
27	1-inch socket ..... do..	1-3		6.75		5.55							27
	Grindstones, per pound:												
28	Weighing 50 pounds..No..	63	.0145	.01½	1.60	.01½							28
29	Weighing 75 pounds..do..	3	.0145	.01½	1.60	.01½							29
30	Weighing 100 pounds..do..	8	.0145	.01½	1.60	.01½							30
31	Weighing 125 pounds..do..	1	.0145	.01½	1.60	.01½							31
32	Weighing 150 pounds..do..	1		.01½	1.60	.01½							32
33	Weighing 500 pounds..do..	2		.02½		.03							33
34	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy ..... No..	81	.29	.38	.30	.30							34
35						.50							35
36	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½ ..... doz..	17	1.90	4.10	2.97	2.25				3.75			36
37					4.75	2.99							37
38						2.75							38
39						4.60							39
	Hammers, farriers:												
40	Shoeing, c. s.....do..	2½		2.75	2.40	3.50							40
41						2.75							41
42	Turning, half bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds ..... doz..	1-2	17.40	18.00	18.00	14.75							42
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s:												
43	1-inch ..... do..	1-2		2.75	2.65	2.53	.50						43
44	1¼-inch ..... do..	1-6		3.50	2.75	2.60	.60						44
45	1½-inch ..... do..	1-2		4.00	2.87	2.70	1.00						45
46	Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1 ..... doz..	1½			3.25	3.15							46

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	C. S. Cuna.	August Kempkey.	Charles Main.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:												
1	2 pounds ..... No..	4	.99		.55	.65							1
2	8 pounds ..... do..	2		.80	.80	.80							2
3	10 pounds ..... do..	1		1.00	1.00	1.00							3
4	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern, malleable iron ..... doz..	3½		1.50	.75	.75							4
5						.80							5
6						3.50							6
	Handles, awl:												
7	Ordinary peg ..... do..	5	.55	.25	.20	.48							7
8						.52							8
9	Ordinary sewing ..... do..	4	.55	.25	.20	.20					.50	.60	9
10						.47							10

REF0070877

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	C. S. Unna.	James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
1	Hatchets, c. s.: Broad, 6 inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled ..... doz..	10			8.50	7.40	**6.80** 8.75	1 2
3	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do....	14	3.75 3.00	3.08	3.50	3.75 4.50	1.80 2.90	3 4
5							3.65	5
6							4.44	6
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:							
7	8-inch ..... do....	2		.03½	1.25	.04	.039	7
8	10-inch ..... do....	3		.0385	2.25	.03½	.03½	8
9	12-inch ..... do....	6½			3.00	.03½	.03½	9
	Hinges, heavy strap:							
10	8-inch ..... do....	12		.0383	1.35	.03½	.03½	10
11	10-inch ..... do....	8		.036	2.25	.03½	.031	11
12	12-inch ..... do....	9		.036	2.80	.03½	.03½	12
	Hinges, light, strap:							
13	6-inch ..... do....	18		.53	.55	.25	.23½	13
14	8-inch ..... do.	7		.76	.70	.37	.33½	14
15	10-inch ..... do....	1		1.05	1.10	.52	.72	15
16	12-inch ..... do....	1		1.79	1.75	.89	.81	16
17	Hinges, light, strap and T, 6-inch ..... do....	3		.52	.55	.25	.23½	17
18	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy ..... do....	172	.08	.22	.15	.20	.18	18
19							.18	19
20							.20	20
21							.08	21
	Iron, band, per 100 lbs.:							
22	¾ by ¾ ..... lbs..	50		3.25	.05	4.00		22
23	¾ by 1 ..... do....	300			.05	3.50		23
24	¾ by 1¼ ..... do....	250		2.90	.03	3.25		24
25	¾ by 1½ ..... do....	300			.03	3.25		25
26	¾ by 2 ..... do....	300		2.90	.03	3.25		26
27	⅞ by 1 ..... do....	500			.05	3.15		27
28	⅞ by 2 ..... do....	600		2.85	.03	3.00		28
29	⅞ by 3 ..... do....	200		2.90	.04	3.00		29
30	1 by 3½ ..... do....	100				3.00		30
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 lbs.:							
31	¼ by 2 ..... do....	100		2.80	.01	3.65		31
32	¼ by 1 ..... do....	800		2.50	.02	2.85		32
33	¼ by 1½ ..... do....	500		2.50	.02	2.80		33
34	¼ by 1½ ..... do....	800		2.50	.02	2.80		34
35	¼ by 1¾ ..... do....	350		2.50	.02	2.85		35
36	¼ by 2 ..... do....	400		2.50	.02	2.80		36
37	¼ by 2½ ..... do....	500		2.50	.02	2.80		37
38	¼ by 2¾ ..... do....	200		2.50	.02	2.80		38
39	¼ by 4 ..... do....	400		2.50	.02	2.80		39
40	⅜ by 2 ..... do....	100			.02	2.80		40
41	⅜ by ½ ..... do....	50				6.00		41
42	⅜ by ¾ ..... do....	50				5.50		42
43	⅜ by 1 ..... do....	50		2.70	.03	3.50		43
44	⅜ by 1 ..... do....	350		2.70	.02	2.30		44
45	⅜ by 1¼ ..... do....	450		2.30	.02	2.30		45
46	⅜ by 1½ ..... do....	750		2.30	.02	2.30		46
47	⅜ by 2 ..... do....	50		2.50	.02	2.30		47
48	⅜ by 3½ ..... do....	100		2.30	.02	2.30		48
49	⅜ by 4 ..... do....	200			.02	2.30		49
50	½ by ¾ ..... do....	500			.03	3.50		50
51	½ by 1 ..... do....	600		2.30	.02	2.30		51
52	½ by 1¼ ..... do....	600		2.30	.02	2.30		52
53	½ by 1½ ..... do....	1,400		2.30	.02	2.30		53
54	½ by 2 ..... do....	900		2.30	.02	2.30		54
55	½ by 2½ ..... do....	150		2.30	.02	2.30		55
56	½ by 2¾ ..... do....	400		2.30	.02	2.30		56
57	½ by 4 ..... do....	1,000		2.30	.02	2.30		57

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jas. B. Stetson.	L. L. Baker.	Levi M. Kellogg.	C. S. Unna.	A. A. Watkins.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
1	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds: ¼ by 2 ..... pounds..	750	2.30	.02½	2.30							1
2	¼ by 2½ ..... do...	100	2.30	.02½	2.30							2
3	¼ by 4 ..... do...	100		.02½	2.30							3
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:											
4	¼-inch ..... pounds..	50			4.90							4
5	⅜-inch ..... do...	350	3.20	.04½	4.25							5
6	½-inch ..... do...	300	3.00	.03½	3.80							6
7	⅝-inch ..... do...	250	2.90	.03½	3.80							7
8	¾-inch ..... do...	200	2.80	.03½	3.80							8
9	⅞-inch ..... do...	250	2.80	.03½	3.80							9
10	Iron, Juniata, ¼ by 1, per 100 pounds ..... pounds..	100		.03½	3.75							10
	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, per 100 pounds:											
11	No. 26 ..... pounds..	200			6.50	06						11
12	No. 27 ..... do...	600			6.50	06½						12
13	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds ..... pounds.	650	4.50	.03½	5.35							13
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:											
14	¼ by 1 ..... pounds..	1,350		.03½	3.60							14
15	¼ by 3 inches ..... do...	200		.03½	3.60							15
16	¼ by 1¼ inches ..... do...	200		.03½	3.60							16
17	½-inch square ..... do...	450	3.45	.03½	3.60							17
	Iron, half-oval, per 100 pounds:											
18	¼-inch ..... pounds..	50		.05½	5.75							18
19	½-inch ..... do...	150		.05	5.10							19
20	Iron, oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, per 100 pounds ..... pounds.	100			5.60							20
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:											
21	¼-inch ..... pounds..	600	3.00	.04½	4.30							21
22	⅜-inch ..... do...	600	2.90	.03½	3.80							22
23	½-inch ..... do...	1,050	2.80	.03½	3.30							23
24	⅝-inch ..... do...	600	2.70	.03½	3.30							24
25	¾-inch ..... do...	1,500	2.50	.02½	2.80							25
26	⅞-inch ..... do...	350	2.50	.02½	2.80							26
27	1-inch ..... do...	1,400	2.40	.02½	2.55							27
28	1-inch ..... do...	750	2.30	.02½	2.30							28
29	1-inch ..... do...	400	2.30	.02½	2.30							29
30	1-inch ..... do...	650	2.30	.02½	2.30							30
31	1¼-inch ..... do...	500	2.30	.02½	2.30							31
32	1¼-inch ..... do...	200	2.30	.02½	2.30							32
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:											
33	⅛ inch thick ..... pounds..	150		.04	5.00							33
34	No. 24 ..... do...	200		.04½	5.00	04½		4.33½		04½		34
35	No. 26 ..... do...	600			5.00	04½		4.50		04½		35
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:											
36	¼-inch ..... pounds..	100	3.00	.04½	4.30							36
37	⅜-inch ..... do...	100	3.80	.03½	3.30							37
38	½-inch ..... do...	300	2.50	.02½	2.80							38
39	⅝-inch ..... do...	700	2.40	.02½	2.55							39
40	¾-inch ..... do...	600	2.30	.02½	2.30							40
41	⅞-inch ..... do...	400	2.30	.02½	2.30							41
42	1-inch ..... do...	100	2.30	.02½	2.30							42
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:											
43	¼ by ¾ inch ..... pounds..	100			6.50							43
44	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	100		5.00	6.50							44
45	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	225			5.75							45
46	¼ by 1 inch ..... do...	675		.03½	3.60							46
47	¼ by 1¼ inches ..... do...	375		.03½	3.60							47
48	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	425		.03½	3.60							48
49	¼ by 2½ inches ..... do...	50		.03½	3.60							49
50	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.. pairs..	1,134			.11½		.10		.92		.11	50
51							.12		.61			51
	Knives, cocoa handle:											
52	Butcher, 6-inch, without bolster ..... doz..	32	1.15	1.10	1.05		1.05		2.10		1.40	52
53					1.63		1.75					53
54	Carving, and forks, per pair ..... pairs..	4		.90			.60		.74			54

REF0070878

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rich'd B. Dallam.	Levi M. Kellogg.	James Carolan.	Charles Main.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Knives:											
1	Chopping, iron handles ..... doz..	3	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.20**	1.75	1.20	.....	1
2	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters' ..... doz..	3½	.....	.....	**4.39**	.....	4.50	4.40	4.40	.....	.....	2
3	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters' ..... doz..	6½	.....	.....	**4.77**	.....	5.00	4.77	4.78	.....	.....	3
4	Hunting, 6-inch, scorer, ebony handle, with bolster ..... doz..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	**2.85**	.....	.....	4
5	Shoemakers', square point, No. 3 ..... doz..	4	.....	.....	.60	2.40	.70	.....	**.65** .40	.....	.....	5
6												6
7	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..... doz..	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	**2.20**	2.75	.....	2.25	7
8	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl ..... doz..	1-12	.....	**4.90**	.....	.....	6.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	8
9	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy ..... doz..	1-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	**.40**	.....	.....	9
10	Lead, in bars ..... lbs..	60	.....	.05	.06	.....	.06	.05½	**.05**	.05½	.....	10
	Locks, 2 keys:											
11	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead ..... doz..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	**2.20**	1.25	.....	.....	11
12	Drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron ..... doz..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	**1.30**	.98	.....	.....	12
	Locks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:											
13	4 inches ..... doz..	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	**1.98**	1.87	.....	.....	13
14								2.60	2.40			14
15	4½ inches ..... do..	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	4.50	3.00	.....	.....	15
16								**3.50**	3.25			16
17	5 inches ..... do..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	**6.00**	5.50	.....	.....	17
18	6 inches ..... do..	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.00**	.....	6.85	.....	.....	18
19	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 3 keys ..... doz..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	**5.85**	2.10	.....	.....	19
20	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each ship-ping order ..... doz..	*19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.50	11.00	.....	.....	20
21								2.70	6.00			21
22									2.50			22
23									4.00			23
24	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches ..doz..	1½	.....	.....	1.78	.....	1.75	1.70	**1.50**	.....	.....	24
	Nails, wire, per 100 lbs:											
25	Casing, 6d, steel ..... lbs..	1,100	.....	.....	3.37	.....	3.40	**3.19**	3.20	.....	.....	25
26	Casing, 8d, steel ..... do..	1,400	.....	.....	3.22	.....	.03½	**3.04**	3.03	.....	.....	26
27	Casing, 12d, steel ..... do..	900	.....	.....	3.07	.....	.03	**2.89**	2.90	.....	.....	27
28	6d, steel ..... do..	3,900	.....	.....	3.22	.....	.03	**3.04**	3.04	.....	.....	28
29	8d, steel ..... do..	6,300	.....	.....	3.07	.....	.03	2.89	**2.88**	.....	.....	29
30	10d, steel ..... do..	5,700	.....	.....	2.97	.....	2.85	**2.79**	2.82	.....	.....	30
31	12d, steel ..... do..	4,400	.....	.....	2.82	.....	2.80	**2.74**	2.78	.....	.....	31
32	20d, steel ..... do..	3,600	.....	.....	2.82	.....	.02½	**2.64**	2.67	.....	.....	32
33	30d, steel ..... do..	2,100	.....	.....	2.72	.....	.02½	**2.54**	2.58	.....	.....	33
34	40d, steel ..... do..	2,100	.....	.....	2.72	.....	.02½	**2.54**	2.58	.....	.....	34
35	60d, steel ..... do..	1,500	.....	.....	2.47	.....	2.35	**2.29**	2.33	.....	.....	35
36	Fence, 8½, steel ..... do..	1,600	.....	.....	3.07	.....	.03	2.99	**2.88**	.....	.....	36
37	Fence, 10½, steel ..... do..	2,400	.....	.....	2.97	.....	2.85	**2.79**	2.82	.....	.....	37
38	Fence, 12½, steel ..... do..	800	.....	.....	2.92	.....	2.80	**2.74**	2.78	.....	.....	38
39	Finishing, 6d, steel ..... do..	700	.....	.....	**2.47**	.....	3.60	3.39	3.20	.....	.....	39
40	Finishing, 8d, steel ..... do..	1,300	.....	.....	3.37	.....	3.40	3.19	**3.04**	.....	.....	40
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 lbs:											
41	No. 6 ..... lbs..	250	.....	.....	.19	.....	.15	.09	**.08**	.....	.....	41
42								.14				42
43	No. 7 ..... do..	400	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.14	.09	**.08**	.....	.....	43
44								.14				44

* No award.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Rich'd B. Dallam.	Levi M. Kellogg.	James Carolan.	Charles Main.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 lbs—Continued.											
1	No. 8 ..... lbs..	425	.....	.....	.11	.....	.14	.09	**.08**	.....	.....	1
2								.14				2
3	No. 9 ..... do..	85	.....	.....	.15½	.....	.14	.09	**.08**	.....	.....	3
4								.14				4
	Nails, per 100 lbs:											
5	Wire, lath, 3d, steel ..do..	300	.....	.....	3.07	.....	4.00	3.89	**3.50**	.....	.....	5
6	Ox-shoe, No. 5 ..... do..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13½	**.12**	.16	.....	.....	6
	Nails, wire, per 100 pounds:											
7	Shingle, 4d, steel ..... do..	2,300	.....	.....	3.37	.....	.03½	3.19	**3.19**	.....	.....	7
8	Wrought, 6d, steel ..do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.04**	3.04	.....	.....	8
9	Wrought, 8d, steel ..do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.89	**2.88**	.....	.....	9
	Nuts, iron, square:											
10	For ¼-inch bolt ..... do..	10	.....	.....	.09	.....	.09	**.08½**	.089	.....	.....	10
11	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do..	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.08½	**.07**	.....	.....	11
12	For ½-inch bolt ..... do..	40	.....	.....	.056	.....	.06	.05½	**.05**	.....	.....	12
13	For ⅝-inch bolt ..... do..	75	.....	.....	.042	.....	.04½	.044	**.04**	.....	.....	13
14	For ¾-inch bolt ..... do..	25	.....	.....	**.039**	.....	.04½	.04	.04	.....	.....	14

REF0070879

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded:

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Davis.	Chas. M. Yates.	Levi M. Kellogg.	C. S. Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	Nuts, iron, square:					
1	For ⅝-inch bolt.....pounds..	65				
2	For ¾-inch bolt.....do..	150				
3	For ⅞-inch bolt.....do..	95				
4	For 1-inch bolt.....do..	65				
5	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz..	10			.88	
6						
7						
8	Oilstones, Washita.....do..	21				
9						
	Packing:					
10	Hemp.....pounds..	45				
11	Rubber, ⅛-inch.....do..	60				
12	Rubber, ¼-inch.....do..	55				
13	Rubber, ½-inch.....do..	25				
14	Yarn (cotton waste).....do..	62				
	Paper, per quire:					
15	Emery (assorted).....quires..	26		.40		
16	Sand (assorted).....do..	41		.20		
17	Pencils, carpenters'.....doz..	43				
18	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-lb.....do..	4				.15
19	Pinking irons, 1-inch.....do..	3				
	Pipe, iron:					
20	⅛-inch.....feet..	500				
21	¼-inch.....do..	1,550			.02½	
22	½-inch.....do..	1,200			.035	
23	¾-inch.....do..	500			.05½	
24	1-inch.....do..	1,000			.07½	
25	2-inch.....do..	1,300			.09	
	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:				.11½	
26	1¼-inch.....do..	50			.065	
27	1½-inch.....do..	100			.065	
	Planes:					
28	Fore, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s.....number..	11				
29						
30	Jack, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s.....do..	48				
31						
32	Jointer, 2¾-inch, double-iron, c. s.....do..	19				
33						
34	Match, ¾-inch, plated.....pairs..	2				
35	Match, 1-inch, plated.....do..	1				
36	Plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s. with handle.....number..	2				
37	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch.....do..	3				
38	Smooth, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s.....do..	30				
39						
	Pliers, 7-inch, c. s., heavy:					
40	Round-nose.....doz..	1				
41						
42	Side-cutting.....do..	1				
	Punches:					
43	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.do..	9	2.94			
44	Rotary spring, 4 tubes.....do..	2	13.87			
45						
46	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes.....do..	2	8.09			
	Rasps:					
47	Horse, 14-inch.....do..	6½				
48	Horse, 16-inch.....do..	5				
49	Wood, flat 12-inch.....do..	5½				
50	Wood, flat, 14-inch.....do..	3½				
51	Wood, half-round, 12-inch.....do..	5				
52	Wood, half-round, 14-inch.....do..	2½				

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

August Kempkey.	Jas. Carolan.	Chas. Main.	A. A. Watkins.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	James W. Given.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. R. Steteon.	Adolph A. Son.	Edward H. Horton.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
				.045	.04½		.04				1
	.037			.04½	.04		.036				2
	.036			.041	.035		.036				3
	.036			.041	.035		.036				4
	.68			.75	.68		.64	.78			5
							.77				6
							.94				7
				4.50	.21		.08				8
							.225				9
				.12	.22	.20	.14				10
	.1135			.155	.115	.18	.11½				11
	.1135			.155	.115	.18	.11½				12
	.1135			.155	.115	.18	.11½				13
	.095				.095	.10	.09				14
	.19			.20	.19		.17.5		.20		15
	.13			.12	.11		.11				16
				.50	.13		.14				17
					16.50		14.75				18
				.70	.75		.70				19
			.02½	.025				2.40			20
			.035	.035				3.30			21
			.05	.05				4.60			22
			.06½	.065				.065			23
			.08½	.08				.07½			24
			.105	.10				.10½			25
			.065					.065			26
			.065					.065			27
	.61			.65	.63		.63				28
					1.00						29
	.44			.50	.44		.44				30
					.89						31
	.64			.80	.68		.70				32
					1.13						33
	.99			.80	.90		1.12				34
	.99			.80	.90		1.12				35
				2.75			3.40				36
	.39			.35	.37		.33				37
	.39			.45	.38		.40				38
					.63						39
				3.00			2.40	4.25			40
											41
	6.85			7.00	7.25		4.75				42
1.50	.66	3.00		.70	.62		.56				43
	5.20			5.75	4.75		4.80			6.50	44
							12.00				45
	6.32				4.75		3.50				46
				3.90	3.90		3.50				47
				5.35	5.25		5.00				48
					3.68		3.69				49
					5.05		5.00				50
					3.68		3.69				51
					5.05		5.00	.8			52

REF0070880

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Davis.	Leri M. Kellogg.	August Kempley.	James Carolan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	Rivet sets:					
1	No. 2 ..... doz..	2		4.50		1.92
2	No. 3 ..... do..	1	2.14	3.60		1.76
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:					
3	¼-inch ..... lbs..	7	.19		.20	.19
4	⅜-inch ..... do..	36	.19		.20	.19
5	½-inch ..... do..	43	.19		.20	.19
6	⅝-inch ..... do..	38	.19		.20	.19
7	1-inch ..... do..	31	.19		.20	.19
	Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat head:					
8	¼-inch ..... do..	35				
9	⅜-inch ..... do..	27				
10	½-inch ..... do..	3				
11	⅝-inch ..... do..	3				
	Rivets, iron, flat head:					
12	¼-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	5				
13	⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	5				
14	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	7				
15	1-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	8				
16	¼ by 2 inches ..... do..	10				
17	¼ by 4 inches ..... do..	10				
18	⅜ by 1½ inches ..... do..	27				
19	⅜ by 2 inches ..... do..	25				
20	⅜ by 2½ inches ..... do..	15				
21	⅜ by 3½ inches ..... do..	40				
22	⅜ by 4 inches ..... do..	30				
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:					
23	10-ounce ..... M..	2		.17		
24	12-ounce ..... do..	1		.19		
25	16-ounce ..... do..	1		.21		
26	24-ounce ..... do..	2		.24		
27	32-ounce ..... do..	7		.33		
28	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound. doz..	5				2.30
29						
30						
31	Saw blades, butchers' bow, 20-inch ..... do..	3				
32						
	Saw sets:					
33	For crosscut saws ..... do..	1				2.47
34						
35	For hand saws ..... do..	1½				.93
36						
	Saws:					
37	Back (or tenon), 12-inch ..... do..	1				
38						
39	Bracket ..... do..	1-2				
40	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade ..... do..	1				
41						
	Saws, circular:					
42	8 inch, crosscut ..... No..	1				
43	12-inch, crosscut ..... do..	1				
44	20-inch, crosscut ..... do..	1				
45	30-inch, crosscut ..... do..	1				
46	30-inch, rip ..... do..	1				
47	60-inch, rip ..... do..	1				
48						
49						
50	Saws, crosscut, 7-foot, fangs riveted on ..... do..	60				
51						
52						
53	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch ..... doz..	10				4.60
54						
55						
56						
57						

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. Main.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. B. Stetson.	C. S. Unna.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	1.80	1.85	**1.70**	2.50			1
	1.75	1.75	**1.60**	2.00			2
.20	.20	**.17½**	.19				3
.20	.20	**.17½**	.19				4
.20	.20	**.17½**	.19				5
.20	.20	**.17½**	.19				6
.20	.20	**.17½**	.19				7
		.20	**.19**				8
		.20	**.19**				9
		.15	.19				10
		.15	.19				11
		.15	.19				12
		.15	.19				13
		.15	.19				14
		.15	.19				15
		.15	.19				16
		.15	.19				17
		.12	.19				18
		.12					19
		.12					20
		.12					21
		.12					22
	.15			.15			23
	.18			**.17**			24
	.20			.20			25
	.25			**.25**			26
	.30			.30			27
	3.00	**2.40**	.90		3.75	2.00	28
		3.50	2.57				29
			2.65				30
	3.65	2.00	3.90				31
		5.75					32
	9.75	2.20	2.20				33
		12.00					34
	5.25	1.20	1.10				35
		0.75					36
	11.00	11.00	12.00				37
			8.50				38
	9.00		**9.00**				39
	4.00	4.40	3.50				40
		7.40	7.00				41
		1.38	**1.22**				42
		2.60	**2.10**				43
		5.90	8.00				44
		12.75	14.00				45
		12.75	14.00				46
		105.00	**99.00**				47
		152.00	175.00				48
			210.00				49
	2.45	**2.17**	1.90				50
			2.20				51
			2.00				52
	8.50	5.10	4.90		4.60		53
		3.40	4.75				54
		13.50	9.50				55
		13.50	11.00				56
			14.00				57

REF0070881

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	C. S. Cand.	Jas. Carolan.	William H. Quinn.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Adolph A. Son.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
1	Saws: Hand, 26 inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch...dozen	4½	.....	4.60	8.50	5.10	4.00	.....	1
2						8.40	4.75		2
3						13.50	9.50		3
4						13.50	11.00		4
5							14.00		5
6	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch...dozen	2½	.....	4.60	8.50	5.10	4.00	.....	6
7						8.40	4.75		7
8						13.50	9.50		8
9						13.50	11.00		9
10							14.00		10
11	Keyhole, 12-inch compass...do	2	.....	1.75	2.00	1.90	1.80	.....	11
12							1.85		12
13	Meat, butchers' bow, 20 in...do	2-3	.....	.....	12.00	9.78	10.50	.....	13
14							13.00		14
15	Mill, 7 feet, ⅛-inch thick...No	6	.....	.....	.....	8.25	7.00	.....	15
16	Rip, 28 inches, 5 points...dozen	3½	.....	.....	11.00	9.80	10.50	.....	16
17						16.00	14.50		17
18							11.50		18
19	Scales: Butchers', dial-faced, spring-balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces...No	4	.....	.....	3.12	2.75	2.50	.....	19
20	Counter, 62 lbs...do	3	.....	.....	.....	8.50	5.75	.....	20
21	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 by 14 feet...No	1	.....	.....	.....	103.00	a50.00	.....	21
22	6 tons, hay and cattle, platform 8 by 14 feet...No	2	.....	.....	.....	143.00	a58.00	.....	22
23	Letter, 34 ounce...do	2	.....	.....	.....	4.12	4.00	.....	23
24	Platform, counter, 240 lbs...do	2	.....	.....	.....	9.60	a6.50	.....	24
25	Platform, 1,000 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels...No	1	.....	.....	.....	31.75	32.00	.....	25
26	Spring balance, 24 lbs., heavy, with hook...No	12	.08	.....	.25	.20	.16	.....	26
27							.18		27
28	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality...dozen	3	.....	.....	2.65	3.00	2.20	2.10	28
29							2.75		29
30	Screw-drivers: 6-inch steel blade...do	3	1.14	.99	1.00	.90	.93	.....	30
31	8-inch steel blade...do	7	1.57	1.35	1.50	1.18	1.20	.....	31
32	10-inch steel blade...do	4	2.14	1.71	1.80	1.58	1.60	.....	32
33	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch...No	21	.....	.40	.40	.40	.37	.....	33
34	Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch...do	2	.....	.33	.25	.....	.25	.....	34
35	Screws, wood, iron: ¼-inch, No. 4...gross	6	.....	.09	.09	.09½	.09½	.....	35
36	¼-inch, No. 5...do	8	.....	.10	.10	.09	.10	.....	36
37	¼-inch, No. 8...do	11	.....	.10	.09½	.10	.09½	.....	37
38	¼-inch, No. 6...do	6	.....	.12	.11	.11½	.10	.....	38
39	¼-inch, No. 7...do	15	.....	.15	.13½	.14	.13½	.....	39
40	¼-inch, No. 8...do	10	.....	.16½	.15	.16	.16	.....	40
41	¼-inch, No. 9...do	29	.....	.18½	.16	.17½	.15	.....	41
42	¼-inch, No. 9...do	7	.....	.20	.18	.19½	.17	.....	42
43	1-inch, No. 9...do	26	.....	.22	.20	.20½	.19	.....	43
44	1-inch, No. 10...do	22	.....	.23½	.21	.22½	.20	.....	44
45	1¼-inch, No. 10...do	34	.....	.25	.23	.24	.21	.....	45
46	1¼-inch, No. 11...do	34	.....	.27½	.25	.26	.24	.....	46
47	1½-inch, No. 11...do	34	.....	.30	.27	.287	.26	.....	47
48	1½-inch, No. 12...do	38	.....	.32½	.29	.311	.27½	.....	48
49	1¾-inch, No. 12...do	14	.....	.36	.33	.347	.30	.....	49
50	1¾-inch, No. 13...do	18	.....	.41	.36	.99½	.30	.....	50
51	2-inch, No. 13...do	19	.....	.45	.40	.43	.40	.....	51
52	2 inch, No. 14...do	10	.....	.50	.44	.48	.42	.....	52
53	2¼-inch, No. 14...do	4	.....	.52½	.48	.50½	.50	.....	53
54	2¼-inch, No. 13...do	1	.....	.59	.52	.56½	.58	.....	54
55	2¼-inch, No. 14...do	3	.....	.57	.50	.539	.56	.....	55
56	2½-inch, No. 15...do	1	.....	.64	.60	.611	.64	.....	56
57	3-inch, No. 16...do	4	.....	.82½	.72	.79	.82	.....	57
58	3-inch, No. 18...do	3	.....	1.01	.88	.97	1.00	.....	58

a Champion, made by Howe, but do not carry Howe brand.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Davis.	James Carolan.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Adolph A. Son.	Richd. P. Dahlem.	Jas. B. Stetson.	Number.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
1	Shears, 8 inch, c. s., trimmers' straight, full size, good quality...dozen	5½	4.79	.....	2.75	3.85	3.71	3.75	.....	.....	1
2	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds: No. 0...lbs	100	.....	3.99	.04	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	2
3	No. 1...do	900	.....	3.99	.01	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	3
4	No. 2...do	1,100	.....	3.99	.04	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	4
5	No. 3...do	1,500	.....	3.99	.04	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	5
6	No. 4...do	1,400	.....	3.99	.01	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	6
7	No. 5...do	200	.....	3.99	.04	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	7
8	No. 6...do	50	.....	3.99	.01	3.98	4.05	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds: No. 2...lbs	200	.....	4.99	.05	4.98	5.05	.....	.....	.....	9
10	No. 3...do	200	.....	4.99	.05	4.98	5.05	.....	.....	.....	10
11	No. 4...do	300	.....	4.99	.05	4.98	5.05	.....	.....	.....	11
12	No. 6...do	100	.....	4.99	.05	4.98	5.05	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds: No. 2...lbs	100	.....	9.25	.08	.09	.07	.....	.....	.....	13
14	No. 4...do	100	.....	9.25	.08	.09	.07	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, 4in frames...dozen	4	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	1.75	.....	1.75	2.00	15
16	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch...dozen	2	.....	4.90	13.50	4.25	4.25	.....	.....	.....	16
17							7.00				17
18	Springs, door, spiral, heavy...do	3½	.....	.63	1.85	1.20	1.08	.....	.....	.....	18
19							.09				19
20	Squares: Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch...do	1	.....	2.32	2.25	2.15	1.22	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide...dozen	9	.....	3.92	1.50	4.50	3.90	.....	.....	.....	21
22							5.40				22
23	Panel, 15-inch...do	1-2	.....	.....	.....	4.50	3.10	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Try, 4-inch...do	3-4	.....	1.31	1.30	1.28	1.25	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Try, 7-inch...do	3-4	.....	1.99	2.00	1.98	1.92	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Try, 10 inch...do	3-4	.....	2.61	2.60	2.48	2.12	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long...dozen	18	.....	.01½	.05	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Steel, cast, bar: ⅜ by ⅜ inch...lbs	25	.....	.....	.11½	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	½ by ½ inch...do	150	.....	.08	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	½ by 2 inch...do	100	.....	.09	.09½	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Steel, cast, octagon: ¼-inch...do	25	.....	.....	.11½	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	⅜-inch...do	75	.....	.08½	.09	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	½-inch...do	200	.....	.09	.08½	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	⅝-inch...do	175	.....	.08	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	¾-inch...do	150	.....	.07½	.08½	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	1-inch...do	125	.....	.07	.08½	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	1¼-inch...do	50	.....	.08	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	1½-inch...do	50	.....	.08	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	2-inch...do	50	.....	.08	.08½	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Steel, cast, square: ¼-inch...do	25	.....	.....	.11½	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	⅜-inch...do	125	.....	.08½	.09	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	½-inch...do	125	.....	.08½	.08½	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	⅝-inch...do	50	.....	.09½	.08½	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	¾-inch...do	225	.....	.07½	.08½	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	1-inch...do	75	.....	.07½	.08½	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46	1¼-inch...do	100	.....	.07	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
47	1½-inch...do	50	.....	.07	.08½	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	2-inch...do	25	.....	.07½	.08½	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	2½-inch...do	25	.....	.08½	.09½	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	Steel, cast, plow, ¼ by 3 inches...do	100	.....	.....	.04½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	Steel, German, hammer: ¼ by 1¼ inches...do	100	.....	.06½	.05	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52	¼ by 2 inches...do	50	.....	.....	.05	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53	Steel, plow: ¼ by 3½ inches...do	15	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
54	¼ by 4 inches...do	15	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	54

REF0070882

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Wm. H. Quinn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Richard R. Dallam.	James Carolan.	A. A. Watkins.	Jas. B. Stetson.	C. S. Unna.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
	Steel plow:											
1	½ by 5 inches...lbs.	250			.03½							1
2	½ by 6 inches...do...	50		.015	.03½							2
	Steel, spring:											
3	¼ by 1 inch...do...	25		.01	.01							3
4	¼ by 1½ inches...do...	60		.01	.01							4
5	¼ by 1¾ inches...do...	30		.01	.02½							5
6	¼ by 2 inches...do...	100			.02½							6
7	¼ by 1½ inches...do...	200		.01	.03½							7
8	¼ by 1¾ inches...do...	100		.01	.03½							8
9	¼ by 2 inches...do...	125		.01	.03½							9
10	Steel, silver, ¼ by 3 inches...do...	15			.17							10
11	Steels, butchers', 12 inch, stag handles...doz	1-2		9.00		9.00						11
12	Steelyards...No.	3				a2.10						12
13						b1.14						13
14	Swage block, Blacksmiths', 100 pounds...No.	1		.01	.01	.0319						14
15	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43...per M.	8		.45	.4½	.42		.44			.39	15
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:											
16	4 ounce...papers.	351		.115	.11	.01	.11	.11			.20	16
17	6 ounce...do...	462		.16	.15½	.011	.19	.15			.22	17
18	8 ounce...do...	600		.18	.18	.013	.21	.17			.24	18
19	10 ounce...do...	324		.22	.20	.015	.26	.20			.29	19
20	12 ounce...do...	280		.25	.24	.017	.29	.23			.35	20
21	Tape measure, 75 feet, leather case...doz.	2		5.75	4.50	4.50		6.73			5.50	21
22						6.00						22
	Taps, taper, right-hand, 12 threads to the inch:											
23	¼-inch...No.	4			.24	.23						23
24	½-inch...do.	5			.30	.30						24
25	Tire bender, plain, No. 1...do...	1				6.25		8.50				25
26	Tire shrinkers...do...	1		7.25		8.75		8.00				26
	Toe calks, steel:											
27	No. 1...lbs.	115			.0515	.06						27
28	No. 2...do...	225			.0515	.06						28
29	No. 3...do...	240			.0545	.06						29
30	Tongs, blacksmiths', 20 inches...pairs.	6		.30	.27	.27		.26				30
	Trowels:											
31	Brick, 10½-inch...doz.	1		7.00	6.50	6.00						31
32	Plastering, 10½ inch...do...	1-2		9.25	8.20	7.75						32
33	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy...No.	7		1.75		.49						33
	Valves, globe:											
34	¼-inch...do...	6	.25	.225	.24	.24		.27	.25	.25		34
35	½-inch...do...	15	.35	.30	.32	.325		.31	.34	.33		35
36	1-inch...do...	10	.45	.41	.44	.44		.46	.45	.45		36
37	1½-inch...do...	15	.70	.63	.69	.68		.71	.70	.70		37
38	1½-inch...do...	17	.97	.88	.96	.96		.96	.93	.92		38
39	2-inch...do...	8	1.47	1.33	1.45	1.48		1.47	1.48	1.47		39
	Vises:											
40	Blacksmiths', solid box, 90 pounds, 6-inch jaw, per pound...No.	1		.11	.105	.10						40
41	Carpenters', oval slide, 4-inch jaw...do...	2		3.25	4.75	3.25						41
	Washers, iron:											
42	For ¼-inch bolt...lbs.	40		.085	.08½	.08½		.084				42
43	For ⅜-inch bolt...do...	60		.075	.07	.07		.074				43
44	For ½-inch bolt...do...	62		.065	.055	.06		.061				44
45	For ⅝-inch bolt...do...	125		.05	.04	.043½		.046				45
46	For ¾-inch bolt...do...	115		.045	.03½	.04		.042				46
47	For 1-inch bolt...do...	70		.045	.03½	.04		.042				47
	Wedges, wood choppers', solid steel, per pound:											
48	5 pounds...No.	80		.06½	.06	.055						48
49						.06½						49
50	6 pounds...do...	18		.06½	.06	.055		.066				50
51						.06½						51
52	7 pounds...do...	24		.06½	.06	.055		.066				52
53						.06½						53

a 500 pounds capacity. b 250 pounds capacity.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Wm. H. Quinn.	L. L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	C. S. Unna.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Wire, annealed:									
1	No. 12 gauge...lbs.	110	.055		.03	.03½				1
2	No. 14 gauge...do...	80	.06		.03½	.04				2
3	No. 16 gauge...do...	120	.07		.03½	.04½				3
4	No. 18 gauge...do...	80	.04		.04½	.05½				4
5	No. 20 gauge...do...	60	.10		.06½	.08				5
6	No. 21 gauge...do...	10	.12		.09	.09				6
	Wire, brass:									
7	No. 6 gauge...do...	10		.15	.18	.17				7
8	No. 12 gauge...do...	20		.14	.18	.17				8
9	No. 15 gauge...do...	15		.16	.18	.17				9
	Wire, bright, iron:									
10	No. 3 gauge...do...	20	.05		.03½	.035				10
11	No. 7 gauge...do...	20	.05		.03½	.035				11
12	No. 8 gauge...do...	20	.05		.03½	.035				12
13	No. 9 gauge...do...	30	.05		.03½	.035				13
14	No. 10 gauge...do...	30	.055		.03½	.03½				14
15	No. 11 gauge...do...	30	.055		.03½	.03½				15
16	No. 12 gauge...do...	30	.055		.03½	.03½				16
17	No. 14 gauge...do...	30	.06		.05	.04½				17
18	No. 16 gauge...do...	10	.07		.06	.04½				18
19	Wire cloth, for screens, painted...sq. feet..	1,850		.0140	.014			.01375	.01375	19
	Wire, copper:									
20	No. 4 gauge...lbs..	15		.18	.18	.20			.20	20
21	No. 5 gauge...do...	5		.18	.18	.23			.20	21
22	No. 12 gauge...do...	30		.18	.20	.23			.20	22
23	No. 16 gauge...do...	5	.27	.18	.20	.26			.20	23
24	No. 18 gauge...do...	5	.27	.19	.20	.26			.20	24
25	No. 20 gauge...do...	10	.29	.20	.22	.26			.22	25
26	½-inch...do...	5		.20	.20	.20			.22	26
27	Wire, two points, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence; to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 15½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required...lbs..	3,500		3.50	3.52			3.60	3.48	27
28					3.52				3.87	28
29					4.00					29
30	Wire, two points, barbed, galvanized, for cattle fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 15½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches; samples in one-rod lengths required...lbs..	78,700		a3.50	b3.50			3.60	3.48	30
31					3.50				3.87	31
32	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized...lbs..	1,875		.04	.03½			.04	.034	32
33	Wire-fence stretchers...No..	12		.50	.65			.66	.55	33
34	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron...doz..	1-2			c.08				1.25	34
	Wrenches, screw, black:									
35	8-inch...do...	10		2.25	2.37		2.90		2.25	35
36	10-inch...do...	3½		2.75	2.85		3.60	2.64	2.75	36
37	12-inch...do...	3½		3.25	3.32		4.30	3.08	3.20	37
38	15-inch...do...	7		5.50	5.66		7.25		5.33	38
	Additional for Salem School.									
39	Forge, portable...No..	1		12.60	24.00				13.40	39
40					18.00					40
41					20.00					41
42					17.00					42
43					12.75					43
44					11.25					44
45					14.00					45

a Awarded 38,700 pounds. b Awarded 40,060 pounds. c Per pound.

REF0070883

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Wm. H. Quinn.	L. L. Baker.	James B. Stetson.	C. S. Urma.	Jas. Carolan.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jas. W. Given.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	Additional for Salem School—Continued.										
	Hose, rubber:										
1	¾-inch.....feet..	500	.....	.06¼	.06¼	.....	.....	.....	.06¼	.10	1
2					.09				.09		2
3					.18						3
4					.075						4
5	1-inch.....do...	500	.....	.08½	.09	.....	.....	.....	.09	.13	5
6					.12				.12		6
7					.24						7
8					.135						8
9	Pipe, iron, black, ¾-inch.....do...	100	.....	.01¼	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Pipe, iron, galvanized:										
10	¾-inch.....do...	500	.....	.03½	.....	.03¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	1-inch.....do...	500	.....	.05	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	1¼-inch.....do...	500	.....	.07	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	1½-inch.....do...	500	.....	.12	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Solder, wiping, for lead joints..lbs.	25	.12½	.12	.14	.125	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15					.16						15

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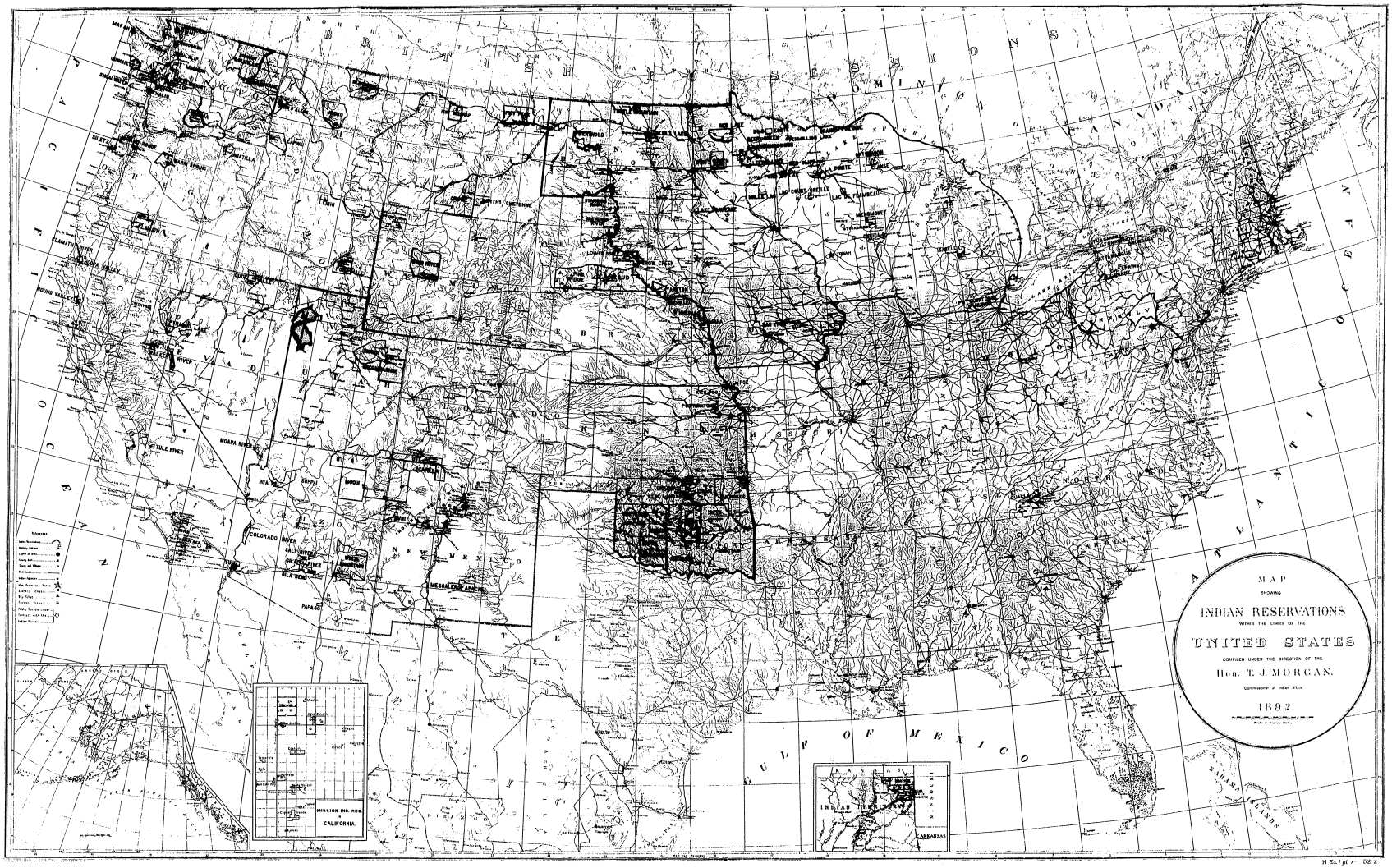
MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
1892
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
DOMINION OF CANADA
MEXICO
COLORADO RIVER
MOAPA RIVER
VIRGIN RIVER
MISSION IND. RES. IN CALIFORNIA
BAHAMA ISLANDS

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